THE TIMES

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THE TIMES **Tomorrow**

Free kick?
The vital match – or is it? England's footballers play Luxembourg tonight, but they could be wasting their time. Stuart Jones Reports. Plus the rest of the European championship action.



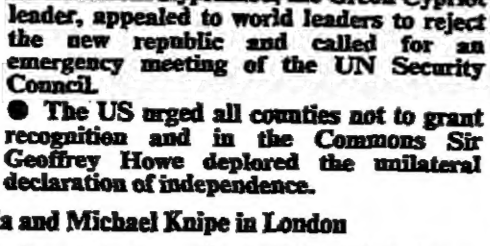
Middle man
With the Commonwealth summit approaching, *The Times* profiles Shridath Ramphal, who, as secretary-general, tries to reconcile countries with a common bond but sometimes differing interests.

Lingua Franka
Alan Franks discovers dangers abroad in thinking you can speak the language.

Indian file
The Books Page considers the buildings of the British Raj, the Nuremberg trials, Bernard Levin and Marguerite Yourcenar.

Greek Cypriots call on world leaders to reject new state

- **Turkish Cypriots declared their sector of the divided island independent yesterday, shocking the Greek Cypriot community and provoking international condemnation.**
- **Greece won consent in principle for a joint rejection by its EEC partners of the new state, but Turkey extended a grudging recognition.**
- **President Kyprianou, the Greek Cypriot leader, appealed to world leaders to reject the new republic and called for an emergency meeting of the UN Security Council.**
- **The US urged all counties not to grant recognition and in the Commons Sir Geoffrey Howe deplored the unilateral declaration of independence.**



From Our Correspondent in Nicosia and Michael Knipe in London

President Spyros Kyprianou of Cyprus sent urgent appeals to heads of state last night protesting against the unilateral proclamation of independence announced earlier in the day in the Turkish occupied part of this divided island.

The Turkish decision, reached unanimously during an extraordinary session of the Turkish Cypriot Legislative Assembly, caught the Cyprus Government and foreign diplomats by surprise.

The general impression was that the Turkish Cypriot leader, Mr Rauf Denktas, had been bluffing over the past six months when he warned repeatedly he would resort to just such a step.

In a quick reaction the internationally recognized Government of Mr Kyprianou, the Greek Cypriot leader, called for an emergency meeting of the United Nations Security Council.

"Mr Denktas and his collaborators would not have resorted to this action if there had been no Turkish occupation army in northern Cyprus," Mr Kyprianou said in a proclamation broadcast live by government radio and television stations.

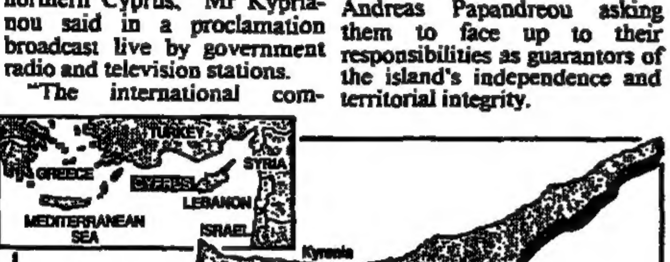
"The international community must finally prove it rejects the law of the jungle," he said.

Mr Kyprianou's official spokesman, Mr Andreas Christofides declared at the same time that Cyprus would try to get the Security Council to impose sanctions against Turkey for supporting Mr Denktas's UDI.

ON OTHER PAGES

Mr Christofides said Cyprus regards the UDI as a move for the cessation of the Turkish occupied part of the island, something which violates the 1960 independence treaty which is guaranteed jointly by Britain, Greece and Turkey.

He revealed that president Kyprianou had a long telephone conversation with Mrs Thatcher in London as well as with the Greek Prime Minister, Mr Andreas Papandreou asking them to face up to their responsibilities as guarantors of the island's independence and territorial integrity.



The Turkish UDI is seen by Western diplomats here as a further step in the slow but steady progress toward the hardening of the de facto partition of the northern part of the island in the summer of 1974.

The Turkish Cypriot leadership took the first step a year after the invasion, through the unilateral proclamation of the Turkish Federated State of Syprus, an entity that gained no international recognition except from the occupying power, Turkey.

Intercommunal talks for a settlement of the Cyprus problem carried on intermittently since the invasion under United Nations auspices have failed to achieve any progress.

The Turkish Cypriot announcement said the new ministate would be known as "The Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus." It added that its establishment would not hinder "but on the contrary facilitate the establishment of a real Federal Republic of Cyprus."

It added that the two island communities were destined to coexist side by side and that the new state was ready "for negotiations on an equal basis with the Greek Cypriot side for a peaceful and durable solution."

The announcement was welcomed by a crowd of two to three thousands Turkish Cypriots waiting early in the morning outside the Legislative Assembly building in the Turkish sector of the capital.

The Greek Cypriot side of the island was shocked to realize this might be the final step for the permanent partition of the island.

Turkey had cautioned against such unilateral action and said yesterday that it had been taken by surprise by the declaration.

Britain deplores UDI by Denktas

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The British Government made clear yesterday that it did not accept the validity of the declaration of independence by Turkish Cypriots.

Amid intense diplomatic activity after the proclamation in a radio broadcast by Mr Rauf Denktas, the Turkish Cypriot leader, Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, deplored the action, saying in the Commons that it amounted to a declaration of secession and was incompatible with the 1960 treaty of guarantee.

Britain, he told MPs, recognized only one Republic of Cyprus. "That remains the position today. In our view this latest move cannot be seen as altering the status of the Turkish Cypriot community."

Sir Geoffrey said the Government would deeply regret it if, as seemed likely, the action provoked a breakdown of the inter-communal talks.

Before his Commons statement, Sir Geoffrey had instructed the ambassador in Ankara to urge the Turkish Government not to associate itself with the move.

The Prime Minister sent a message to President Evren of Turkey, asking him to help to secure a reversal of the declaration. Mrs Thatcher also had a 10-minute telephone conversation with President Kyprianou of Cyprus.

Sir Geoffrey made clear that, in line with British responsibilities as a guarantor power, he was proposing urgent consultations to both the Turkish and Greek governments, other interested governments and the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

In reply to Mr Denis Healey, Labour's foreign affairs spokesman, who backed the Government's position, he said: "The latest evidence suggests that the Turkish Government has been taken by surprise."

EEC backing for Athens

From Mario Modiano, Athens

Greece has the consent in principle of its EEC partners for a joint declaration rejecting the Turkish Cypriot move to partition Cyprus by proclaiming an independent state in the north of the island.

A draft text hammered out during a political cooperation meeting in Athens yesterday was being considered overnight in the nine capitals and will be issued today. It will express the Community's deep concern about the action.

A official statement in Athens last night said Greece had asked its partners both in the Community and in Nato to condemn this "inadmissible action" by the Turkish Cypriots, and to protest to Turkey for condoning it.

Mr Andreas Papandriou, the Prime Minister, asked for an urgent meeting with President Karamanlis to brief him on the situation and on the decisions of the Foreign Affairs and Defence Council



Mr Heseltine, in a borrowed clean police shirt, is escorted from the building after his much heckled speech.

Cruise warheads arrive amid mounting anger

By Staff Reporters

Nuclear warheads and further cruise missiles are believed to have arrived at the Greenham Common air force base yesterday, during a day of mounting and sometimes violent opposition to the deployment of the United States' weapons in Britain.

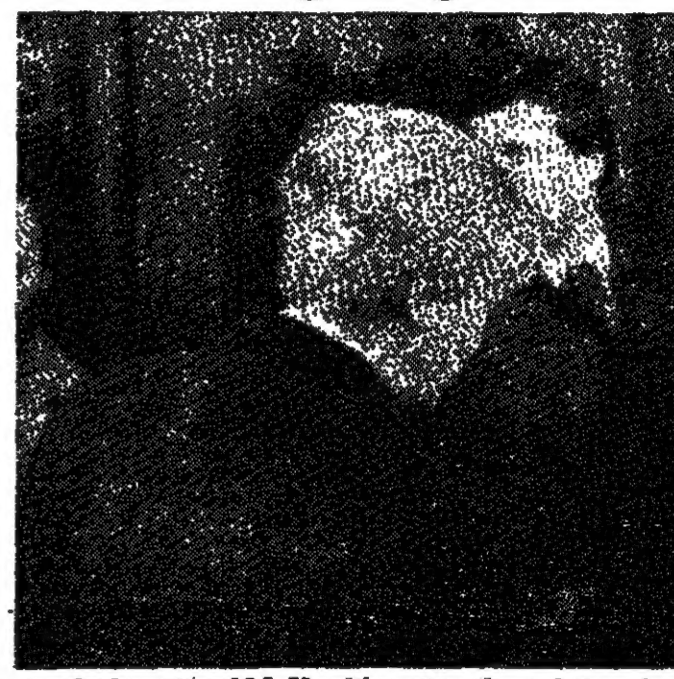
At Greenham Common, 141 people were arrested during emotional protests by women peace campaigners. More than 200 people were arrested during a demonstration outside the House of Commons.

Inside the Commons, amid heated exchanges, Mr Neil Kinnock, the Leader of the Opposition, called the Prime Minister a "lackey" of the United States, while Mrs Thatcher refused to say in what circumstances she would agree to the missiles being fired.

Meanwhile, red paint was thrown at Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, before he addressed a meeting of Conservative students at Manchester University. Student leaders deplored the incident, while criticizing Mr Heseltine's visit.

Mr Heseltine was outside the students' union in Oxford Road, when he was confronted by a crowd of 200 waiting protesters. Someone in the crowd fired the red paint, which covered his face and hair.

Mr Heseltine looked shaken as detectives rushed him through the crowd into the building, where the paint was removed and Mr Heseltine borrowed a shirt from a police inspector. Outside, demonstrators jeered and shouted "Better red than dead, Michael".



A paint bespattered Mr Heseltine enters the students union

Earlier 50 demonstrators had staged a "die in", bringing traffic to halt.

Ms Jo White, general secretary of the students' union, said that the union, along with CND and women's groups, did not agree with Mr Heseltine's visit bu they did not intend to disrupt the meeting.

Inside the building there was further disruption and many anti-nuclear demonstrators were among the 1,000 audience. They interrupted and shouted at Mr Heseltine as he tried to deliver his speech.

Mr Heseltine shouted back: "To those who have tried to prevent this meeting taking place I say I am a representative of a government elected by the British people. You will not stop us or silence us with the rule of the mob. It is not my cause that suffers, it is yours."

Mr Heseltine was delayed by the crowds inside the building for more than half an hour, until more police arrived and he was able to leave by the side door.

Continued on page 2, col 4

Assault on last Arafat refuge

From Robert Fisk Tripoli, Lebanon

Syrian troops and Palestinian guerrillas launched what appeared to be their final assault on Mr Yassir Arafat's last refuge yesterday, making a tank attack on his only camp at Baddawi and spraying shellfire across the streets of Tripoli where Mr Arafat's men last night were desperately seeking shelter among the civilian population.

While Palestinian officers loyal to Mr Arafat repeatedly claimed that the offensive had been halted, Syrian and Palestinian heavy artillery bombarded Tripoli throughout the day, killing at least 13 people and wounding another 75 – most of them civilians – in fierce and apparently indiscriminate shellfire.

One of the city's main hospitals, the Munla, in the centre of Tripoli, was bracketed so closely by shells that the windows in every ward were blown in upon the patients while seven rounds exploded beside the Islamic Hospital as wounded men huddled in the corridors.

When I arrived there during the afternoon, Palestinian guerrillas, doctors, surgeons and a group of crying, panic stricken women were sheltering in the lobby while a gunman staggered down the street outside, clutching a bandage to his face as blood splashed down his uniform. It was an almost unreal sight, a mirror image of the siege of west Beirut in the summer of last year but one in which the Palestinians had at last met their most dangerous enemy: themselves.

The Israeli siege of Beirut was a longer, ultimately more merciless affair but the streets of Tripoli yesterday possessed the same gaunt, deserted appearance that the Lebanese capital possessed in 1982, with frightened civilians in its alleyways and rubble across its streets. Mr Ashir Musri, the British-trained Director of the Islamic Hospital, put it all quite bleakly during the afternoon as he sat for safety in an unwindowed laboratory. "I don't know what these people want," he said. "From time to time, the Palestinians have ceasefires and they break the ceasefires and start killing again. Our hospital is supposed to be neutral ground. There are red crosses on the walls. But we are being shelled".

One reason why the Islamic Hospital might have been under bombardment could be found 200 yards away where Palestinian guerrillas fighting for Mr Arafat had set up a gun position. Their artillery in the port had already drawn answering fire down upon the civilian blocks of flats in the area. It was the same old story of a guerrilla army retreating into the streets of a great city while their enemy

Continued on back page, col 3

TSB boost for home buyers

Trustee Savings Bank Group announced that it will set aside £350m for mortgages in the year beginning November 21. If the big four banks also increase their mortgage budgets, house buyers should find it easier to arrange loans in the new year

Page 3

Moscow 'no'

Despite Moscow's rejection of President Reagan's latest offer on medium range missiles, the Geneva arms talks limped along for *35 minutes and will resume*

Page 5

Blow for editor

Eurocommunists have succeeded in keeping the editor and deputy editor of the *Morning Star* out of the party's executive

Page 2

126% inflation

Israel's inflation rate jumped by a record 21.1 per cent last month to 126.1 per cent and may hit 200 per cent by the end of the year

Page 6

Falklands post

Mr David Taylor, an executive of Booker McConnell, has been appointed to the new post of Chief Executive to the Falklands Islands Government.



Boycott move

Yorkshire county cricket committee have issued a statement to 10,000 members of the club asking them to support the dismissal of Geoffrey Boycott

Page 20

S African minister resigns

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

Mr Fanie Botha, the South African Minister of Manpower and second only to the Prime Minister in seniority, yesterday resigned, saying that he had been forced to do so by "events which seriously question my position in the Cabinet."

In his letter of resignation to Mr P. W. Botha, the Prime Minister, he asked to be forgiven for "the error which obliges me to take these steps" but left unexplained what the error was.

In an equally cryptic reply accepting the resignation, the prime minister praised the Minister's "great service" to his party and country, and than said: "Its just so happens that a single unpleasant event casts a shadow over the constructive contribution of a person's life."

The resignation comes after allegations in a Johannesburg Sunday newspaper of a legal dispute between Mr Fanie Botha and a company which claims that as Minister of Mines in 1979 he granted it two diamond mining concessions on the west coast which have never been handed over.

The company's lawyers are also understood to have sent a letter to the Minister last month calling up personal promissory notes to a value of 190,000 rands (£115,000) which it is alleged would now represent a debt of 250,000 rands with interest.

Mr Fanie Botha was a leading *verligte* or liberal, in the Cabinet and was the author of the labour reforms which led to the legal recognition of black trade unions.

Earlier this year, he was nearly defeated in his Soutpansberg constituency in Northern Transvaal by a candidate of the extreme right-wing Conservative Party, whom he had Quixotically challenged to a bye-election duel much to the alarm of the rest of the Government.

During the bruising bye-election campaign, his opponents accused him of having misused his powers as Minister of Water Affairs 10 years earlier to cause Parliament to write off debts incurred by an irrigation scheme in which he had a financial interest. He denied the allegation.

MacGregor urges tunnel for Severn

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of the National Coal Board yesterday made an impassioned plea to the Government to give new encouragement to big capital projects and, at the same time, unveiled a new scheme for a toll tunnel under the river Severn.

Mr MacGregor, a leading advocate of a self-financing cross-Channel tunnel and road link, said: "I don't want the Government to help; I just don't want them to hinder." As the country emerged from recession, infrastructure projects such as new roads, sewers and bridges created employment and industrial activity, he said at a debate on public investment and economic recovery, organized by The Times and Coopers & Lybrand.

It was disclosed at the end of last month that the towers of the Severn Bridge could collapse in certain circumstances.

Business News, page 15
Debate report, page 16, 17

Dad's Army actor 'conks out'

By Rupert Morris

John Le Mesurier, the actor who delighted millions in the BBC television series *Dad's Army*, died yesterday as he had lived with a gentle, irreverent humour.

His death announcement in *The Times* reads: "John Le Mesurier wishes it to be known that he conked out on November 15. He sadly misses family and friends."

The death announcement

His wife, Joan, who was at his bedside at Ramsgate Hospital when he died at 7.45am, said he had always been amused by the language of obituary notices, in which people "passed on", or "slipped away peacefully".

Mr Le Mesurier, who was 71, "conked out" after a prolonged abdominal illness. His last words, perhaps addressed in part to the nursing staff, but also according to his friends, with an eye to posterity, were: "It's all been rather lovely."

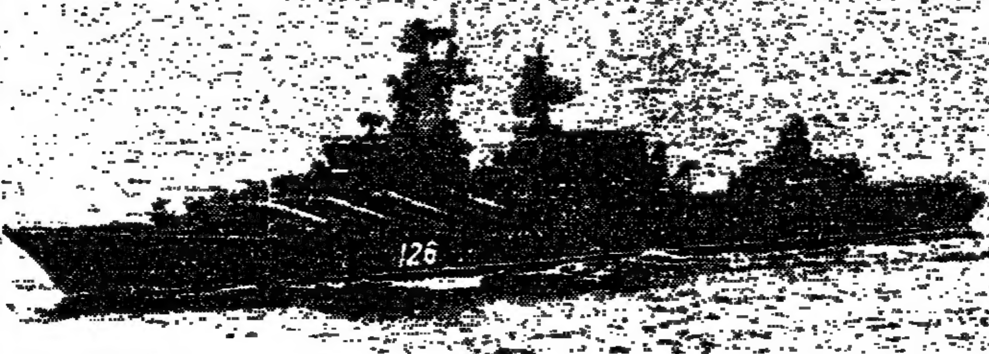
John Le Mesurier, who was born in April 1912, started acting in 1938 and appeared in more than 100 films, and countless television series and plays.

From 1949 until a divorce in 1965, he was married to the comedienne Hattie Jacques. They had two sons, Robin and Kim. Miss Jacques died in 1980. He married his second wife, Joan, in 1966.

As well as his many cherishable film roles, which included some of the great Ealing comedies of the 1950s, John Le Mesurier won the Best Television Actor award in 1971 for his portrayal of Kim Philby in the BBC play *Traitor*.

Obituary, Page 14

First sighting of new Soviet cruiser



The Slava, a new class 12,000-ton Russian guided missile cruiser, sailing noth-west of Scotland early yesterday. The Slava, accompanied by a Krivak destroyer, is heading south and expected to enter the Mediterranean. The Slava is armed with 16 long range surface-to-surface SS-N-22 missiles.

Moderate TUC opinion gathers force against trade union Bill

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Moderate trade union opinion is gathering force against the Government's trade union Bill, it emerged yesterday on the eve of critical internal TUC discussions about links with the Labour Party.

Mr Alistair Graham, general secretary of the largest Civil Service union and a prominent figure in the "new mood of realism" movement in the TUC, told a conference of managers and trade unionists in London: "Such changes that are necessary can be achieved without this legislation."

The TUC's employment policy and organization committee meets this morning to determine what measures it can put forward to prevent Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Employment, legislating to make individual members "contract in" rather than "contract out" of paying the political levy to the Labour Party.

Several proposals are under discussion, but they would all lead to a reduction in the number of trade unionists supporting the party financially.

In his speech to an Industrial Society conference yesterday, Mr Graham, general secretary of the Civil and Public Services Association, said: "At a time when the trade union movement is under stress, with high unemployment and falling membership, the participation of members in key decisions in unions is an important way of reinforcing the commitment to trade union membership."

He said he was in favour of change by self-regulation. "This Bill meets a political need for this Government, rather than any fundamental industrial need."

Mr Graham gave many recent examples of the Government's pulling back from introducing legislation, in particular over the Stock Exchange, where a deal was struck rather than referral to the Restrictive Practices Court.

He asked: "Why could a similar arrangement not have been struck with the TUC, particularly since there has been concrete evidence of what the press has called 'the new mood of realism' that memebers of the general council like myself have built up support for?

Mr Graham questioned the wisdom of introducing compulsory secret ballots for the election of trade union executive bodies.

He added: "Executive committees with a left-wing majority elected by membership ballot will have an increased sense of authority which could mean they press tough industrial and political policies more strongly than in the past."

● Mr John Selwyn Gummer, Minister of State for Employment, clashed yesterday with Lord Scanlon, former president of the engineering union, when Mr Gummer was challenged to say that the trade union Bill would be the Government's last on the unions (the Press Association reports).

If agreement on matters such as the political levy and the right to strike in essential services could not be reached, the Government reserved the right to introduce further legislation, Mr Gummer said.

Eurocommunists rout paper's editors

By Rupert Morris

The editor and deputy editor of the *Morning Star*, the daily newspaper of the Communist Party of Great Britain, were voted off the party executive yesterday.

It was an unprecented move in an increasingly bitter battle between the hard-line pro-Soviet faction at the paper, and the party's more liberal Eurocommunist leadership.

Delegates to the final session of the party's thirty eighth congress were urged yesterday to buy shares in the People's Press Printing Society, the cooperative which owns the paper. That another clear indication of the party leadership's determination to unseat the editor and his political allies.

Mr Tony Chater, the editor, enjoys the support of the society, and the only ways in which the party executive could get him replaced would be either to instruct the society's management committee to dismiss him, which they might refuse to do, or mobilize support among shareholders to get him ousted at an extraordinary general meeting.

Mr Chater, his deputy, Mr David Whitfield, and the paper's industrial reporter, Mr Mick Costello, formerly the party's industrial organizer, failed to keep their seat on the 42-member executive list of candidates.

It would have been a surprise if they had been elected. None the less their defeat consolidates the Eurocommunist hold on the party in a significant way.

Today's *Morning Star* carries a defiant statement from Mr Chater, saying: "The *Morning Star* will continue to implement loyally the decisions of the annual meetings of the People's Press Printing Society. Accordingly, the *Star* will continue to project the ideas and principles of the Communist Party's programme, *The British Road to Socialism*.

MP queries £½m cost of bomb trial

From Tim Jones
Cardiff

An MP said last night that he intends to raise questions in the Commons after three men were acquitted in the Welsh bombing trial. After their trial, estimated to have cost £500,000, all three defendants said that the police had deliberately fabricated evidence and made up false confessions because of their republican backgrounds.

The MP, Mr Dafydd Thomas, said: "The trial has probably been the most expensive in Welsh legal history and I will be asking a series of questions in Parliament about the cost."

After being acquitted, Mr Adrian Stone, aged 25, of Caerphilly, Mid Glamorgan, who has spent six months in custody awaiting trial, said: "The law must be changed to put a time limit on how long someone can be detained like this. The case has been the best possible argument for the jury system, particularly when some judges wanted to abolish it to speed up justice."

Mr Stone and two other men, Mr Robert Griffiths, aged 31, and Mr David Burns, aged 25, were all cleared of conspiracy to cause damage and of individual explosives charges.

The prosecution had alleged that the defendants were members of the Workers' Army of the Welsh Republic, which had claimed responsibility for bombing attacks in England and Wales.

The jury found Brian Mostyn Rees, aged 30, a computer sales representative, of Lewisham, south-east London, not guilty of conspiring to cause an explosion, but guilty of possessing detonators

Ministry men for cities

By David Walker

The Department of the Environment has appointed two senior civil servants to run new regional offices in the East Midlands and Tyneside in a move certain to be seen by councils as anticipating further controls.

The move reverses the efforts made by the former Secretary of State, Mr Michael Heseltine, to cut the number of civil servants in the eight regional offices jointly acting for the department and the Department of Transport. The Newcastle upon Tyne office was downgraded into a sub-office of Leeds in 1979.

The present Secretary of State, Mr Patrick Jenkin, has not only restored Newcastle upon Tyne by allocating an official of under-secretary rank, the third most senior Civil Service rank, but also elevated the East Midlands to full regional status by installing an under-secretary in Nottingham.

The decision is being represented as a result of a review of the tasks of the regional offices.

An armed US Marine stands guard at the Greenham Common base yesterday after the missile warheads were flown in (Photograph: Brian Harris).

Anger as warheads arrive

Continued from page 1

Mr Richard Sassoon, of Manchester University Conservatives said they were disgusted by the protests, which were not perpetrated by CND but by student members of the Socialist Workers group. He said that CND was opposed to what had happened.

Mr Richard Weaver, of Manchester University CND, later added that the disruption was regretted. He also blamed the Socialist Workers students and the Revolutionary Communist group.

Eight cruise warheads are believed to have arrived at the Greenham Common base yesterday amid the tightest security ever seen there. Hundreds of paratroopers surrounded eight packages as they were lifted from a Starlifter plane.

An official spokesman fused to say whether the packages were the 270lb warheads capable of a 200 kiloton explosion, 16 times the power of the Hiroshima bomb, but the security precautions highlighted their sensitivity.

Earlier a Galaxy transport plane landed and was immediately ringed by troops as six crates, similar to those used to bring in the missiles on Monday, were unloaded and driven to the silos.

Mounted police from the Metropolitan Police force used their horses for crowd control for the first time at the base. They used them to try to force women out of the road, where they stood linking arms and singing peace songs in unison with others sitting immediately in front of thbe main gate to block vehicles leaving

Some 200 demonstrators were arrested outside the Houses of Parliament last night after they had bloked the two gates at the Commons Members' entrance.

Minister attacks 'no charge' NHS

By Nicholas Timmins, Health Service Correspondent

The National Health Service cannot be subjected to some "great conservation order" in which nothing changes and changing needs go unmet, Mr Kenneth Clarke, Minister for Health, said yesterday.

Speaking at an emergency conference in London of Community Health Councils, at which he was criticized over NHS spending and manpower cuts, Mr Clarke said that old facilities and redundant hospitals had to go to create resources elsewhere for the elderly, the mentally ill and the handicapped, and to provide new facilities for under-provided areas in the suburbs of the cities and where the population was growing.

Mr Clarke was heckled with cries of "rubbish" and presented with rose-coloured spectacles by a health council member from Liverpool, who said patients were having to wait for beds in the reception of the Royal Liverpool Hospital because the hospital was so full. Mr Clarke responded that spending on the NHS has risen by 17.5 per cent above the retail price index since 1979.

To cries of protests Mr Clarke said that London had a surplus of hundreds of acute beds. Despite the Chancellor's spending cuts in July, he said, spending by hospital authorities as a whole remained the same as it was last year, although the redistribution programme meant some health authorities faced reductions to release funds for other areas.

MP's complaint against The Times

The Press Council rejected yesterday a complaint from Mr Ronald Brown, Labour MP for Edinburgh Leith, that *The Times* and four other daily newspapers should not have reported an incident when he was arrested for shouting at the Prime Minister before his trial.

Mr Brown, who was arrested in front of journalists and television cameras, was fined £50 for causing a breach of the peace.

But a complaint about a reference in *The Times* report to an earlier visit to Afghanistan, when he was photographed with two other MPs "in front of a Russian tank", was upheld. That was upheld.

The council also upheld a complaint from Mr Brown to a reference in the *Daily Star* claiming that he was standing among journalists, although 500 "genuine anti-government demonstrators had been kept well away".

The Press Council's adjudication was:

It is not surprising that widespread publicity was given to the incident when Mr Ron Brown, the MP for Leith, shouted a protest at the Prime Minister on her visit to Glasgow and was detained by the police. His protest was made in front of police, demonstrators and television cameras and newspaper journalists who were covering the visit.

In the Press Council's view, Mr Brown no doubt intended to obtain publicity for his protest as well as taking an opportunity to make it directly to Mrs Thatcher

There was a confused, and confusing, melee. Not surprisingly, differing descriptions and interpretations of what happened were given by Mr Brown himself, the police, and the various journalists who were there. The Press Council has no reason to doubt the good faith of any of these subjective accounts.

Where they vary in detail is not possible for the council to determine which should be preferred. The council does not attach significance to those variations, and it does not uphold any of the complaints against newspapers which are based on such variations.

What is more serious is the possibility that reports in newpapers circulating in Scotland might have prejudiced Mr Brown's trial for breach of the peace. The Lord Advocate decided not to take action for contempt and Mr Brown and his

The Press Council has had to consider whether, short of contempt, it was improper of newspapers to publish the reports they did in advance of a trial. The incident was a markedly public one involving two public figures and witnessed by hundreds of people.

Having studied the reports in the five newspapers complained against, the Press Council finds it was not improper for those newspapers to have published the description they did about the incident itself, even though they knew at that stage that Mr Brown had apparently been arrested – though not all of them knew that he had been charged.

In the Press Council's view it was not unreasonable for newspapers reporting the matter to recall well-known incidents from Mr Brown's public and political career but two newspapers made the same misleading reference to Mr Brown's previously much-publicized visit to Afghanistan following the Soviet invasion.

The Times and the *Daily Mirror* described him as having been photographed then in front of a Russian or Soviet tank in Afghanistan. Readers were likely to infer that the tank was part of the Soviet army's current incursion into Afghanistan.

In fact, the tank was not in service but an historical one, made in the Soviet Union, and now on a plinth forming a national monument in Kabul commemorating an Afghan uprising in 1978.

The Times and the *Daily Mirror* should not have published their misleading reference to it but having done so, should have corrected it promptly. To this extent the complains against *The Times* and the *Daily Mirror* are upheld.

'Nissen Hut' homes must be preserved

By Graig Seton

A pair of concrete and corrugated iron houses, described as "monstrosities" by the local council and as damp, cold, and uncomfortable by their tenants, have been listed as being of special architectural and historic interest and are to be preserved.

The semi-detached, two-storey houses, built in 1925 in the style of the First World War Nissen Huts, now appear on the Department of the Environments grade two list:– a decision that has dismayed officials in Yeovil, Somerset.

Mr Thomas Sidley, chairman of the Yeovil district council housing committee said yesterday: "We thought the listing was a practical joke. This building is no more than a big Nissen Hut and we decided it should be pulled down or done up properly. We will appeal and hope the listing can be lifted."

Mr and Mrs Michael Martell have lived in one of the houses for six years and want to move. Mrs Martell said: "It is quite amazing. Why should anybody want to preserve such a place?"

The building was submitted for listing by Mr Russell Lillford, Somerset's principal planning officer responsible for historic building work. Yesterday he was surprised by the fuss.

The building was put up experimentally by a Yeovil firm of architects



Arc of triumph: houses listed for presentation

EEC farm support levies should be tougher, report says

Urgent action to restrict EEC farm support to a level consistent with Community demand is recommended in a report published today by the Lords Select Committee on the European Communities.

Its favoured method is to enlarge and strengthen the system of so-called guarantee thresholds, whereby all production over a specified level would not only fail to qualify for support but would be subjected, in some cases, to penal levies.

The report suggests that the levy which the Commission has proposed on surplus dairy production "should begin to bite if pursued consistently over a period of years", but that it is not "sufficiently tough to meet the pressing problems of surplus and budgetary cost".

The commission's proposed penalty for cereal overproduction is not "sufficiently rigorous to bring about the reduction in acreage necessary to eliminate, or drastically reduce, the mounting surplus", it says.

The provision of an assured market for agricultural output through intervention buying and export refunds is a cornerstone of the intent in the Treaty of Rome to keep farmers' incomes in line with earnings elsewhere in the Community, the report observes.

"But because the Council of Ministers has for so many years failed to adopt a more prudent approach to pricing, which would have intended to discourage production and keep the surpluses within manageable bounds, the cost of operating the policy is now outstripping the growth of revenue", it says.

"Indeed it is hardly an exaggeration to say that the whole future of the common agricultural policy will be put in jeopardy if drastic measures are not taken now."

Supply Controls, eighth report of the House of Lords European Communities, Session 1983-84; HL 55 (Stationer Office, £10.35).

Separate dairy finance demand

Conservative critics of the European Community want dairy farming to be removed from the Community's price support system, and each member state left to finance its own nation's dairy sector as it wishes, subject to the approval of the commission (our Political Editor writes).

In proposals which it intends to urge upon ministers, the European Reform Group of Conservative backbench MPs points out that milk and milk products are the costliest part of the common agricultural policy.

It says that the removal of that spending would end the Community's cash crisis and, since of £2,155m spent on dairy farming in 1982 only £218m was spent in the United Kingdom, the change would alter the present budget imbalance in Britain's favour.

● Trade union leaders said yesterday that they would seek total union support in preventing the import of UHT and sterilized milk from the Continent. The long-standing ban on imports is due to be lifted tomorrow, at the direction of the European Court, provided that the Commons assents to the Government's new regulations tonight.

New drive on car tax evasion

By Our Political Reporter

The Government is to step up its campaign of "blitzes" against car tax dodgers, Mrs Lynda Chalker, Minister of State for Transport, made clear yesterday.

Her statement, coupled with the disclosure that prosecution of offenders will be 50 per cent higher this year than last, comes after the extensive publicity given to a report from the Comptroller and extensive publicity given to a report from the Comptroller and Auditor General last week revealing that more than a million excise duty offences went unpunished in 1982.

Mrs Chalker said in a parliamentary written reply that the number of reports followed up this year would be 62 per cent higher than last year's level and that recovery of back duty, fines, penalties and costs is expected to be some £13.5m, compared with

The Department of Transport has for the past two years, in cooperation with the police, been selecting given areas and announcing two weeks in advance that they are about to clamp down on dodgers. Drivers stopped in this period who have no valid excise licence are automatically prosecuted.

Atom waste lorry in M6 crash

A transporter carrying a nuclear waste flask from Sellafield, (Windscale) in Cumbria, collided yesterday with an articulated lorry on the M6 at Southwaite, near Carlisle. It was on a journey between the nuclear reprocessing plant and Chapelcros nuclear power station in Dumfriesshire.

British Nuclear Fuels (BNF), which operates both plants, said the 50-ton flask, normally used to carry irradiated fuel, was empty.

BNF issued an assurance later about the safety of nuclear transporters.

The worst accident that could happen on a motorway is a lorry crash, that has happened, and the flask was not damaged at all. It is safe and that is what we have been saying all along", a spokesman said.

Radio Times union threat

The *Radio Times* could be shut down next week, according to Mr John Mitchell, secretary of the London branch of the printing union Sogat '82. He said that he would urge his executive next Monday to call a halt to its printing.

The British Printing and Communications Corporation which prints 600,000 of the three-million circulation *Radio Times* at its Park Royal works, has decided to close part of the plant, with the loss of 400 jobs, after prolonged negotiations over productivity and redundancies.

Sex killing theory

A lecturer in law, Mr Michael Corkery, aged 36, whose body was found on an industrial estate in Northampton on Saturday, may have been the victim of a sexual killing, the police said yesterday.

The police were unable to confirm that Mr Corkery, who lived with his mother in Queen Anne Street, New Bradwell, Buckinghamshire, attended a professional meeting in Northampton on Friday evening.

Telecom defers dismissals date

British Telecom yesterday further extended a deadline for the threatened dismissal of 57 members of the Post Office Engineering Union (POEU) who took action against the privatization of the state-owned company.

The management said a decision on their future would be taken "in the light of" the reconvened POEU national conference last week.

£30,000 fine for student protest

Students at Warwick University in Coventry have been "fined" £30,000 for violence during a visit two weeks ago to the campus by Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science.

The penalty imposed by the University Senate removes 10 per cent from next year's grant to the Warwick students union.

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 28; Belgium B frs 60; Canada $2.75; Canaries Pes 150; Cyprus 550 mils; Denmark Dkr 7.50; Finland Mkk 8.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.00; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.25; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 120; Morocco Dir 8.00; Norway Kr 7.50; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 125; Singapore S$ 50; Spain Pes 150; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Tunisia Din 0.700; USA $1.60; Yugoslavia Din 100

Sale room

Turner water colours go to dealers

By Huon Mattalieu

The British domination of the world's auctions is amply demonstrated this week, with important sales by Sotheby's, Christie's, and Phillips in Geneva, Amsterdam, Hongkong, and New York as well as London.

In London yesterday, the Christie's sale of English watercolours made a total of £606,253, with only 4 per cent bought in. The three most expensive lots were all by Turner, and all went to London dealers.

Agnew paid £91,800 for a view of the Valley of the Washburn, painted in about 1817 for Turner's patron, Walter Fawkes, of Farnley Hall, in Yorkshire (estimate £70,000 to £80,000), and a striking view of Winchelsea, in Sussex, with soldiers went to Martyn Gregory for £45,360 (estimate £20,000 to £30,000). Colnaghi bought a view of Lake Nemi for £32,400 (estimate £20,000 to £30,000).

Peter de Wint's skies have usually faded completely, or at least to an uncomfortable pink, so a Welsh mountain scene with a splendidly preserved sky fully justified the price of £14,040 paid by the London dealer Richard Ivor (estimate £8,000 to £12,000).

Two days of sales of Chinese ceramics, jades, and works of art held by Sotheby's in Hongkong ended yesterday with a total of HK$21,039,370 (£1,804,406) and 19 per cent bought in.

A local dealer, Robert Chang, paid a record price for any work in jade, HK$2,750,0000 (£237,070) for a pair of lavishly carved emerald-green imperial jadeite belthooks (estimate HK$300,000 to HK$400,000).

Controversy surrounds one of the lots in a sale of Dutch and German Drawings held by Sotheby Mak van Wasy in Amsterdam yesterday. It was a brown ink study of a woman with an old man and an infant, and it was catalogued as being by Rembrandt.

It sold to an American collector for 41,760 Gld (£9,078) against an estimate of 10,000 to 15,000 Gld. On April 12 this year, in a Christie's sale in London, it was catalogued only as "attributed to Rembrandt:: and made £918. The Amsterdam sale made a total of 1,166,113 Gld (£253,503), with 7 per cent bought in.

In Geneva, Phillips sold jewels to a total of 1,181,569 Sw fr (£360,240) with 35 per cent bought in.

Girls School Association

Education system fails to allow girls to reach potential, Joseph says

From Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent, Harrogate

Girls receive an inadequate education because they are not reaching their potential at school and are therefore cut off from certain job opportunities, Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, said yesterday.

In a key speech on girls' education, the first he has made on the subject, Sir Keith said that girls were entitled to expect better from the education system.

"The facts are disquieting", he told the Girls' Schools Association conference in Harrogate, North Yorkshire. "At all stages of the education process girls fail to reach their potential."

Concentrating on mathematics, science, and technology, Sir Keith pointed to the statistics. Only 21 per cent of those taking first degrees in science are girls, and the figure is 7 per cent for those taking degrees in engineering and technology. Most girls reading science are in the biological sciences. That is not where the jobs lie.

In further education, girls opt for courses in commerce, catering and secretarial skills. Few choose technology or science courses.

At school, girls do better than boys at English O level and CSE examinations. But in mathematics the picture is different. In 1981, 24 per cent of girls passed mathematics CSE or O level compared with 30 per cent of boys. Twice as many boys as girls take mathematics A levels. Three times as many boys as girls take physics O levels.

"Such instances of unjustifiable disparity could be multiplied", he added. "I think that there is something very wrong, here."

Referring to research undertaken by the Assessment of Performance Unit, he said that girls were in fact better at some mathematical skills than boys. They are better at computation while boys are better at spatial skills such as area, volumes, and lengths.

Where science is concerned, boys are better able than girls to apply scientific concepts and use what they have learnt to solve problems.

The minister wondered if boys were getting more science education than girls. He said that during their secondary education girls may be put off taking subjects that are regarded as male preserves.

"It goes without saying that schools should take specific steps to counteract such pressures. Girls should not be allowed to feel that it is abnormal or in some way socially unacceptable to take subjects previously regarded as "masculine".

Grammars backed by parents

Strong support for the old grammar and secondary modern system of schooling is disclosed in a public opinion poll conducted by Gallop to coincide with a television programme tonight on education standards.

The survey, based on a sample of 957 people, found that 54 per cent thought children were likely to get the best all-round education in grammar and secondary modern schools. Thirty-five per cent chose the comprehensive school system for that reason, and 10 per cent did not know.

The pol, carried out for Channel 4's *20-20 Vision* programme, is thought to be the first of its kind.

The research showed that 61 per cent of people thought children wee "most likely to achieve the best examination results of which he or she is capable" in the selective results of which he or she is capable" in the selective schools. Twenty-five per cent thought comprehensives were the schools in which the best examination results could be achieved, and 14 per cent did not know.

Thirty-five per cent wanted the present number of grammars, secondary modern, and comprehensive schools to stay the same; 31 per cent wanted fewer comprehensives and more grammar and secondary modern schools, and 10 per cent more comprehensives

Sixth formers taking the Pill 'in danger'

Coeducational boarding schools which recommend that sixth-form girls should take the contraceptive pill are exposing them to physical and psychological danger, according to Mrs Pauline Mathias, president of the association.

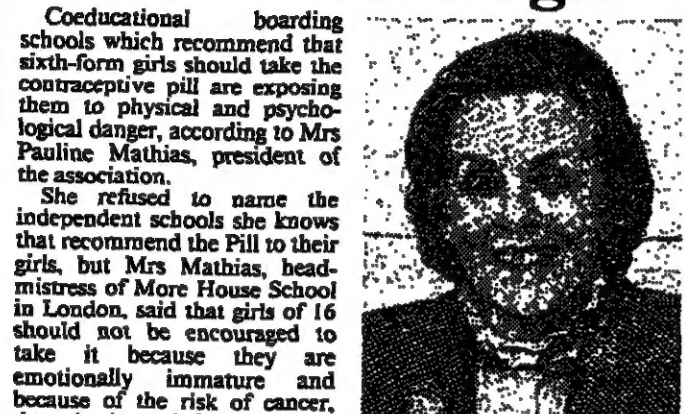
She refused to name the independent schools she knows that recommend the Pill to their girls, but Mrs Mathias, headmistress of More House School in London, said that girls of 16 should not be encouraged to take it because they are emotionally immature and because of the risk of cancer, thrombosis, infertility, or weight gain.

She told the Girls' School Association conference that such schools did not feature the Pill in the prospectus list of requirements, along with indoor shoes and a duvet. "It gives a new meaning to the expression 'the hidden curriculum'", she said.

"Strangely, I have not yet found a school which recommends reversible vasectomy for boys entering the sixth form."

Mrs Mathias said: "Society puts great pressure on the young to be sexually experienced, and the ones who have to 'pick up the tabs' are the girls", she said. "They are the ones who suffer most and I don't think the schools should connive at it."

In another part of her speech Mrs Mathias criticized coeducation for not improving opportunities for girls because in



Mat'ias: "Girls face risk of cancer".

some cases it restricted the range of subjects offered to them. Nor did it enable boys and girls to make better adult relationships.

Most girls had to see role – models before they could envisage themselves in positions of authority. "The spread of coeducation, which could have helped greatly in this process, has done the reverse."

● Girls must be prepared to tackle technological innovation and information processing, Lady Platt of Writtle, chairman of the Equal Opportunities Commission, told the association.

She said that women could be in the forefront of developments in industry, provided they acquired the knowledge





Diplomatic arrival: Mr Charles Price, the new American Ambassador, arriving at Heathrow airport yesterday with his wife Carol and two of his five children, Melissa and Charles. Mr Price, formerly Ambassador to Belgium, succeeds Mr John Lovis (Photographs: Bill Wanhurst).

A breakfast toast to a robust new Beaujolais

By Robin Young

In the wine trade's annual festival of liquid logistics, more than five million bottles of Beaujolais Nouveau were rushed from France to Britain in time for breakfast yesterday.

Small quantities arrived at their destinations by means as various as executive jet, helicopter, Ferrari, horse and cart, and even elephant, but the vast majority came by the container-load in ferry boats which were carrying nothing but Beaujolais Nouveau.

The first juggernauts were rolling off at Dover by quarter past midnight, just 75 minutes after the official moment for the commercial release of the Beaujolais region's new wine in France. The first wine was being served in London at Splitz restaurant and wine bar in Covent Garden by 12.43 am, having been flown from Calais to Southend and then driven by limousine to London.

Though racing is officially discouraged, one P & O ferry from Boulogne was almost fully booked by 160 cars participating in a Beaujolais rally organized by the British Automobile Racing Club.

By 7am Beaujolais was widely available to bibulous breakfasters around Britain. On Waterloo station, commuters fought each other to the ground in a scrum for free samples offered by the wine chain, Bottoms Up.

But, after tasting more than a score of the new wines, Miss Jane MacQuitty, *The Times* wine correspondent, said: "This is one of the best nouveau vintages I have ever tasted. You can compare it to 1978.

"The '83s have a good, deep purple colour, a fine bouquet, and robust, fruity flavour. So far I have had only two wines which seemed a little too tannic and full-bodied, and that is not a fault: it only means they will be better after Christmas.

"Quality is much more consistent than last year, and much better too. I cannot remember a year when I felt such enthusiasm for the new wines."

Cinema firm plans larger film output

By David Hewson
Arts Correspodent

Plans to produce five new British feature films each year were unveiled yesterday by Thorn EMI as the company expressed confidence about the future of the cinema industry.

Miss Verity Lambert, the company's director of production, said that most of the company's films will be budgeted between $5m and $10m although the price may be higher for exceptional projects.

The company is to back *Illegal Aliens*, a comedy written by Mel Smith and Griff Rhys-Jones, from BBC Television's *Not The Nine O'Clock News*; *Dream Child*, a Dennis Potter version of *Alice in Wonderland* directed by Gavin Millar; *Comfort & Joy*, written and directed by Bill Forsyth; and work had been completed on a thriller, *Slayground*.

Solicitors study plan to advertise

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Moves to allow solicitors to advertise are being considered by the Law Society. Proposals for the change, which come before the society's council tomorrow, coincide with an attack by Sir Gordon Borrie, Director General of Fiar Trading, on restriction of competition that could lead to buyers paying more when buying a house.

Sir Gordon said that, despite a Monopolies and Mergers Commission recommendation in 1976, the society would still not allow a company to advertise, even in a discreet way.

The poposals to be considered tomorrow, which are likely to be resisted by th- conservative rearguard of the society, would allow solicitors to advertise in local newspapers the type of work they do and to day that a written estimate for it would be given on request.

The advertising taboo will be broken in the spring with the publication by the society of 30,000 copies of regional directories, which will be available to the public in libraries and elsewhere.

The directories will contain details of work firms do such as criminal or housing matters, whils, conveyancing, and taxation.

Tomorrow's proposal by the society's advertising working party would allow solicitors to advertise their work as oultlined in the directory.

Moves toward the liberalization of advertising are being seen within the society as a way of placating critics of the solicitors' hold on conveyancing.

The society has distributed to solicitors an estimate form on which they can tell clients, on request, how much it will cost to handle a house deal.

A counter-attack against critics, in *The Law Society's Gazette* claims that ending the conveyancing monopoly would cause a disastrous reduction in consumer protection.

The abolition by the Lord Chancellor in 1973 of a scale of charges for conveyancing has resulted in price competition, the society says. It estimates that conveyancing charges are about 13 per cent lower than 10 years ago.

The society says that the monopoly is rather like a closed shop, entry to which, unlike that to most closed shops, is gained not simply by application and the subjective views of the governing body, but rather by a test of ability through training and examination which is open to all.

A Bristol solicitor is asking the Divisional Court on Friday to let him apply for leave for a judicial review of a ban by the society on advertisements of a new scheme he wanted to introduce. Under it, clients with minor legal problems would have done most of the work themselves, but would have had help in letter drafting and technicalities.

Chemists fight threat 'to cut profit'

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Patients with prescriptions will have to wait for their drugs and fewer chemists' shops will open late if the Government approves a threatened cut in pharmacists' profits, high street chemists said yesterday.

The Pharmaceutical Services Negotiating Committee, which represents 9,600 chemists, said that Government plans to reduce by half, to 8p, the profit they make on each prescription dispensed.

Mr David Sharpe, chairman of the committee, said the result would be that chemists would have to cut the range of drugs and size of stocks they held.

He said many chemists could supply about 97 per cent of prescriptions over the counter. But if drug stocks were reduced more patients would have to face tramping round looking for the drug they need, or would have to return later or the next day for their prescription.

The Department of Health and Social Security, however, said that no figure had yet been fixed for pharmacists' profits next year, when the present contract runs out. The pharmacists had been invited for talks on the profit margin element of their contract before a wider-ranging meeting with ministers.

At the centre of the dispute is differences between the department and the chemists on how large a stock of drugs they hold. The profit payment includes an element for interest on the stockholding, which is set at seven weeks' supply. The department believes, however, that chemists in fact hold only five weeks' supply.

Banks' return means easier home loans

By Peter Wilson-Smith

House-buyers should find it easier to arrange a mortgage in the new year with the return of the big banks to the mortgage market.

Trustee Savings Bank Group announced yesterday that it is reserving £350m for home loans during the bank's new financial year, which begins on November 21. The group has lent about £900m in the mortgage market but, in common with the other banks, has been unable to satisfy all the demand for mortgages in the past year.

Lloyds Bank also announced recently that it would be returning to the mortgage market in the new year. It has been lending at a rate of about £35m to £40m a month and by the end of the year it expects to have lent about £2,000m.

Midland Bank is also believed to be considering increasing its mortgage lending next year.

'Innocent' Broadmoor man free

By Our Home Affairs Correspondent

Mr John Walters, who was jailed for four years in 1973 for a crime he continues to deny, was released from Broadmoor special hospital yesterday, after more than 10 years' detention. The case was described as extraordinary yesterday, by Mr Tom Sargant, former secretary of Justice, the British section of the International Commission of Jurists, which has campaigned for seven years on Mr Walters' behalf.

Throuhout his confinement Mr Walters has maintained that he was innocent of the charge of sexual assault on a woman in a London suburban train for which he originally received a four-year sentence. But his claims of innocence were regarded as a delusion and he was considered untreatable because he had not come to terms with his guilt, Mr Sargant said.

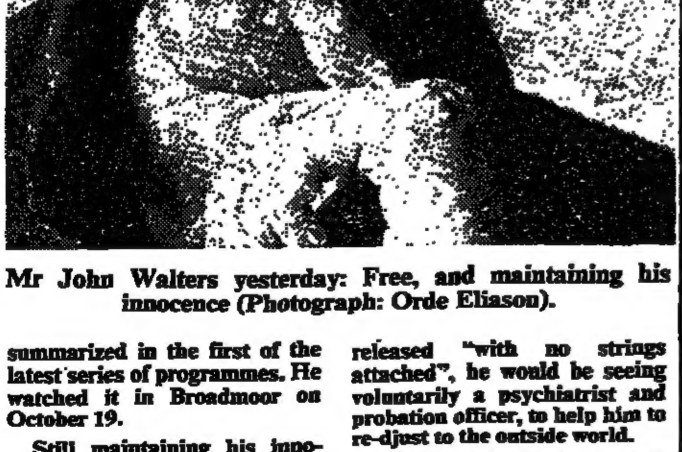
Instead of being released after his original sentence, Mr Walters was held for a total of ten and a half years. Now he is a free man, after opinions given by two psychiatrists, one of them called in to give an independent view, Mr Sargant said.

The BBC1 television programme *Rough Justice* said in April, 1982, that Mr Walters almost certainly did not commit the crime for which he was sentenced and presented new evidence in his favour, which *The Times* reported.

Mr Walters's case was also summarized in the first of the latest series of programmes. He watched it in Broadmoor on October 19.

Still maintaining his innocence, Mr Walters said yeaterday that although he was released "with no strings attached", he would be seeing voluntarily a psychiatrist and probation officer, to help him to re-djust to the outside world.

"The next battle is to clear my name" Mr Walters said.



Mr John Walters yesterday: Free, and maintaining his innocence (Photograph: Orde Eliason).

Man wins right to be paid in cash

Mr Trevor Johnson, a Yorkshire service engineer, has finally won a dispute with his employers over his insistence on being paid weekly in cash instead of by monthly cheque.

For almost two years Mr Johnson, aged 46, of Hay Beck Lane, Woodkirk, Dewsbury, has refused to accept his monthly cheque. But his employers have now agreed to let him draw his pay in cash from a local bank, starting next month.

The trouble started when Hobart Manufacturing, of Leeds, food machinery makers, decided to switch from a weekly wage packet to computerized monthly pay cheques. The other 780 employees agreed, but Mr Johnson insisted that he was entitled to cash.

Since then he has been taken to court for non-payment of rates and his gas and electricity supplies have been cut off even though his pay cheques were going into a special account that eventually reached £7,000.

Clore assets to remain frozen

The High Court refused yesterday to free £4m on the mainland assets of Stype Investments (Jersey), the settlement set up by Sir Charles Clore shortly before his death in July, 1979.

Mr Justice Vinelott dismissed an application by Stype to vary the terms of an asset-freezing order to allow it to comply with a High Court judgement that it must pay £4m to the Official Solicitor, due under a mortgage agreement. Stype's application was opposed by the Inland Revenue.

Cooperative sold

Unicorn Shirts, of Taunton, Somerset, a shirt factory set up as a workers' cooperative by the Transport and General Workers' Union two years ago, has been sold to a Manchester shirt manufacturer for about £70,000.

Centenary candle

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, will light the first of a worldwide chain of candles tomorrow at the start of celebrations for next year's centenary of Toynbee Hall, the voluntary social service settlement in east London.

Helen Smith inquest may cost £100,000

The final bill for the Helen Smith inquest could be almost £100,000, Mr John Gunnell, the leader of West Yorkshire County Council said yesterday. That includes an estimated £48,346 in fees for Sir David Napley and Mr Harold Fowler, the solicitors.

The county council had agreed to pay all reasonable costs for the inquest into the death of the nurse aged 23 who died in 1979 in Jiddah, Saudi Arabia, after an illegal drinks party.

The county council had already set aside £50,000 for expenses and travelling costs for witnesses.

Coroner's warning over 'human drug capsule'

Mr Ian Fuller, aged 22, a labourer, who smuggled heroin in his stomach, died in agony, Battersee Coroner's Court in south London was told yesterday. Some of the hundreds of capsules he swallowed at the end of a holiday in India burst when he got home after the flight to Britain.

Mr Fuller, of St Helier Avenue, Morden, described as a human capsule, brought £48,000 worth of the drug into the country in 375 containers wrapped in rubber, the inquest heard. He fooled customs officers, only to collapse and die two days later, before he could deliver his cargo.

Recording a verdict of misadventure, the coroner, Dr Paul Knapman said: "If you are a courier of a drug of death your intimate body search may be by a pathologist in a mortuary. This is a warning to those people."

Miss Jane Stuart, aged 28, a friend of Mr Fuller, said: "We went to India for a holiday and took some video equipment with us.

"All Ian said to me on the way back home was that he had taken some pills and was feeling drowsy."

Dr Brian Connett, a police forensic scientist, said the amount of heroin he found in Mr Fuller's bloodstream was 100 times the therapeutic dose.

PARLIAMENT November 15 1983

Cruise missiles coming in over long period

DEFENCE

Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, in an angry clash in the Commons over the arrival of cruise missiles, told Mr Neil Kinnock, Leader of the Opposition, that he was talking rubbish when he maintained that in the light of recent events, the days when Mrs Thatcher's credentials on multilateral disarmament could be accepted were over.

Mr Kinnock, in calling on the Prime Minister to confirm that all the cruise missiles had arrived at Greenham Common asked: Will she tell the House the circumstances in which she would be prepared, if President Reagan bothered to ask her, to sanction the use of those missiles?

Mrs Thatcher: The cruise missiles will be coming in over quite a long period. Mr Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, promised to inform the House when the first arrived and did so.

It would be of the greatest possible use to the Soviet Union to know the precise circumstances or details of the arrangements. We do not normally help a potential aggressor in that way. The Labour Government never did so, and I do not intend to have a worse record than they had.

Mr Kinnock: Is she still prepared, in the light of recent events, to accept an utterly inferior status in what we previously thought was an alliance? Can she not tell the difference between dependence and alliance? Does she not know the difference between the status of a partner in Nato and a lackey to the Americans?

Mrs Thatcher: I know the difference between unilateral disarmament which he espouses and multilateral disarmament which President Reagan . . . (Loud Conservative cheers and Labour protests).

Mr Kinnock: There have been times in the past when we could accept her credentials on multilateral disarmament. Those days, in the light of recent events, are now past. (Loud Labour cheers and Conservative protests).

Mrs Thatcher: He is talking absolute rubbish. (Conservative cheers). The arrangements for the American nuclear weapons now on our soil are precisely those which applied in the lifetime of the Labour Government and satisfied all previous Labour prime ministers.

They have been applied to cruise missiles and, as President Reagan has indicated, it would be a joint decision before they were ever used. As he has said, that is tantamount to a British veto on their use.

Mr Kinnock: These are fundamental questions. Nobody – not President Reagan, not his chiefs of staff, not us on this side of the house, not the British people – believes that there is joint determination over cruise missiles.

Mrs Thatcher: Maybe he has doubts, but previous Labour prime ministers did not. Neither he nor some of his colleagues were very forthright or forward in protesting against the continuous stationing of SS20s by the Soviet Union during the disarmament talks.

Dr David Owen, Leader of the SDP: Those of us in favour of dual key for cruise missiles will not allow this to become a source of anti-Americanism, nor will we allow our advocacy of that to undermine the bargaining position of Nato in trying to achieve a reduction of SS20s.

Will the Prime Minister give an assurance not only that the negotiations are going on until the end of December, but that the Government will consult the United States about reducing the amount of Pershings which are to be deployed. That would be one way of showing restraint in the deployment of cruise missiles – that we recognize the strength of Soviet feeling against Pershing.

Mrs Thatcher: Negotiations continued in Geneva this (Tuesday) morning and we hope that they will *still continue, and that if a* satisfactory agreement is not reached by the end of December, they will continue into next year.

There are a number of proposals on the table which require serious consideration. Should the total number of cruise and Pershing missiles be diminished because agreement has been reached on a lower number, the same proportion between cruise and Pershing will be retained.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Debate on Opposition motion on home improvement grants. **Lords** (2.15): Debates on Cyprus; unemployment; and on taxation of artists.

Britain to have talks with allies after Turkish declaration

CYPRUS

The British Government deplored the action by the Turkish community in Cyprus this morning in making what amounted to a declaration of secession, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said in a statement to the Commons.

We have issued a statement (he said) which makes it clear that this is incompatible with the 1960 treaties.

He said: Our position has always been that we recognize only one Republic of Cyprus. That remains the position today. In our view this latest move cannot be seen as altering the status of the Turkish Cypriot community. We would deeply regret it if, as seems all too likely, this action provokes the breakdown of the inter-communal talks and the consultations carried out by the Secretary General of the United Nations. Both have had our full support.

There have for some time been reports that a move of this sort was being contemplated by the Turkish Cypriot authorities. We have throughout made it clear, most recently both to Mr Denktash personally and at a high level in Ankara, that we would strongly disapprove such a move. It must be a matter for deep regret that these representations have apparently been disregarded.

Our Ambassador at Ankara has this morning, on my instructions, called on the Turkish Government not to associate itself with this move by the Turkish Cypriot authorities. The Prime Minister has sent a similar message to President Evren urging him to help secure a reversal of the declaration.

In accordance with British responsibilities under the 1960 Treaty of Guarantee I shall be proposing urgent consultations to both the Turkish and the Greek Governments. We are also in direct contact with the Government of Cyprus.

The Prime Minister spoke this morning to President Kyprianou and I have just seen the Cyprus High Commissioner in London.

We shall consult urgently with other interested governments and also with the Secretary General of the United Nations, who has been playing a key role in the search for a peaceful solution to the long standing Cyprus problem.

In addition, we are approaching the President of the Security Council with a view to securing an early meeting.

Mr Denis Healey, chief Opposition spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth affairs (Leeds East, Lab): I would like to associate the Opposition with the Government's position, in particular the statement that Cyprus is a single state with a single president, Mr Kyprianou.

Does the Government have any evidence that the action of the assembly was instigated or approved by either the Turkish army or the Prime Minister-elect of Turkey?

In his approach to Nato and the European Community, would he ask them to warn the Turkish Government that any support it might give to the declaration of the Turkish-Cypriot Assembly would be contrary to the interests of the alliance and of the Community and would be bound to have a damaging effect on Turkey's relationships with both those bodies?

Is US administration taking the same position on this question?

Sir Geoffrey Howe: Plainly, evidence of instigation is not a matter about which one can have any certainty, but the latest evidence suggests the Turkish Government *has been taken by surprise.*

There have, of course, been rumours and suggestions that this kind of thing was going to happen and this is the background against which we have made representations to the Turkish Government.

I understand the force of his point on the need for Nato and the Community to make the points he suggests to the Turkish Government.

We have not had a full understanding of the position of the *US government, but preliminary* indications are they are likely to be taking a similar view.

Mr Julian Amery (Brighton, Pavilion, C): The 1960 treaty of guarantee, which I helped to negotiate, placed an obligation on the British Government to intervene to maintain the constitutional position.

The government of the day, under Mr Callaghan, made a historic mistake when they declined the invitation of the Prime Minister of Turkey to govern alongside the Turks to restore the constitution.

In view of that mistake which led to the widening gap between the two parties in Cyprus, would he be very cautious before taking sides in this dispute.

Sir Geoffrey Howe: While the treaty gives the guarantor powers the right to take certain action and obliges us to consult with each other, it does not oblige us to take action of the kind he may have in mind. It is, of course, clear that this is not a military problem.

The guarantor powers could be drawn together in consultation to see what further action could be taken with a view to reversing the position.

We shall certainly not, I hope, seek to take sides in this.

Mr James Callaghan (Cardiff South and Penarth, Lab): The situation is a little different now from 1974 when the Turkish Government asked us to help them invade the island in order to support a gangster called Nikos Sampson who had taken over control of the island and deposed Archbishop Makarios who was supported by the Greek colonels which was a dictatorship, fortunately later replaced by Prime Minister Karamanlis.

Sir Geoffrey Howe: The position is, of course, very different from the one he had to face but the treaty obligations and rights of the powers are precisely the same as they were then.

Mr Healey: The prime responsibility lies on the government in Ankara. If it wishes, it can be responsible for a major move forward towards a solution on the *island. If it recognizes an independent Turkish state in the north it will gravely damage relations with its allies and Community partners.*

Sir Geoffrey Howe: The responsibility for what has occurred so far rests on the shoulders of Mr Denktash and his colleagues. But plainly the Turkish Government's attitude can be crucial to the prospects of moving in a sensible or in an unwise direction.

Healey: Cyprus is a single state.

Education Bill

The Education (Grants and Awards) Bill was read a second time in the Commons on Monday night by 197 votes to 115 – Government majority, 82.

Government and judges have not gone soft on crime

LAW AND ORDER

The burgeoning of video nasties was a deeply disturbing phenomenon and a society which genuinely wanted to curb the incidence of violent crime must confront this frightening influence for evil, Dr Robert Runcie, the Archbishop of Canterbury said when he opened a debate in the House of Lords on new ways to reduce violent crime.

On the influence of television, he said he found it hard to accept that a daily diet of mayhem and murder did not have a cumulative desensitising effect.

I think that many (he said) will share my deep apprehension at what may happen when many more TV channels become available.

Dr Runcie was introducing a motion calling attention to the need to examine new ways of reducing crimes of violence in the light of the recent decision of the Commons that capital punishment should not be reintroduced.

Referring to the Government's decision to ensure that for certain crimes of exceptional violence criminals would serve longer periods in prison, he said he understood the public concern which had led to the decision. He hoped, nevertheless, that it might be possible to review these policies in due course. The introduction of *longer periods in prison* made the question of acceptable and humane prison conditions more urgent than ever.

It would be unfortunate if the natural public concern about the activities of a relatively small number of terrorists and professional criminals diverted attention from the evils and suffering which resulted from the much larger incidence of other types of violence in society.

The incidence of violence had reached in *certain areas of the great* cities quite terrifying proportions and sometimes took extraordinarily cruel and perverted forms.

He hoped the debate would focus on the problem of gratuitous evil – the elderly person casually and brutally assaulted; the young football fan stabbed in the crowd for no apparent reason; the baby slashed with a razor blade so that his mother yielded up the few coins in her purse.

This is the sort of violence (he said) which kills communities, the threat which leads people to hide behind their shutters even when, at least statistically, they are unlikely to be victims. The threat of violence is as corrosive of society as violence itself.

The prevention of violence was closely linked to family life. All too often in Britain there was not so much an absence of parental love as failure of parental nerve.

Unless (he added) we can do more to strengthen families, to *reduce the frightening increase in* divorce and separation, we will not be getting at the roots of violence.

He must also mention the problem of violence induced by alcohol. There was a problem here

I have no wish (he said) to see the legitimate enjoyment of the many prejudiced by the foolish behaviour of the few, in this or any other sphere. But there is a relationship between alcoholism and violence, and I would like to see more resources being devoted to these matters.

In themselves poverty, deprivation and unemployment did not necessarily lead to violence. But higher expectations, and their consistent frustration, would inevitably encourage lawlessness.

Alternatives to custodial sentences were desirable for a great number of those convicted of less serious crimes. He asked whether more could not be done and done more quickly.

For too long the public had seemed to want to push these matters under the carpet. Perhaps the very size of the problems had now woken them to the fact that there was work which not only could be done but which must be done and for which resources must be found.

Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, said he was frequently astonished by the inability of courts, such as those in the United States, to distinguish between crimes which were by their nature political and those which were intrinsically ordinary crimes, when considering extradition.

Terrorist activity (he said) is not a mitigation of the offence, it is an aggravation. Ordinary murder is bad enough, but when I see an Arab diplomat gunned down in central London by a fellow Muslim, I do not think the murder is mitigated by political motive. Such murders are an attempt to overthrow civilized society by force.

There was no truth in the suggestion that the Government or the judiciary had gone deliberately soft on crime. On the contrary the Government had increased the number of police and the penalties *for serious crimes of violence.*

But he personally did not believe very much in the reformative possibilities of prison. He saw little hope of improving a man's character by depriving him of his liberty, especially when it meant locking him in three to a cell and having to slop out in the morning.

He thought reparation through compensation and costs, although it could only apply to a minority of crimes of violence, could deter and even reform the criminal.

Following the Common's recent desision on hanging it was right that the subject should not be debated further. Law and its enforcement had to have a certain durability to be effective and to be respected. It would be intolerable for the law to go to and fro according to the composition of the House of Commons.

Lord Elwyn-Jones, the former Labour Lord Chancellor, said the Opposition was troubled that the *recent announcement* by the Home Secretary (Mr Leon Brittan) of longer sentences would do nothing to reduce violent crime, but would produce more violent prisoners.

He had announced that certain categories of the most violent criminals would have to serve at least 20 years. It would have been better to allow consideration of each case rather than issue a blanket policy.

Individual murderers and violent criminals could change their attitude with maturity, genuine remorse and the influence of prison staff and families and friends.

A policy which refused to acknowledge that some offenders might repent before 20 years elapsed was a policy of despair. It would do nothing to protect the public and would create severe problems in controlling prisons swollen with prisoners deprived of hope and little to lose.

Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, said there was no instant panacea or magic wand or magic noose which would solve the violent crime problem overnight.

It would not be solved by longer terms of imprisonment, certainly not on their own, or by making compensation orders because the average violent criminal had no means with which to pay them.

They were not trying to deal with the division one criminal, the so-called high class armed robber or masked gunman. These were cold and calculating villains who played for high stakes and different considerations applied to them.

They were concerned primarily with the teenage thugs, the bully boy. This was the area in which a horrible increase in violence had taken place.

These teenagers were sometimes incredibly youthful, aged 13, 14 or 15, and perpetrated crimes of such horrendous nature that it ill-became him to describe them.

His victims were not security guards who were well able to look after themselves and were paid for the risks they ran. His victims were the elderly widows, usually living alone, "sussed out" by his friends as supplying an easy source of money with a minimum amount of risk.

His victims were the housewives carrying shopping and handbags with money in them to pay for the shopping at the supermarket, and the women, of whatever age, whose bodies he desired to violate.

He very seldom killed or was a candidate for the hangman and if hanging were to be reintroduced, and happily it now never would be, it would make no sort of difference to him.



Runcie: Attack on TV mayhem and murder.

Griffiths to join new health board

HEALTH SERVICE

The Griffiths report, and Mr Roy Griffiths himself, was entirely dedicated to trying to improve the National Health Service, Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, said.

I really do urge the Opposition (he added) to come to terms with that and to try to aim for a modern health service which is what we are trying to achieve.

The Secretary of State announced that Mr Griffiths had agreed to join the Supervisory Board, the body to be set up to ensure that the report is implemented.

Mr Anthony Favell (Stockport, C) who asked what consultations Mr Fowler had held with interested parties on the implementation of the recommendations in the report, was told by Mr Fowler: I am about to consult with health authorities, professional staff and other bodies on the report. In the meantime, I intend to take action inside the department to implement the report's proposals.

Mrs Renee Short (Wolverhampton North East, Lab): The report is a good blueprint for running a grocery chain but not for running a marvellous network of hospitals within the NHS.

Mr Fowler: There are great differences between running a business and the health service, but both are trying to provide the best possible service to the public at the lowest cost.

Mr Michael Meacher, chief Opposition spokesman on social services: Will Mr Fowler reconsider his outrageous decision, since nurses account for half of hospital staff, to exclude the chief nursing officer from the advisory board?

Mr Fowler: We will look at that. No final decision on that has been made.

Cuts have been carefully worked out

Three points made by Mr Michael Meacher on his first appearance during Commons questions as chief Opposition spokesman on health and social security, were all factually incorrect, according to Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, when he replied to them.

Mr Meacher had said that *manpower cuts in the National* Health Service were manifestly arbitrary, damaging to clinical care when there were already over 3,000 doctors and over 8,000 nurses and midwives on the dole.

What legal powers (he continued) does Mr Fowler have to enforce these cuts where health authorities are not breaking the cash limits?

It is shameful that many authorities are being required to dismiss regular nursing staff and are then allowed to take on exactly the same number of agency nurses the next day.

Mr Fowler: All those statements are factually incorrect. First, there is no evidence of doctor or nurse redundancies. Second, there is every evidence that regional chairmen have accepted the targets and will work towards those targets, so there is no question about them being forced to do that.

The cuts and reductions (he added) are not arbitrary. They have been carefully worked out to reduce manpower by one half of one per cent after talks with every regional health authority.

● During later questions on occupational pensions, Mr Meacher said the only proper answer to the problem of the early leaver was full indexation of the frozen pension and this should not be at the expense of cutting benefits of other members.

If this cannot be done (he said), it illustrates that private occupational pensions, as opposed to the state scheme, suffer from the overwhelming defect that they cannot properly cope in a period of inflation.

Mr Fowler: I will be making a statement on this soon.

Waiting lists for hospitals coming down

Hospital waiting lists throughout the country were coming down, Mr John Patten, Under-Secretary of State for Health and Social Security, said. Before long they would be back to where they were before last year's industrial action.

Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk (Knowsley North, Lab) who asked how many new hospital beds were currently unused, was told: The information requested is not collected routinely, but a special inquiry in March, 1982 identified 934 beds awaiting opening at seven hospitals through lack of funds. The latest available information (April, 1983) shows that the number of unopened beds has been reduced to 791 at six of these hospitals.

Mr Kilroy Silk: Is it not a disgrace that there should be so many beds in new hospitals that are unused when there are tens of thousands of patients waiting and dying? Would it not be more sensible if he took *action to match those new beds to* unemployed nurses and doctors so as to reduce both waiting lists and waiting times rather than increasing them?

Mr Patten: Some of these problems come from bad planning in the past between capital and revenue planning, something which the Secretary of State is determined to put right.

The NHS has managed in recent years to increase its productivity by treating half a million more patients a year in roughly the same number of beds.

Protecting young people at work

Mr David Nellist (Coventry South East, Lab) was given leave under the 10-minute rule procedure to introduce the Working Conditions of Government Trainees Bill. He said that the Bill extended the law relating to health and safety and other working conditions to trainees on Government training schemes.

The Bill was read a first time.

New peers

Lord Wilson of Rievaulx, formerly Sir Harold Wilson, the Labour Prime Minister, and Lord Bruce-Gardyne, formerly Mr John Bruce-Gardyne, Conservative MP for Knutsford, were introduced in the House of Lords.

Further massive injection of funds into NCB

COAL INDUSTRY

All MPs, including those with coal-mining constituencies, would feel concern about the dramatically adverse features of the finances of the National Coal Board reflected by the necessity for the Coal Industry Bill, Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, said.

Moving the second reading of the Bill, which increases the borrowing limit for the board to £5,500m which may be increased by *ministerial order to £6,000m, he* said that the external finances limit for the board for 1983-1984 would be more than £1,000m. That was in a year in which its deficit and social grants would be of the order of £650m – an average of £50 a week for every person employed in the coal industry.

Even after the grants, it was anticipated there would be a loss of approaching £200m by the NCB.

It was therefore important to review the situation and take the action necessary to see that the finances of the board were provided for, and that its activities could continue, and to make judgements of the needs for improvements in productivity and performance and to review the whole scope of the industry.

They had good coal reserves and a coal mining machinery industry as good as any in western Europe.

Labour's *Plan for Coal* had had three major provisions: a substantial investment programme; a reduction in capacity at the least economic pits and a substantial improvement in productivity.

Only the first of those had been fully fulfilled. Under Labour, £1,472m had been invested between 1974 and 1979 and under the present Government £3,511m.

Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover, Lab): Chicken feed.

Mr Walker: Some chicken. It might be that Mr Skinner is under the wrong impression, as the National Union of Mineworkers has been.

The union had written that investment should have been £6,500m, adjusting for inflation, but *he had been able to correct that,* because adjusted for inflation, the figure had been £7,150m.

Mr Skinner: Fiddle.

Mr Walker said that by any criteria the investment programme had been more than was envisaged in *Plan for Coal.*

While there had been improvements in productivity, this had amounted to 4.7 per cent in 10 years, while *Plan for Coal* envisaged 4 per cent each year. That was *disappointing.*

The planned reduction in capacity of 3.4 million tonnes a year had not been achieved, either. The reduction had been about half what had been envisaged.

The Bill gave a massive further injection of money to the coal industry. There had never been a government that had made anything like £2 million per day capital investment in the coal industry.

The Government recognized the important and difficult job miners carried out. He urged the House to accept the Bill and give it a second *reading.* He hoped when next they discussed the finances of the NCB they would have made the progress such massive investment required.

Mr Stanley Orme, Opposition spokesman on energy (Salford East, Lab), said they would not oppose the Bill, since 1979, however, the relationship between miners and Government had deteriorated. This conflict was unnecessary. The *Plan for Coal* was still the soundest policy and should be pursued.

It was to be hoped that Mr Ian MacGregor's path would not be the one he had followed at British Steel, he should also not try any practice of having ballots.

Mr Andrew Stewart (Sherwood, C), in a maiden speech, asked Mr MacGregor to be patient and not to depart from the general procedure with regard to wage negotiations. Information from the coalfield was that the men would demand a ballot on the wage offer rather sooner than later.

Cable television Bill will contain new powers of control

By Bill Johnstone, Electronics Correspondent

The Government is putting the finishing touches to its plans to introduce to the House of Lords next month the cable Bill, which is to be the primary instrument for encouraging the expansion of cable television.

The Bill effectively will contain all the details outlined in the Government's White Paper on cable television, last debated by Parliament in the summer. *It will however,* contain two principal amendments that will give the Independent Broadcasting Authority (IBA) the power to award two franchises for direct satellite broadcasting to commercial interests and will also provide some framework to control the copyright of networked cable television programmes.

The Government *is considering* the award of 12 pilot cable television franchises, through the auspices of the Home Office and the Department of Trade and Industry, and is expected to make an announcement before the end of this month.

These interim licences, one of the concessions made by the Home Office which is worried that broadcasting standards and its control might slip, will be monitored by the Cable Television Authority created by the Bill.

The authority's power is expected to be made clearer in the Bill: during the parliamentary debate on the White Paper it appeared unclear whether it would have a status on a par with the IBA, or something considerably less.

Several companies are ready to provide programmes for the new multichannel networks. Typically, a network will have about thirty channels; twenty would be devoted to entertainment while the others could carry information pages or provide facilities such as shopping, voting, or even betting by television.

Among the programme producers to have expressed an interest in providing services are:

Film: Goldcrest in a consortium with Columbia Pictures, CBS, Home Box Office and Twentieth Century Fox, and a competing partnership led by Visionhire and Rediffusion;

Music: Thorn-Emi, Cable Music (a consortium led by Virgin Records), and Musicvision, led by Yorkshire Television;

Sport: Satellite Television, Screen Sports, cable Sports and Leisure, and West Nally.

Mary Rose show

The Mary Rose Trust revealed plans yesterday for an £800,000 exhibition next summer at Portsmouth Dockyard of treasures from the Tudor warship. The English Tourist Board is making a £200,000 grant towards the scheme.



Mr Prescott at No 10 after his swim

MP's watery protest

Mr John Prescott, Labour's transport spokesman, who is a trained diver, swam from Chelsea Bridge to Westminster yesterday clad in a frogman's suit to protest at the Government's dumping of nuclear waste at sea.

During his two-mile swim, which took one hour, Mr Prescott was followed by two dinghies belonging to Greenpeace, the environment group.

Mr James Slater, *general* secretary of the National Union of Seamen, and three other union leaders had signed a letter protesting against nuclear dumping, which Mr Prescott carried in a waterproof case. The MP later joined representatives of the four unions to hand in the letter at 10 Downing Street.

Sutcliffe bankruptcy delayed

Moves to make Peter Sutcliffe, the "Yorkshire Ripper", bankrupt have been delayed. Three women owed £25,000 in damages awarded against the jailed mass murderer were due to be represented at a creditors' meeting in Bradford, West Yorkshire, yesterday, but proceedings were delayed for a week when only one of them, Miss Marilyn Moore, appeared.

Miss Moore, aged 36, of Leeds, and Miss Maureen Long, of Bradford, both of whom survived attacks by Sutcliffe, have been awarded compensation totalling £19,000. Mrs Irene MacDonald, whose daughter Jane was killed by Sutcliffe in 1977 was awarded £6,722 last year.

After yesterday's meeting at the Official Receiver's office in Bradford, Miss Moore said: "They did not tell me if I would get any money. It has been adjourned for a week. The whole thing has been a waste of time."

Actor remanded

Leslie Crowther, aged 50, the actor, of Temple Court, Corston, Bath, arrested on Monday night in London for an alleged drink driving offence, was remanded on unconditional bail until November 29 at Bow Street Magistrates Court yesterday.

Ivories stolen

Four Japanese ivory carvings dating for the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and worth £2,300 in total have been stolen from the Dorman Museum, in Middlesbrough.



In and out: Mr Yuli Kvitsinsky, the Soviet delegate, arriving for yesterday's talks in Geneva.

Geneva missile talks limp along for 35 minutes despite cruise deployment

From Alan McGregor, Geneva

The US Soviet negotiations on limiting intermediate range nuclear missiles in Europe are still limping along – just – despite the arrival of the cruise missiles at Greenham Common.

A record, in the negative sense, was established yesterday when Mr Yuli Kvitsinsky, the Soviet delegate, emerged from the US disarmament mission offices after just 35 minutes, confronting the cameras with a cryptic: "I am under an agreement not to talk" – an agreement observed to the letter by his US opposite number, Mr Paul Nitze when he finally left the office.

Reports that the Russians had lived up to expectations by walking out were almost immediately overtaken, however, by US officials intimating that the two delegations were scheduled to meet, as usual, at the Soviet diplomatic mission on Thursday.

While M Kvitsinsky apparently conveyed Moscow's rejection of the latest US proposal for a maximum 420 warheads each, there has been no indication whether this was a qualified refusal.

Soviet sources have made clear that it is deployment of Pershing 2s that they object to the most, meaning that the arrival of the first Pershings, expected in West Germany on Tuesday, could mean the end, or suspension, of both INF and Start talks until the superpowers are reconvinced of mutual interest in restraints on nuclear missiles of all kinds, perhaps in one set of negotiations covering the entire panoply.

In the meantime, despite the onset of winter, the indefatigable "peace camp" campaigners, in flimsy tents just off the Avenue de la Paix, keep up their endeavour, pushing white paper peace doves under car screen wipers.

● STRASBOURG: The European Parliament yesterday prepared to vote convincingly in favour of deployment of cruise and Pershing 2 missiles with a debate which showed how passionate and fragmented the nuclear disarmament lobby in Europe has become (Ian Murray writes).

It was a debate coloured by parliamentry abuse directed at Mr Yiannis Haralambopoulos, the Greek Foreign Minister, who was in Strasbourg in his role as current president of the EEC's Council of Ministers.

The fact that the debate took place at all underlined how far the Parliament of the Economic Community has moved towards embracing defence as being properly part of its competence. Last month it voted a report calling for a European policy on arms construction and sales. This month, with scarcely a murmur of dissent, it has placed the question of missile deployment very near the top of its agenda.

This brought the Greek Foreign Minister into the nuclear firing line. His Government has made no secret of its opposition to deployment and as president of the Council of Ministers he has sought in the past to force member-states to consider calling for a six-month freeze on deployment in order to keep the Soviet Union at the Geneva negotiating table.

But having been ruled out of order on this by his peers when he chaired an EEC political cooperation meeting in Athens in September, Mr Haralambopoulos refused to be drawn into the parliamentary debate yesterday.

● MELBOURNE: About 200 women yesterday broke down the front gates of the joint Australian-United States secret communications monitoring base at Pine Gap near Alice Springs to draw attention to the arrival in Britain of the American cruise missiles (Tony Duboudin writes).

The women drew a cardboard model of a cruise missile over the fence of the base where they were immediately arrested by federal police.

Under the hammer: This 15ft "Thor's hammer", by Bengt Lindstrom, *is part of an exhibition of Swedish art on show in* Stockholm.

High and dry on Danube

From Our Correspondent, Vienna

Shipping came to a halt on the Danube yesterday when the water level fell below the 27in mark. The long, dry autumn has left the river unnavigable

In Hungary seven ships are stranded

Last year, the Danube carried more than 7.6 million tonnes of cargo, some 400,000 tonnes of which was Russian.

Austria also faces an acute power shortage. None of the hydroelectric power stations on the Danube is running at more than a quarter strength.

Uproar at 'Gestapo tactics' of deportation

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

Uproar has broken out in Hanover over the way a seriously ill Turkish woman and her six children were woken at 6am by a police raid, ordered to pack their bags and immediately bundled on to an aircraft to Istanbul.

Critics say the deportation was reminiscent of Gestapo tactics. The police broke into the flat through a cellar window and gave the startled family only minutes to pack. The father, a Kurd who had applied in 1979 for political asylum in Germany on the grounds of religious persecution in Turkey, was not at home at the time. The mother collapsed and was taken to hospital and the children were deported without her.

The police action came only hours after the deportation decision, taken after the courts had closed at the weekend. It applied only to the mother and her eldest son, who is deaf and dumb.

The attempt to limit the right of asylum has become a sensitive topic here after a young Turk committed suicide during a court hearing in Berlin in August, and a visit here by Mr Pôul Hartling, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, was cancelled after an angry exchange over German asylum laws with Herr Friedrich Zimmermann, the Interior Minister.

Gdansk protest at priest's custody

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

An impromptu demonstration of some hundred Gdansk parishioners was provoked yesterday by the official interrogation of their priest, father Henryk Jankowski, a friend of Mr Lech Walesa and an outspoken champion of the banned Solidarity organization.

When the priest, who is accused of injecting anti-government criticism into his sermons, emerged from the Gdansk prosecutor's office he was surrounded by several hundred of his supporters. After presenting him with flowers, they marched to St Brigid's church, near the shipyard gates. "Write the truth", they chanted when passing the local newspaper offices on their way.

The police who had surrounded the office – and who had detained briefly several dozen Western reporters as well as a few demonstrators – did not intervene violently and allowed the protest to run its course.

In his church, Father Jankowski told his parishioners that he had denied all the charges saying that they were ill-founded.

"I have been doing nothing outside my priestly duties", he said. "I have not been stirring up unrest".

The official case is that demonstrations have often occured after his sermons and that he has been using them to spread "false information." This is the sharpest action to be taken againt radical priests in poland although at least one other young priest in Warsaw is being investigated with a view to framing charges against him.

Father Jankowski said that the episcopate would be informed of the actual course of his interrogations, although the bishops already knew much about his case.

On Sunday, workers held a low-key protest in which they laid wreaths to the memory of workers injured or arrested in the 1976 price rise disturbances at the Ursus tractor factory in Warsaw.

Tour firms grumble at Lisbon tax

From Our Correspondent, Lisbon

Representatives from 18 of Britain's leading tour operators met Senhor Alvaro Barreto, Portugal's Minister of Commerce and Tourism, in Lisbon to lodge a complaint against the 1,000 Escudo (£5.50) exit tax recently levied on all tourists leaving Portugal.

The tour operators, who under British law are unable to pass the tax on to their customers, claim it will cost them nearly £500,000 by the end of the year. They are asking the Portuguese Government to reimburse them.

Senhor Barreto assured the tour operators that the exit tax will be taken off by the end of December, as planned. It was an emergency measure to help cover this year's budget deficit.

Senhor Barreto did not promise to refund the taxes paid by the British tour operators, but did tell them that the problem would be studied and an answer given by the end of the month.

Germans seize computer

New York (AP) – West German authorities seized a sophisticated computer made in the United States seven minutes before it was to leave for the Soviet Union via Sweden, according to Officials here

Mr Michael Kaufman, New York spokesman for the US customs service, said that the shipment was stopped in Hamburg on Friday.

US customs officials in West Germany told the Bonn Government about the planned shipment after receiving word that the Digital Equipment Corporation's mini-computer would be smuggled into the Soviet Union.

The Commerce Department banned the computer's shipment to Eastern block countries to prevent its use for military purposes, Mr Kaufmam said.

Mr William Green, deputy assistant commissioner of the customs service, told *The New York Times* the Vax 11-782 computer could be used "for missile guidance or something like that", and for "keeping track of troops and weapons".

Rival Indian meetings discuss Botha offer

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

A split in South Africa's 85,000-strong Indian community over whether to cooperate with the new constitution approved by the country's 4,600,000 whites in a referendum eariler this month was exposed at rival political meetings in Durban. Most of South Africa's Indians live in Natal, of which Durban is the biggest city.

In Pretoria, leaders of three mixed-race (Coloured) political parties favourably disposed to the new constitution met Mr Chris Heunis, the Minister of Constitutional Development. The leaders of the two biggest parties said that they would like a referendum for Coloureds as well, but that they would leave the final decision to party congresses at the end of December and in early January.

Mr P. W. Botha, the Prime Minister, addressed between 2,000 and 3,000 Indians in Durban's City Hall on Monday, and urged them not to "go up a cul-de-sac" by rejecting the constitution.

The Prime Minister was upstaged, however, a few hours later by an even larger gathering in Durban organized by Indians opposed to the new constitution, which provides for a segregated, three-chamber Parliament for whites, Indians and the 2.7 million coloureds, but excludes the 21 million black Africans.

Turkish Cypriots declare UDI: Climax to a process begun in 1975

Ankara gives grudging recognition to the Denktas republic

From Rasit Gurdilek, Ankara

Turkey yesterday recognized the newly-founded "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus", making clear, however, that its recognition was grudging.

Afte a meeting of the ruling National Security Council convened by President Evren, Mr Ilter Turkmen, the Foreign Minister, disclosed Turkey's decision at a press conference.

He emphasized that Turkey had always favoured settlement through intercommunal talks "without arriving at the present state of affairs", but absolved *the Turkish Cypriot community* from any blame for the lack of results over the past nine years.

Mr Turkmen said that in recognizing the new state, which replaces the "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus", founded in 1975, Ankara had taken into consideration the assurances that the "independence does not necessarily mean that the island will remain divided forever and that they are determined not to unite with any state unless it be in a federation with the Greek Cypriots" and their disire to cintinud the negotiations under the auspices of the UN Secretary-General.

He said further assurances for a non-aligned policy and the continued validity of the 1960 treaties of establishment, guarantee and alliance, had also influenced Turkey's dicision.

"We must now turn our *attention to the search for a* peaceful settlement. We hope that all concerned goverments will contribute to efforts in that direction. The adoption of a negative attitude towards the *newly-established republic will* only serve to eliminate the possibilities of agreement.

"Turkey will continue as before to support the good-offices mission of the Secretary-General of the United Nations. We wish a happy future to our Cypriot Brothers."

In reply to a question about possible adverse attitudes in the West and at international forums, Mr Turkmen said independence was declared not by Turkey byt by the Turkish Cypriots, so Turkey should not be the recipient of such attitudes.

In reply to another question, *he said he did not think the* Greek Cypriots would declare a union with Greece in reaction to the Turkish move, but nevertheless called on Greece to act with prudence and common sense.

He confirmed that the Greek Ambassador here, Mr Sotiris Constantopoulos, had requested clarification of Turkey's stand and was told of its decision.

Asked whether the new state had sought guarantees from Turkey for its security, Mr Turkmen said the 1960 guarantee treaty was still in force.

Reminded of the British Government's call to the other two guarantor powers – Turkey *and Greece* – for urgent consultations, under the terms of the treaty, he replied that his government would evaluate the call.

As for Britain's refusal to recognize the new republic, Mr Turkman said it would not affect Turkey's policies in any way. Mr Robert Russell, the British Ambassador, had earlier given Britain's views to Turkish Foreign Ministry officials.

Following the announcement of the recognition, President Evren summoned the leaders of the three parties represented in the newly-elected civilian parliament, to brief them on the *developments, while the Coun*cil of Ministers went into session.

The declaration of independence, which caught the Ankara Government by complete surprise, presents Turkey's Prime Minister-designate, Mr Turgut Ozal, with a foreign policy crisis with potential effects on his economic policies as well, since he had been counting on Western support for the market-oriented economy he envisages.

● **WASHINGTON:** The United States said yesterday it had received the news with "surprise and dismay" (Mohsin Ali writes).

A State Department statement said: "We have consistently opposed a unilateral declaration of independence by the Turkish Cypriot community, believing it would not be helpful to the process of finding a final negotiated *settlement to the Cyprus problem*".

The statement urged the Turkish Cypriot community to reconsider its action.

● **NEW YORK:** The UN Security Council was holding urgent consultations yesterday (Zoriana Pysariwsky writes). Regret over the move was voiced by Señor Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, the Secretary-General, who appealed to all parties to *exercise* the utmost restraint from any action that may further aggravate the situation.

The Security Council consultations were private, at the request of the governments of Cyprus and Britain. An open meeting of the council is expected today.

Members of the council were awaiting the arrival of Mr George Iacovou, the Foreign Minister of Cyprus, who was expected to open the debate.

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Dividing line: The Ledra Palace Hotel in Nicosia guarded by UN troops. It is inside the buffer zone dividing Turkish north from Greek south.



Rivals: Mr Denktas (left), Turkish Cypriot leader, and President Kyprianou.

Coexistence pledge to Greek Cypriots

Nicosia (Reuter) – The following are extracts from yesterday's proclamation of an *independent republic* by the Turkish-Cypriot leadership in northern Cyprus:

We hereby declare before the world and before history the establishment of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus as an independent state.

On this historic day, we extend once again our hand in peace and friendship to the Greek-Cypriot people. The two peoples of the island are destined to coexist, side by side.

We can, and must, find peaceful, just and durable solutions to all our differences through negotiations on the basis of equality.

The proclamation of the new state will not hinder, but facilitate the establishment of a genuine federation. The new republic will not unite with any other state. The new state will continue to adhere to the treaties of establishment, guarantee and alliance.

The good offices of the UN Secretary-General and negotiations must continue. On matters which can be resolved in the short term, immediate measures of good will must be taken.

The new state will be non-aligned. It shall not join any military block. It shall attach the *greatest importance to the preser*vation of peace, stability and the balance of power in the region.

A life-long goal achieved

Ostensibly, the Turkish Cypriot declaration of **independence is intended to "facilitate the establishment of a genuine federation" between Greek and Turkish Cypriots, and would not have been necessary if the Greek Cypriots had been more forthcoming in negotiations to establish a federation.**

But many observers believe it is what Mr Rauf Denktas, the Turkish Cypriot leader, has really been aiming for almost throughout his life.

He was born in 1924, and through the British Council gained a scholarship to read law at Lincoln's Inn in London between 1944 and 1947. *Returning to Cyprus, he practised as a lawyer.*

He seems to have been lured into politics by Dr Fazil Kutcuk, whom Mr Denktas was *ultimately to displace as leader of the Turkish* Cypriots.

In 1964 when the Greek Cypriot campaign for union with Greece was at its height, Mr Denktas went to New York to address the Security Council, but was not then allowed to return to Cyprus. Until 1967 he remained in exile in Turkey, and when on October 31 of that year he returned to Cyprus illegally, he was immediately apprehended and detained for a few days

The following year he was allowed officially to go back to Cyprus. In 1973 he was elected to be Vice-President of the Republic of Cyprus, and *following the Turkish invasion* in 1974 he was elected President of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus

Israelis head for 200% inflation

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

The economic plight of Israel worsened yesterday with the publication of *official* statistics showing that inflation last month jumped by a record 21.1 per cent, by far the biggest such rise since the creation of the state.

Economists say inflation rose to 126.1 per cent during the first 10 months of this year and could approach a crippling 200 per cent by the year's end unless drastic action is taken. The highest previous monthly increase was 13.3 per cent.

Coming a month after the resignation of Mr Yoram Aridor, the Finance Minister and replacement of his policy by one devoted primarily to *cutting the $5,000m (£3,300m)* balance of payments deficit rather than reducing inflation, the figures pose a political threat to the new Cabinet.

Trade union leaders are furious and some were quick to threaten industrial action if measures were not taken to reimburse workers whose index-linked compensation for inflation is usually paid three months in arrears.

Even before yesterday's bombshell, workers had been complaining that inflation was increasing faster than their compensation.

Many senior political figures acknowledge that there is little *chance of the Government* winning the battle against inflation until the all-embracing system of index linking is at least partially dismantled. But government officials say that in the present climate, such a move is politically impossible.

During a speech to foreign journalists 24 hours before publication of the figures, Mr Yigal Cohen-Orgad, the Finance Minister, did not once refer to Israel's inflation, which was pointed out to him during questions afterwards.

He pledged then to reduce it to "manageable proportions" but would give no exact figures and emphasized that an improvement in the balance of payment position was now his priority.

A number of opinion polls have pinpointed the economy as the main reason – with the crisis in Lebanon – for the declining popularity of the right-wing Likud Government in relation to that of the Labour Opposition. Yesterday's figures were seen as likely to accelerate the trend.

Toll of Tyre suicide bombing rises to 61

Tel Aviv (Reuter) – The death toll in the suicide bombing of Israel's security headquarters in Tyre, southern Lebanon, rose to 61 yesterday with the death of a wounded Israeli soldier, the military command said. The bombing on November 4 killed 29 Israelis and 32 Palestinians and Lebanese detained in the *building*. Cabinet ministers have criticized a military inquiry which, according to unofficial reports, found that officers had taken adequate security precautions.

Sanctions end

Tokyo (Reuter) – Japan lifted sanctions imposed on the Soviet Union after Russian fighters shot down the South Korean airliner north of Japan *in September.*

Unita says it holds five Britons captive

Paris (Reuter) – Unita rebels say they captured five British and 12 Portuguese citizens in attacks on government pos*itions in eastern Angola* on Sunday.

A Communiqué said the 17 were siezed during raids on Kazombo and Kavungu and on a bridge over the Zambezi river in Moxico province. A Unita spokesman here said he believed they were civilian technicians working on development projects.

Publisher fined $10,000 a day

Los Angeles (Reuter) – A judge ordered Larry Flynt, publisher of *Hustler* magazine, to pay $10,000 (about £6,700) a day until he agrees to reveal the source of a tape recording allegded to contain threats against John De Lorean, the car manufacturer who faces drug *charges.*

Judge Robert Takasugi also fined Flynt, who is confined to a gold-plated wheelchair after bein shot in an assassination attempt, $25,000 for failing to appear in court on November 1 to hand over the tape.

Heineken clues

Amsterdam (AFP) – Dutch police have a detailed description of the three kidnappers of Mr Freddy Heineken, aged 60, the brewing millionaire seized with his chauffeur here eight days ago. A spokesman said they have also traced the house used by the trio to prepare the kidnapping.

France in dark

Paris (AP) – A four-hour strike by electricity workers hit about two million people in Paris, Marseilles, Lille and Toulouse during the early morning.

Nuns protest

Baguio, Philippines (Reuter) – About 50,000 people, including Roman Catholic nuns, called on President Marcos to resign in a *march* along the main street of Baguio, a city regarded until now as a Marcos stronghold.

Foam of anger

Amsterdam (Reuter) – Protesting firemen spread a carpet of foam 13ft high around the Dutch Parliament as public sector unions stepped up strikes and go-slows ahead of talks with the government on a proposed pay cut of 3 per cent.

Crash kills 16

Istanbul (AP) – Sixteen people were killed and 24 others hurt when a bus collided with a lorry and another bus in heavy fog in Sakarya, 62 miles east of here.

Pinta penalty

Stiffer penalties on farmers who overproduce milk and cereals are advocated by the House of Lords Select Committee on the EEC in a report published today.

Train death

Toulouse (AFP) – Three soldiers of the French Foreign Legion are being questioned about an incident on a train during which an Algerian was thrown out of a window to his death.

Pilot's reward

Taipei (AP) – A Chinese Navy pilot who defected to Taiwan in a MiG 17 will be commissioned a major in the Taiwan Air Force but will receive a gold reward less than originally reported. he will be given about £850,000.

Four hanged

Tehran (AFP) – Four drug traffickers, one an Afghan, were hanged in the Gulf port of Bandar Abbas and on Qeshm Island, the *Daily Kayhan* reported here.

Suicide by fire

Tokyo (Reuter) – More than 750 Japanese committed suicide last year by setting fire to their homes, an average of more than two a day, according to a government report. Debts and domestic problems were thought to be the main reasons.

US officer shot dead in Athens

From Mario Modiano Athens

A naval captain detached to the US military aid mission to Greece and his Greek driver were shot and killed by two terrorists as they drove into Athens early yesterday.

The police said that Captain George Tsantes, who was 53, died instantly after being shot four times with a magnum .45 calibre pistol by the pillion rider of a motor scooter which drew alongside his car when it stopped at the traffic lights.

The gunman then shot the driver three times before the motor scooter disappeared in the heavy morning traffic in the northern suburbs of Athens. The driver died in surgey later.

According to the American Embassy, Captain Tsantes, a New Yorker of Greek ancestry and a father of three, took up his Athens post eight months ago as chief of the naval section of the Joint US Military Aid Group to Greece that advises the Greek armed forces on training and military procurements.

A Greek spokesman said that the Government condemned unequivocally such acts of violence which can "only serve unlawful and suspect interests".

Mr Andreas Papandreou, the Prime Minister, reassured Mr Monteagle Stearns, the US Ambassador that measures were being taken to apprehend the culprits and "punish them in an exemplary manner".

Nine years ago, another American official, Mr Richard Welsh, the Central Intelligence Agency station chief in Athens, was shot dead with a .45 pistol.

The Americans in Greece have recently been nervous after the suicide-bomb explosion in Beirut which kiled 239 US marines. After orders from US headquarters in Europe, security precautions were tightened at all American military installations.

Athens alert: Police guarding the car in which Captain Tsantes was shot dead.

Syria accused of killing detainees

By Rodney Cowton

Syrian security forces are accused of systematic violations of *human rights*, including torture and political killings, by a report published today by Amnesty International.

It cites evidence that thousands of people have been harassed and wrongfully detained without right of appeal and in some cases tortured or killed by security forces.

Those arrested may be held without charge or trial for years. Amnesty International says that it has been working this year for the release of 177 people held in preventive detention for more than 12 years and another 300 held for between two and nine years.

The report cites cases of relatives being held hostage while security forces sought political suspects. In one case three relatives were alledgedly held in detentn for nine years

Amnesty recommends that Syria should enforce legislation which requires the production of arrest warrants and provides for appeal machinery against wrongful arrest.

It also recommends th the Syrian Government should consider revoking all provisions for the preventive detention of political prisoners, and until then the names of people arrested or released should be published regularly.

report from Amnesty International to the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic, available from Amnesty International, British Section, 5, Roberts Place, London, EC1. £2 plus 40p postage

OAS stunned by chief's resignation

From Our Correspondent, Washington

Señor Alenjandro Orfila, a veteran Argentine diplomat, is resigning as Secretary-General of the Organization of American States. He made the surprise announcement at the opening session here of the organization's general assembley.

Siñor Orfila, aged 58, a former ambassador to US, was first elected in 1975 and won a second five-year term in 1980. He told delegates from 29 countries on Monday night that he did not want to remain secretary-general beyond the first months of next year.

Sources said he had been "disenchanted" with the political clout of the office and had complained that it was not an effective instrument for negotiation in the crises affecting the OAS region.

Señor Orfila said he wanted to smooth the way for his successor. He believes the OAS has not taken sufficient political advantage of the post of secretary-general and thinks its functions should be similar to those of the UN secretary-general.

In Señor Orfila's view, the OAS has too often been at the periphery of major events in the Western Hemisphere, including, for example, US intervention in Grenada.

During its week-long meeting the OAS will concentrate on tensions in Central America and discuss Grenada and its implications for other member countries.

A main issue is expected to be the Contadora peace initiative, in which the Contadora members – Panama, Mexico, Venezuela and Colombia – are preparing one or more draft agreements aimed at bringing peace to El Salvador

Grenada interim council sworn in

From Christopher Thomas, St George's

Members of the Grenadian interim Government, swearing allegiance to the Crown, took the oath of office yesterday and immediately pledged that naming a date for free elections would take top priority.

Six of the nine members of the Government – officially described as the advisory council – appointed by Sir Paul Scoon, the Governor General, were at the brief formal *ceremony in the living room of* Sir Paul's official mansion overlooking St George's.

The others, including Mr Alistair McIntyre, its chairman, are out of the country and will be sworn in next week.

In the meantime the council is headed by Mr Nicholas Braithwaite, who said the body would not delay by even a day the time when elections could be held. "I recognize that because we have not been elected by the people there are likely to be doubts, suspicions and fears about how we will perform.

"I ask the people of Grenada to appreciate the special circumstances. We are guided by one consideration in accepting this appointment: our interest in the welfare of the people of Grenada and Carriacou", the Grenadian-owned island 30 miles to the south.

The six members held their first meeting yesterday, a few hours after the swearing-in ceremony. On one point they already seem agreed: the decision to expel 30 foreign nationals, deemed by Sir Paul to be potential security risks to the Government. They will leave today after an "invitation" from Sir Paul to go.

Mr Braithwaite described them as "actively involved in activities in which they should not have been involved.

Castro onslaught on Reagan as Havana mourns

Havana (AFP) President Castro, in a speech over the bodies of 24 Cubans killed in Grenada, said that mankind was threatened by nuclear warfare because of President Reagan's "rash and fascist" policies.

"The bells which toll today for Grenada could toll tomorrow for the whole world."

However, Dr Castro's 90-*minute* address *on Monday* was mostly moderate.

Dr Castro said Washington had lied 19 times during the Grenadian intervention.

Latin America united against Britain

From Zoriana Pysariwsky, New York

Latin American countries in the United Nations General Assembly have shown strong support for Argentina in its dispute with Britain over the Falklands.

In the first day of the Falklands debate on Monday most Latin American speakers echoed Argentina in describing Britain's presence in the South Atlantic as a strategic military build-up tied to the interests of Nato.

Countries that were critical of Argentina's invasion of the islands have rallied behind Argentina since British forces recaptured them. Britain's efforts to court Latin America have largely met with a cool response, and some countries have taken every opportunity to show their displeasure with the United States for taking Britain's side in the war.

هكذا من الأصل

The royal visit to Bangladesh

Queen honours victims of independence war

From Michael Hamlyn
Dhaka

The Queen yesterday drove out into the countryside at the muddy end of the Indian subcontinent to lay a wreath at the mass grave of thousands of Bangladeshis killed during the struggle for independence from Pakistan.

Under the enormous sky of the combined deltas of the Bramaputra and Ganges, a heavily guarded cavalcade, led by her six-door white Mercedes limousine, wound through the outskirts of Dhaka where thousands of cheerful citizens stood and waved.

Out in the oozing countryside the villagers, many waist-deep in the waters of the Burhi Ganga, of Old Ganges, turned to wave too. Fishermen in graceful, sharply raked boats stopped casting their nets to watch, and the village women balancing children on their hips peeked round the woven palm-leaf walls of their huts.

Schooolchildren, the boys in shorts the girls in shalwar and kameez, the traditional Muslim baggy trousers and long shirt, stood in ordered rows, and school bands played under decorated archways of welcome. The girls waved their white dupattas, scarf-like shawls, as the cavalcade passed.

The mass grave, which was discovered after the defeated Pakistan Army was forced to yield independence to the former eastern wing of their country, is now the site of a national martyrs' memorial.



Guest of honour: The Queen and her host, President Choudhury, at Bangabhaban Palace in Dhaka.

The shadeless brick mausoleum is dominated by a 150ft-high monument of seven separate concrete triangles, nesting within one another to look like a soaring fluted pyramid.

At its foot an honour guard from the East Bengal Regiment in well-pressed camouflage overalls and shining American-style helmets presented arms while four buglers sounded "Last Post" and "Reveille". The Queen, in a red flowered dress with an ivory straw Breton hat trimmed in red and with white shoes, signed a visitors' book and planted a tree.

When she returned to Dhaka the Queen visited the presidential palace, Bangabhaban, where she was saluted under a crimson canopy embroidered with a golden lotus – Bangladesh's national flower. She inspected a guard of honour of the President's Guards before sitting in the chandeliered durbarhall with the President, Mr Ahsanuddin Choudhury. Mr Choudhury, a former Supreme Court judge, is expected to be named as chairman of the political party soon to be founded by Lieutenant-General Husain Ershad, the military ruler of Bangladesh.

Earlier in the day General Ershad told the BBC that he would definitely be a candidate in the presidential election, and that he would retire from the Army before it was held.

Spain's schools in transition

Breaking the class barrier

Richard Wigg, Madrid Correspondent, continuing his journey down the River Ebro, reports from Zaragoza on education. This is the third of four articles.

If you are a successful and wealthy surgeon in this big industrial city (population 570,000), which likes to regard itself as capital of the whole Ebro region, there are no longer any easy answers about where to send your son for the best education.

There is little opportunity in Spain generally for conspicuous expenditure on education. The church-run private boarding schools virtually disappeared more than a decade ago: neither schools nor parents thought of meeting rocketing costs, and for an Aragonese it would be unthinkable to banish a boy from his family for months in faraway Madrid, where the Colegio del Pilar is perhaps the nearest thing in Spain to a leading British public school.

The choice at Zaragoza comes down to three, if you discount the college run by Opus Dei, the right-wing Catholic lay organization.

The first is El Salvador College, run by the Jesuits (Luis Buñuel, Spain's greatest film director, was a pupil there) which costs at most £350 a year at secondary level. It has more than 3,000 pupils from primary to pre-university levels, and now takes the maximum available state education grant.

The second is the Goya Institute, Zaragoza's most famous grammar school, dating from the 1870s. It costs £26 a year at O level.

Finally, there is Zaragoza's own Pilar College, founded in 1946, run by the Marianist Fathers. With extras, it costs about £500 a year. The college agreed with the Socialist Government last August to take an 85 per cent grant.

"Our school must reflect society. If the state pays it does so for all of society", Father Vicente Parra, El Salvador's headmaster, who is also chairman of the Spanish Jesuits' national education commission, told me firmly.



"I can tell you, the more we modernize our attitudes, serving society in line with the Second Vatican Council and throw out the relics of our past, the more difficulties we will have", he said of conservative-minded parents.

Low family income was now taken into account when awarding admissions and scholarships, he said, adding: "We try to admit the poorest who apply, even though we realize they have not learnt yet to come to us".

The Istituto Goya, with 1,200 boys and girls, has from this September gone co-educational again, after Franco abolished such Second Repuublic licentiousness during the Civil War. Its head is for the first timne a 32-year-old headmistress, who was herself educated at one of Aragón's best convents

The Marianist Fathers emphasize that they are opposed to educating an elite of better-off children, but their public image is against that. The school is situated, unlike the other two, on the city's outskirts in the best residential area, and children are taken to it by bus from all over town.

"We know we are not alone in education. I calculate that half of out 2,000 pupils' parents would be unable to meet the fees if we were forced to go private, which we did not wish to do anyway," the headmaster told me, referring to Spain's new Education Bill, which now before Parliamnt.

The most explosive aspect of this Socialist measure is greater funaincial control by the state over all kinds of private education, including church schools and over the running of schools.

Sénor Ramón Sáenz de Viranda, Zaragoza's Socialist Mayor, emphasized to me how big changes had come over the city's education system since the advent of democracy.

Tomorrow: The delta

Talks on Hongkong future end in hope

Peking (APF) – Britain and China yesterday wound up their latest round of talks on the future of Hongkong on an encouraging note, with a joint statement saying that they were "useful and constructive". The seventh round will take place here on December 7 and 8, the statement said.

There was no word on the content of the current session which started on Monday, but the phrasing of the statement suggested the talks went off without incident.

Over the summer, joint Sino-British statements released at the end of several rounds of talks simply announced the date of the mext meeting, without using the formula "useful and constructive", while China launched a spate of bitter attacks in its press.

The Chinese attacks ended last month with the previous round of talks, also described in a joint statement as "useful and constructive".

Last week, China publicly repeated that it intended to release its "policies and guidelines" on Hongkong some time next year. Most of the colony is due to revert to China in less than 14 years when Britain's 99-year lease on the New Territories area expires.

● HONGKONG: *The Wide Angle*, A pro-Peking magazine in Hongkong with reliable Chinese Communist Party connextions, claimed yesterday, that China had drafted three possible administration policies for zone government in Hongkong after 1997 (Richard Hughes writes).

It attributed the information to a local delegate to the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

The three alternative proposals are:

1. If cooperation with the British is not satisfactory and the democratic consciousness of the citizens is not fully developed there will be a merger of the Executive and Legislative Councils (Hongkong's existing "Government" and "Parliament") and some of the members will be elected by the people. How the chief administrator is elected would depend on the current situation.
2. If Britain allows Hongkong people to administer the colony in a democratic way, and there is a good democratic atmosphere, there will be a full democratic election.
3. If Britain does not educate Hongkong people to develop democratic consciousness, there will be a consultative process to elect the chief administrator.

France declares nuclear tests will continue

Wellington (Reuter) – France will continue with nuclear tests in the South Pacific indefinitely, M Claude Cheysson, the French Foreign Minister, said yesterday.

M Cheysson, defending French nuclear policy, said at a press conference that his Government was convinced that the nuclear deterrent was the best arm for peace. There have been strong objections from nations in the region to the nuclear tests.

● CANBERRA: M Cheysson arrived in Canberra yesterday for talks with Australian leaders (AFP reports).

He will have talks today with Mr Bob Hawke, the Prime Minister, Mr Bill Hayden, the Foreign Minister, and Mr Lionel Bowen, the Minister for Trade.

India opposition walks out of Parliament

From Kuldip Nayar
Delhi

The Opposition in both Houses of parliament walked out on the opening day of the winter season in protest against the refusal to discuss the alleged attempt to bribe an independent MP by the ruling Congress (I) party in Karnataka.

At a press conference in Bangalore on Sunday, the MP, Mr C. Byre Gowda, produced bundles of notes to the value of 200,000 rupees (£13,000) and played a tape with an alleged recorded conversation with the Congress (I) Assembly leader, Mr Veerappa Molly.

Congress (I), has been trying for some time to oust the Janata government in Karnataka through defection of its MPs.

N Korea attacks Reagan

Tokyo (Reuter) – North Korea yesterday denounced President Reagan's trip to South Korea as a "vicious challenge to the entire Korean people" aimed at leading the peninsula to the brink of war.

A Foreign ministry statement, carried by the official (North) Korean Central News Agency and monitored here, said that President Reagan had undertaken the three-day trip to burnish his image for next year's presidential election.

The President's trip "was a war-oriented trip for strengthening still more the colonial, military fascist rule, plotting the provocation of another war in Korea (and) rounding off the US-Japan-South Korea three-way military alliance".

● WASHINGTON: On his return to America on Monday President Reagan told White House staff that the United States was working with Japan and South Korea as partners "to make tomorrow better and more secure" (Mohsin Ali writes).

He said he was pleased to report good news: "America's partnerships are stronger and prospects for a more secure peace and prosperity are better today than a week ago" when he flew to Tokyo.

President Reagan, who will visit China next April, thought that the next century would be the century of the Pacific.

Losing ground in the paper chase

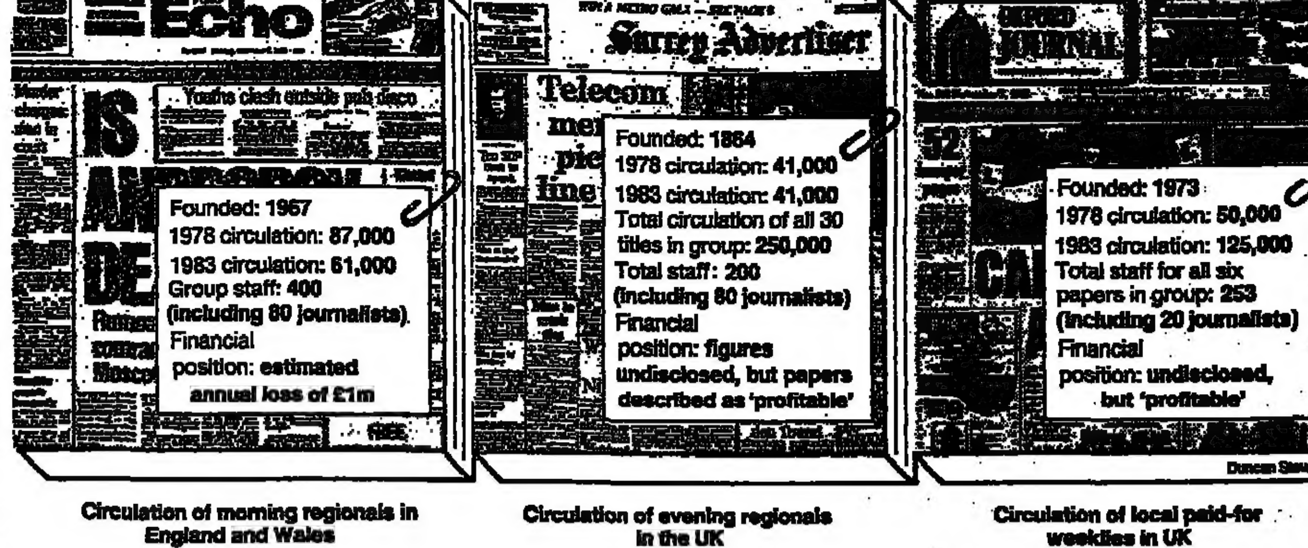
EVENING POST

The First Edit. of a new newspaper

Vauxhall work to rule on Wednesday

The Post-Echo's buoyant start

Today the Hemel Hempstead Post-Echo will close after only 16 years in business. It is the latest regional newspaper to lose the battle for survival. **Alan Franks** reports on the fortunes of the press outside London



Circulation of morning regionals in England and Wales
1973: 910,000
1982: 750,000

Circulation of evening regionals in the UK
1978: 6,088,000
1982: 5,487,000

Circulation of local paid-for weeklies in UK
Last report by Mintel, published in June 1981, quoted the 1980 figure as 10,740,000

The drama behind the headlines: the evening to close, a weekly hanging on and a free sheet now booming

A miracle is hoped for in Hemel Hempstead today. In one of its manifestations, the sky will brighten unnaturally over South Herts and a winged magnate will come lightly down to rest on a roof in the industrial estate. He will take a cheque book from his cape pocket and write *Post-Echo* above a figure with an endless tail of noughts. As it flutters down into Mark Road he will soar once more above the upstretched arms of cheering journalists, then southward to London and the real world.

If the weather conditions are against the miraculous magnate will have to come by train to Boxmoor and then cab. Either way, it would help if he could get to the *Post-Echo* offices by lunchtime, because after that there will be no more *Post-Echo*. Besides which, the journalists might well have gone to the pub for a round or two on the "undough".

The magnate therefore has but a matter of hours in which to act, if truth and the small ad are to travel side by side once more in vans to Luton and Watford.

Alternatively, it is just possible that the paper will have won a twelfth-hour reprieve by the time you read this, and that the national press will look foolish once again. But no one has put money on it.

These have not been happy times at Hemel: for nine months rumours have been blowing down the corridors like old newspapers in a ghost town. There would be retrenchment, there would be voluntary redundancy, there would be compression of the paper. No, said the optimists, quite the reverse – Thomson Regional Newspapers is planning to pump money in; no way will they let us stop publishing. You do not need to be a journalist to know that there is some ingredient in the air at newspaper offices which enables a rumour to travel faster and multiply more abundantly than in any other environment.

Even during these last bitter days and hours, when it has been clear that the direst scenarios were to be trumped by the reality, the morale of the *Post-Echo* staff has remained surprisingly high. They may have been leaving half an hour earlier than they used to, but they are still pushing out a bright and terse evening tabloid, swelled today by the insertion of a "cradle-to-grave" supplement.

It has been too short a life dating back only to 1967, when the economic climate in the South-east made Thomson's plan to ring the capital with regionals seem feasible. The formation of the *Post-Echo* in its present shape came nine years later, when the company saw the waste of running two evening papers in neighbouring areas, with substantial overlapping of staff. When the *Post* and *Echo* merged, the gross circulation seemed healthy enough at well over 100,000. Since then it has declined steadily, hitting an all-time low of 60,000 at the end of last year.

The story of falling circulation is hardly peculiar to Hemel. Since 1978 the 11 regional morning papers in England have fared even worse than the evenings. The circulation of the *Yorkshire Post*, for example, has fallen from 100,000 to 89,000; the *Liverpool Daily Post* from 85,000 to 74,000; the *Birmingham Post* from 45,000 to 35,000. In the same period the UK's 87 regional evening papers have sustained an aggregate drop of more than half a million readers. None the less, the *Post-Echo's* dwindling share of the local market and annual losses of about £1m would have made closure the only option to all but the most subsidy-minded of managements.

Other regional evening papers will ignore the lessons of Hemel Hempstead at their peril coming as they do so soon after the demise of the *Slough Evening Mail*. In the words of one of the senior *Post-Echo* staff: "Anyone in evening papers who is not worried is probably mad."

So who is to blame for Hemel? Well, that depends upon whom you ask. The features editor Ron Gribble, who has been with the paper for 16 years, believes that if the management had been tougher earlier by pruning staff, running just one edition and getting it onto the street sooner, the trouble might never have become fatal. But, he concedes, Thomson would have had to lay off people in all departments, and the strategy might not have succeeded. Gribble points to Worcester, where he is going to work after the Hemel closure; the evening paper there has a circulation of just 32,000, not much more than half that of the *Post-Echo*, and yet remains viable.

Like many of his colleagues Bruce Series, the chief sub-editor, is puzzled by the disparity between the old profitability and the new losses. But he is rather more restrained in his reproaches than Terry Burke, a 33-year-old journalist who has worked for the company since pre-amalgamation days: "It is tragic that a paper which has produced so many good journalists over the years can be thrown onto the scrap-heap by a company more interested in travel and oil. I'll probable wreck my chances with Thomson for saying so, but there you are."

His chances with Thomsons are, for the moment, academic, since he has "done a blunderbuss job on Fleet



Post-Echo editor Trevor Wade (foreground) with his deputy, Alan Manley, and members of the editorial staff (Photograph by Suresh Karadia)

Street", and will soon be sub-editing at the *Financial Times*. "Scratch any of the nationals", he goes on "and you'll see *Post-Echo* people. It is the best training ground there is. Look around you at *The Times* and *The Sunday Times*. Stephen Pile, Anthony Holden, Alan Hamilton – they were all Hemel people. I could give you dozens more names."

"The management" doubles remarkably effectivly as a four-letter word on the work floor of papers that are going to the wall. Should Thomsons have not seen the straws in the wind earlier? Should it not have known that the Situations Vacant columns might be hit by the fall in recruitment when Hemel lost its new-town status in 1975? Should it not have drawn in its boundaries far earlier and avoided the old regional-paper error of sending a van 40 miles to a village which wants only two copies? Should it not have capitalized more effectively when the *Evening Standard* tightened its perimeter? Above all, should it not have taken the threat of the free papers more seriously?

Free papers have proved very durable

Free papers: another four-letter word. While the regionals have declined, the frees have staged the most spectacular expansion. There are now *580 newspapers in the country* being distributed free through front doors, with a total delivery figure of 24,000,000, more than twice the number of paid-for local papers. But that is not the most staggering figure. Between 1978 and 1982 advertising revenue coming to the frees grew almost fourfold, from £35m a year to £136m. In the paid-for sector of the weekly press meanwhile, the revenue rose by just one third, from £150m to £196m.

The truly frightening thing for the conventional local press is that where as paid-for weeklies once had more than four times the present revenue, they will actually be overtaken by their new rivals by the end of 1984 if present trends continue. Although not a weekly the *Post-Echo* proved vulnerable to the competition. Some would trace its decline back to 1978 and the seven-week stoppage of the provincial press after which this evening paper, and probably many others, never fully regained a competitive share of the advertising. It was the *Post-Echo's* misfortune to find itself in an area with an immense proliferation of free papers.

Ask at Hemel Hempstead for the present distribution figure and you get a rather despairing "Oooh, dozens". Bruce Series articulates the complaints of many journalists when he says that you hardly ever see a free paper present at court hearings or in the council gallery.

The debate about the place of the free paper is complex and often emotive. The case for the prosecution is, broadly, as follows: the free papers are of indifferent quality; they are neither willing nor able to give a comprehensive local news coverage; their distribution is erratic, and their arrival cannot be guaranteed; they do not budget for an adequate editorial staff; they are self-debasing because the reader has not expressed the choice to take the publication.

The case for the defence is that the free paper is a proved economic medium for advertisers in all three principal sectors of jobs, houses and cars; it actually represents an improvement in local news awareness because of its greater penetration; it was high time that the entrenched local press was undercut by a competitive medium.

Whatever the pros and cons, the frees have proved remarkably durable, *if not as individual titles, then at least* as a breed. In the early 1970s it looked as though they were creatures of the boom and would indeed, in the words of a Press Council report, "come and go like leaves in the wind". Any boom will stimulate advertising demand, and businessmen will try to establish extra outlets which can be easily regulated. What was perhaps imperfectly foreseen in the local and regional press is that a recession could bring about much the same effect through the appeal of a cheap medium to people operating constrained advertising budgets.

It is hard to establish the degree to which free papers are thought somehow to be doing something immoral by taking money once used by communities to pay for their local news service. *That is surely the darkest of many grey* areas.

With disarming candour Alan Manley, deputy editor of the *Post-Echo*, who has been at the paper from the off, agrees it is just possible that journalists overestimated the demand which the reading public would have for their services when the pressure of choice was applied. Indeed, one of his junior colleagues even describes the free *Review* series, a competitor, as "superb".

At 54, Manley regrets the loss of all the fraternal feelings which have built up around the paper. "People say they'll keep in touch and all that, and no doubt they do mean it at the time. But it never actually happens like that. I know that after the last edition I will probably not see any of them again, and that does make me sad because they're a terrific bunch."

From Hemel Hempstead's rather doomy reaches I went in search of a buoyant paid-for weekly and a "good" free one. I found the first in Guildford and the second in Oxford.

At the *Surrey Advertiser* the column inches in the sits vac section were 35 per cent up in August over the same month, last year, and in September had more than doubled. Job relocations, the presence of two new Tescos, the Blackwater development and Goldsworth Park in Woking seem to have helped to offset the effects of a national recession.

Walking down the cobbled hill of the town centre, from where the brow of the downs edges above the rooftops, it seems a million miles from the new-town belt. And looking at the broad and comfortable acres of the *Surrey Advertiser's* front page one senses that what this paper has, and what the *Post-Echo* may have lacked, is an entrenched position in the community, one which enables it to draw on long-standing loyalties when the going gets rough.

Ted Adams, the stubby and avuncular editor of the paper, reinforces that view, although he would not accept that the paper has kept its place only through force of history. *The Surrey Advertiser* has proved deceptively fleet-footed in the face of the free competition, killing off the bad one and buying up the good one. But then the Yellow Peril, or Yellow Advertiser Group to give it its proper title, is not an entirely new phenomenon in these parts; there was a free paper, *The Woking Review*, as long ago as 1926.

Changes are made with readers in view

During Local Newspaper Week last month, one of the Newspaper Society's initiatives to restore the appeal of the local press, the *Surrey Advertiser* published the findings of a Gallup survey which gave the paper a 78 per cent readership in its catchment area; 87 per cent in Guildford itself, and 65 per cent outside the town. It is a penetration which has proved virtually unassailable to opposition.

The other day Adams had reason to look through microfilms of the paper from 1936. "You know, the industry has been transformed in a way which few people realize. In those days we would run half editorial and half ads, and it was sold for a penny a go. That would have been profitable in a 16-page paper. Today, you could run 60 or 64 pages, with one-third editorial and two-thirds advertising, and still not be profitable." Adams, who is 62 and has been with the paper for 35 years, says that wherever possible all the changes made are made with the readers in view, "otherwise we lose them. It's as simple as that".

If Adams' paper has absorbed the lessons of the free paper, the *Oxford Journal* has survived largely by doing the obverse. It notched up 10 years in January, competing with the *Evening Mail* (down 2,000 since 1978) and the weekly *Oxford Times* (steady at 31,000). Even though it may have no more than 25 per cent editorial it runs at more than 50 pages, so there is room for a respectable local coverage. It also sends junior journalists on courses run by the National Council for the Training of Journalists, keeps what the editor Richard Thomson describes as "a watching brief" on courts and inquests, and prides itself on not being filled, as are many frees, with stories "lifted" from other papers.

The message in Oxford is that the town will sustain an evening paid-for weekly and more than one free publication. Each town and city will have its own natural level of newspaper consumption, according to the social and economic conditions, and as the free papers become more and more established it is the advertisers who will determine the levels more than the readers.

Meanwhile, from Reading comes the ringing message that by the end of this year Thomson Regional Newspapers will have cut by half the level of its losses for last year, and even the longest-suffering of the Hemel Hempstead journalists will be tempted to claim that they have done their bit to contribute to the results. There also comes a message from Mr William Heaps, managing director and editor-in-chief of TRN: "Our regionals are going back to basics. We want to offer a package that has relevance to an area. Some regionals, and I am not necessarily including the *Post-Echo* here, have tried to be influential beyond their own sphere. Today there is such confusion and diffusion in the sources of information that people *are* coming back to the traditional regional newspapers."

TOMORROW



Profile of Sonny Ramphal Secretary general of the Commonwealth

moreover... Miles Kington

So that's where you where

Where were *you* when you heard the news of President Kennedy's assassination? We asked the few remaining people who have not been asked already.

Bruce Denim (TV producer): "I can remember to this very day. I was sitting at a table in the canteen at TV centre when somebody rushed in and said 'Kennedy's been killed!' We all looked at each other with the same thought: this is going to make a terrific programme, if we can just get the concept right. The others came up with ideas like, Who killed the President? And is this the end of Camelot? but I saw right away that it was going to make a marvelous Where were you the day Kenndedy was Shot? feature. Of course I had to wait 10 years to make it, but it was well worth it."

Simon Welkin (*novelist*): "I can laugh about it now but Kennedy's death actually led to the break-up of my marriage. When the news came through, I was in my girl-friend's flat in Maida Vale, and when I got home my wife asked me where I had been when I heard about it. Well, we had an open sort of marriage – I told her nothing and she didn't tell me anything – so I said I had been in a meeting with my publisher, Arnold Fraglais.

"That would have been all right except that 10 years later some idiot at the BBC put on a programme about where we all were when we heard about Kennedy's death, and who should come on but my publisher, the very same Arnold, revealing that he had been driving through Scotland at the time. That's funny, said my wife I thought you were with him. You've never been to Scotland in your life. A few more questions and out it all came, the girl-friend and everything, and things were never the same again."

Arthur Hailsham (shepherd): "I've never been much a one for news and things, except where it concerned sheep, and they never give you news about sheep. I mean, take Lebanon, they've got sheep there but does it ever feature in the news? As far as I'm concerned, that bit in the Bible about Shepherds in the field is the last bit of hard news to come out of the Middle East.

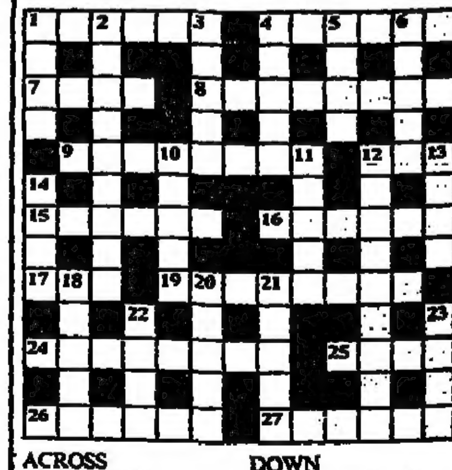
"Anyway, I was out one day in 1973 looking for a couple of ewes when this bloke come running up with a microphone and said, I'm from the BBC, where were you when Kennedy was shot? And I swear to you, that was the first I'd heard about it. I told him, but he did'nt believe me. Actually, I didn't even know that Kennedy had been elected, but he never asked me that."

Arnold Franglais (publisher): "I genuinely can't remember where I was when I heard about Kennedy. I normally tell people that I was driving through Scotland, which seems safe enough, but it's not true. I can vaguely remember hearing about this book depository in Dallas and being surprised to learn that they read books in Dallas, but that's it. I'm sorry."

Orville Bush (American librarian): "I was in the book depository in Dallas at the time, sorting out some dictionaries for a school. There were a couple of loud bangs in the room next door, so I went to have a look see and there was this guy trying to put something away in a package. Having trouble feller? I asked him. 'No', he said, 'but they're sure having trouble outside' I looked out of the window and sure enough there were cars all piled up all over the place, but that's pretty normal in Dallas so I didn't think twice about it. Later, I put two and two together, but it was a bit late by then so I've always kept quiet."

Amanda Welkin (housewife): "I was with Arnold Franglais, the publisher, at the time. We were having an affair – in fact, it was really only because of me that he published my husband's novels, which nobody ever bought. When I got home, my husband said he had been with Arnold Franglais at the time and it was then I began to suspect he might be lying to me about things. I think I would have told him just to see the expression on his face."

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 203)



ACROSS
1 Casuist (6)
4 Dilapidated car (6)
7 Claw (4)
8 Guillotine carts (8)
9 Confused mixture (8)
12 Stabilize (3)
15 Quarter sheet (6)
16 Do a favour (6)
17 At the stern (3)
19 Steep-angled cannon (8)
24 Early flower (8)
25 Below knee skirt (4)
26 Expression of gratitude (6)
27 Large soup dish (6)

DOWN
1 Move swiftly (4)
2 Self-styled (3,6)
3 Red Indian symbol (5)
4 Door frame sides (5)
5 Frolic (4)
6 Throb (5)
10 Small animal cage (5)
11 Usual practice (5)
12 Television peak hour (5,4)
13 Clarified butter (4)
14 Water (4)
18 Seed-eating songbird (5)
20 Iris (5)
21 Insert (5)
22 Long-necked bird (4)
23 Indication (4)

SOLUTION TO No 202
ACROSS: 1 Splash 5 Kept 8 Lolly 9 Glimpse 11 Fluently 13 Plug 15 Raconteur 18 Army 19 Offshoot 22 A priori 23 Juicy 24 Team 25 Gambit
DOWN: 2 Pilau 3 Any 4 Highland fling 5 Kwin 6 Popular 7 Bluff 10 Ergo 12 Nice 14 Less 15 Remorse 16 Data 17 Stays 20 Oribi 21 Norm 23 Jam

DIARY OF A JOB HUNTER

In which Sarah Foot, Exeter University 1980-83, BA 2:1 History, armed with imperfect typing skills, attempts to find a job

I made my first assault on an electric typewriter last week. It is an experience which can only be likened to one's first driving lesson. My typewriter, although a little on the slow side, behaves as I command – there is no question of who is in control. Electric typewriters acknowledge no such authority – they type for themselves. Unfortunately, it was to my acute embarrassment that I only made this discovery when financial necessity compelled me to approach a temping agency to market my typing "skills" (alas, inverted commas are now called for). With 32 words per minute and so many errors that the fault could not possibly have lain with my spelling ability, they were not interested. Although I have become hardened to the veritable barrage of assaults lately directed at my morale and confidence, this proved a real blow. When friends who have been to every part of the world before they begin their careers asked what I had done this summer, I had justified myself in explaining how I had saved both time and money in teaching myself to type.

That I had clearly not met with every success in this endeavour presented me with the dilemma of what on earth I was going to do now. Temporarily, at least, my problem was alleviated in a manner which would have prompted a knowing smile from the careers analyst who recommended I always carried my c.v. to cocktail parties. I will explain.

First, I suppose I ought to say that I was not really at a cocktail party, nor indeed in the capacity generally assumed by those who attend cocktail parties (a neighbour was celebrating her ninetieth birthday with a big family party and I had been asked to help with the washing-up).

Whilst immersed in teacups I met a retired civil servant – remember it was her ninetieth birthday. Washing-up was a pleasure. Funerals in South America, Egyptian pressmen, round-the-world roller-skaters... with such anecdotes he felt he ought to spend his retirement writing a book.

That clinched it. What could be better than a career affording a lifetime of stories? Moreover, I could side-step such technical problems as structure by writing a book in the form of a diary. The experience of a recently published diary, serialized in newspapers, the topic of radio chat shows, suggests that the publication of one's diary is the sure way to success.

At this juncture I feel it is opportune to mention that I saw Sir Peter Hall last Monday. I was at the National Theatre. It was my first trip to the Cottesloe and I had walked into a bar to make a phone call to Leeds.

It was after my friend had answered and I had failed to discover a slot for my pile of 10 pences that I realized I was in a private bar. On concluding what now became a very hasty call to Leeds I felt that here was an opportunity not to be missed. I went through to study the rehearsal noticeboard, being more than willing to forgo typing and turn to acting. Then Sir Peter Hall emerged.

Wasn't this how the 1930s film stars were discovered – an on-the-spot song and dance routine? Despite my Shakespeare repertoire conned from A-level texts, and my one-time starring role in *Twelfth Night*, I was totally unable to think of anything to say.

My complete failure of initiative on this score, together with the unlikelihood of my being successful with the puzzles set to test aspiring civil servants – my answers to the problems of how the Government should deal with the implications of a 10°C rise in temperature over the next 20 years, or the value of marketing a machine enabling man to fly with the power of his arms and legs, lacking all credibility – compelled me to reassess my secretarial skills. I therefore marched round innumerable employment agencies.

"What could you offer me if I was a secretary? Is there any advantage in being a graduate secretary? Would I be offered more interesting work?"

"Not really... They will employ you as you have a bit more confidence or you might be working with graduates. There is snob value in having a graduate secretary. If you want to go into advertising, forget any ideas of entering as a secretary. They know you will be too pushy."

One agency no longer advertised for "research assistants" and stipulated A-level education with the intention of discouraging graduates. Explaining that I spoke French further undermined any ambitions I once held. "Everybody speaks French."

In asking how difficult it was to leave the shorthand notebook behind and climb the ladder of success I was fully aware that I was inviting a homily on how it depended on my motivation, how hard I worked, how efficient I was, and so on. But after I had dutifully listened some did elaborate.

"As a PA you are a surrogate wife... You will always be in second place, buying the boss's socks, presents for his family. If you are a good secretary they won't let you go. But what's the alternative? Better an employed secretary than an unemployed graduate."

With this depressing advice I made my next stop an agency directed at graduates, where I was unwittingly ushered into a group interview on media sales. (The agency's graduate orientation no doubt explained why instead of waiting with the usual selection of *Harpers and Queen* and *Honey*, we all had to display an interest in *The Economist.*) Unfortunately, at the agency opposite, the gentleman who interviewed me felt that I would not be a success in media sales – I was not aggressive enough. Somewhat alarmed that my interview technique was lacking, I asked whether I should be more aggressive: "No, interview conversation should be akin to that of a dinner party."

Thinking of an interviewer who I felt had been quite genuine when he had said how much he had enjoyed our talk, how he had had a highly entertaining half-hour, but who had then rejected me, I suggested this might be a little flippant. "Well, think of one of your parents' dinner parties."

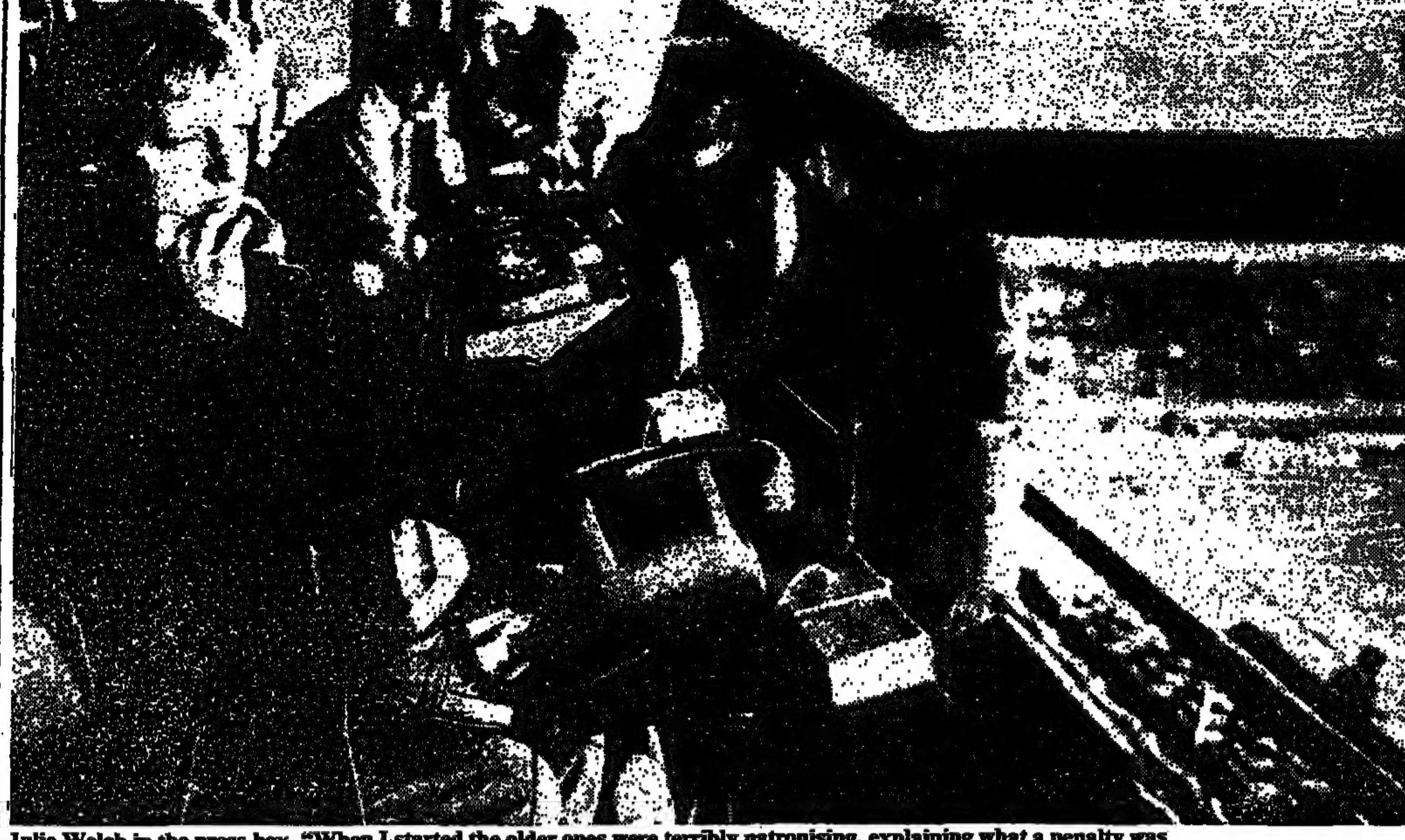
At home, this advice prompted guffaws and hoots from the younger of my brothers in his protesting, earringed, green-haired stage. As to general careers advice, he recommended a secretarial course.

"Look," I said. "You would not tell me to do that if I was a man. How would you advise my hypothetical male clone?"

He dithered, but pressing him on the issue he suggested I should work for a year to finance further study. Unfortunately, he could not see me earning enough with a speed of only 32 words per minute. I am therefore returning to the typewriter.

Sarah Foot

Photograph: Nobby Clark



Julie Welch in the press box. "When I started the older ones were terribly patronising, explaining what a penalty was

Julie's action replay

Julie Welch, soccer writer, has written a play about her childhood passion for Spurs. Deborah Moggach followed her to White Hart Lane

"Footballers blow their noses and look at it." Thus speaks one of the characters in Julie Welch's film *Those Glory, Glory Days*. Such personal habits, however, don't seem to have dimmed Julie's lifelong love affair with soccer. After all, sport transcends mere mortals, doesn't it, noses and all? Caught in the roar of the crowd, the great heartbeat of the audience, footballers become gods. Well, they do to Julie Welch.

Now 35, she has been a football reporter for *The Observer* for the past 11 years, the only woman in this country to hold such a job. However, her love affair goes way back beyond this, back to her schooldays when, with a gang of three other girls called Toni, Jailbird and Tub she had her own Spurs supporters' club. In that long-lost era of Brylcreem and baggy shorts, when footballers played fair and looked so terribly middle-aged, her hero was Danny Blanchflower. Years later she was on one of her first match assignments and met him, by chance, when she was walking home and he offered her a lift. "Face to face," she says, "with God".

It was this incident which sparked off the story of *Those Glory, Glory Days*, a highly autobiographical account of her gang of four and their Spurs worship. Film maker David Puttnam just happens to be a Spurs supporter, and he just happened to hear this story; hence tomorrow night's film on Channel 4 which arrives trailing pedigree names, including a cameo role for Danny Blanchflower as himself.

Like anyone who fictionalizes one's own past, she has found the process both stirring and unnerving. "So many threads became tangled together," she says. "Julia in the film is me, though it wasn't until I'd written it that I realized I'd given her nearly my own name. My bedroom, like hers, was a shrine to Spurs. My parents, too, didn't understand my obsession, though they aren't nearly as awful as the parents in the film."

Julie Welch was brought up in Essex. It was at the City of London School that she met her gang, but she lost touch with them after she was moved to a genteel boarding school in Felixstowe and she hasn't seen them since.

She went to Bristol University and studied philosophy. "After trying my hand at some entirely unsuccessful short stories I won a *Sunday Telegraph* young writers competition by describing the fruitier side of university life. This led to absolutely nothing." Finally she became secretary to the sports editor of *The Observer*.

The film opens with the adult Julia, on her first assignment, being humiliated by her male colleagues in the press stand. Was this true to life? "When I started it was. They presumed I was someone's girlfriend. The older ones were terribly patronizing, explaining what a penalty was. I smoked a lot then, and they'd tell me I shouldn't – they'd never have said that to a man."

It must have worked, though, because now she pops a slab of nicotine chewing gum into her mouth. During this conversation we're taking the train to Saturday's match at White Hart Lane, so I can watch both Spurs and Julie Welch in action.

Did they pinch her bottom? "Oh yes", she laughs. Football might be our first national interest, but sex comes a close second.

Our train rattles towards its destination. It is packed with fans, some of whom have come all the way from Sweden, would you believe, for this match. Tension mounts; Julie chomps on her gum. Today she has to do a "runner", phoning in her commentary as she writes it, because the match is such a big one it must catch all editions of the paper. This is nerve-racking and highly-skilled work.

"I'm an anxious person, a flapper", she says as we climb the stairs to the Spurs press lounge. "I always think I'm getting things wrong, or I'm in the wrong place." The main impression she gives is of extreme modesty, remarkable for someone who has achieved so much – not just her journalism but three TV films already made, and plans for a fourth. One expects a woman in this man's world to be extra-pushy, a campaigner, but she's the opposite. "I felt a failure at school, because I embarrassed everyone by getting a scholarship and then doing badly." Any other reason? "Well, there's my sister. She takes after my mother, she's blonde and looks like Petula Clark. Me – I took after my father. Small and portly."

We arrive at the press lounge. One can think of few more exclusively male gatherings than a bunch of soccer reporters, guffawing in a thickening haze of smoke. Julie, however, is greeted as an old friend and colleague. Someone does in fact pinch her bottom but this has the faint-hearted look of a token gesture.

● **Zoe Nathanson as Danny in the film. Julie Welch drew on her own childhood adulation of Danny Blanchflower for inspiration. "My bedroom was a shrine to Spurs"**

Another takes her hand and admires her engagement ring but this, too, is done in a spirit of sexless bonhomie – it's all in the family as she's marrying Ronald Atkin, another *Observer* football writer.

In the film the adult Julia is a quasi-feminist, aggressive and boiler-suited not at all similar to her self-effacing creator. One feels pleased, but also sneakingly disappointed, to see that the real Julie is treated simply as one amongst equals. In fact the only visible effect she has had here is the recent installation of the Julie Welch Memorial Loo. "Until then I had to wait outside until the men's was empty, then post a sentry beside the door while I nipped in."

Looking at this small figure in donkey jacket and jeans, I speculated whether she would be treated differently if she looked either like a boiler-suited feminist or Miss World. But by now the conclusion is blindingly obvious: No. Not if she's interested in football.

The game begins – Spurs versus Liverpool. The crowd sways like seaweed, with sudden wilder currents at the Liverpool supporters' end. In the press stand each seat has a little lamp, a phone socket and a British Rail-type folding to write on. Wedged between the *Mirror* and the *Sunday People*, I'm the one ignorant person in a crowd of 45,000. Around me the scribes are scribbling, some entirely illegibly, and passing chatty information to each other. I'm sitting behind Julie and can read her copy over her shoulder. She pops another Nicorette into her mouth and grabs the phone. It's freezing. I try to analyse, in vain, why people actually think this is enjoyable. Then suddenly there's a goal; the crowd rises and roars. Just for one, fleeting moment I almost see the point.

Afterwards the reporters carry away their phones like characters in an avant-garde play. The press lounge is littered with empty, cress-strewn plates – quick off the mark, these hacks – and glasses are filled with light ale as the team managers hold a press conference.

Then with affectionate farewells we all disperse into the night. Julie is going back to her house in Wandsworth which she shares with three Burmese cats. "Beautiful creatures," she says. "They're lithe..." she pauses "... yet muscular." Just like footballers.

Those Glory, Glory Days *will be screened tomorrow at the London Film Festival and also on Channel 4 at 9.30pm.*

TALKBACK

Easing the anguish

Last Wednesday, Esther Rantzen argued that it was time hospitals allowed parents properly to mourn stillborn children.

From Mrs Kate Saffin, 31 Sellwood Road, Abingdon, Oxfordshire

Thank you for the article by Esther Rantzen highlighting the anguish of parents whose baby is born dead. Members of the Health Visitors Association have been pressing the Registrar General for some time to provide the opportunity for such parents to record their child's name. It seems very high handed to insist, in the face of parental and professional opposition, that this would "distress" the parents. Most would welcome anything, however small, that helps to give substance to the life that never was.

From Mrs Elizabeth Hill, Ward 7, Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Sciennes Road, Edinburgh

Esther Rantzen's *The Lost Babies* on BBC 1 coupled with her article gives a very biased and ill-researched account of how parents are treated.

I am attached to a specialist baby unit where physically and mentally handicapped, as well as grossly deformed babies have just been born. Every encouragement is given to parents to remain with their baby throughout the period of its dying and afterwards. If the mother's unit is full, alternative accommodation is found. Doctors and nurses spend many hours explaining the medical condition and what is happining throughout.

As a full-time counsellor I often just sit in silence, hold hands with the mother, cuddle the baby and cry with the parents. The practical matters such as arranging a christening, funeral plans and having photographs taken are all very sensitively handled. It is not only the trauma of death, but often preparing parents for the future when a grossly handicapped baby may survive for many years.

From Mrs Sylvia C. Glen, 2 Golfhill Drive, Helensburgh, Dunbartonshire

I was extremely interested in your feature "Devalued Death". Our first child was stillborn in 1951. Not only was his death devalued, but it was considered a total non-event by all concerned. I was, in fact, so confused by anaesthetics that I did not realize that I had given birth to a baby at all.

It was only after three weeks that I dared to clamber down from my bed and found the medical card attached to the bottom board. I read that on June 26 I had given birth to a normal baby and his weight, height, colour of hair etc. were stated. I was utterly flabbergasted. That evening I asked what had happened to him and was told that "it" had been taken away by the undertakers and to think no more of the matter.

I still do think about *him*.

From the Bishop of Bedford, the Right Reverend David J Farmborough.

In her valuable article, Esther Rantzen emphasizes the necessity for a parent to recognize a still-born child as "a real baby: my baby". The point is powerfully illustrated in the recent biography of Hensley Henson by Owen Chadwick (Oxford University Press, 1983) when he quotes Henson's diary for January 1905: "About 5am the doctor came to my study to say that the end had been reached. Ella was well, and the child was born dead... I looked at the dead boy: he is fashioned completely, and fairly proportioned though small: his tiny face had a care-stricken and sorrowful look which sufficiently confessed its father. It is no 'still-born infant' that I mourn, but my own son".

Eighty years ago Henson understood a truth which we need to learn afresh and apply in our procedures as doctors, nurses or parish priests.

From the Reverend Andrew Dow, Vicar St Paul's Leamington.

In the light of Esther Rantzen's comments that all deaths, including still births, must be recongnized, mourned and accepted, it is worth pointing out that the new Church of England Prayer Book – the Alternative Service Book 1980 – contains a short service headed: "Prayers after the birth of a still born child, and the death of a newly born child."

Winter harvest

"First catch your rice", said a fellow scribe of the kitchen in jest. It was true too, of course, as jokes are, and those present swapped stories of the crawling, wriggling and airborne surprises sometimes discovered going about their business in the jars and packets found in any kitchen. Whole foods which have escaped spraying and processing are likeliest to harbour unwanted sources of protein, and exotic imports – like big dried chillies I brought back from Mexico once – can spring to life before your eyes.

Unless starvation loomed, who would think twice about dumping the offending foodstuffs? Yet when the deterioration is less dramatic thrift does battle with the pursuit of culinary excellence, and sometimes wins. Well, would you use up the dry raisins from the back of the store cupboard or juicy new ones to make the Christmas pudding?

Victorian grocers took pains to alert their customers to the arrival of the new season's fruits by having their paper bags printed with elaborate engravings of nature's bounty.

But at least currants, raisins and most dried fruits do not actually go off. They just become harder and drier, unlike nuts which have a far shorter shelf life. In warm kitchens the oil in nuts can turn rancid and ruin the flavour of anything they are used in. Tasting nuts before adding them to recipes is a worthwhile precaution. Nuts are freshest and sweetest in early winter, and this week's recipes all feature the new season's nuts.

If stuffed cabbage sounds downright dull, read on because this version is not. The filling of nuts, brown rice and lentils is full of earthy tastes and textures and it looks good too. The plump, round cushions of cabbage – formed by twisting the filled leaves in a square of muslin or a napkin – are neat enough to serve as a garnish with roast or casseroled game. With a sour cream and paprika sauce they are a meal in themselves. Allow three or four each as a main course; one or two as a vegetable.



THE TIMES COOK



Stuffed cabbage
Serves four to six

- 12 large and 12 smaller leaves from a hard cabbage
- 4 tablespoons olive oil
- 1 medium onion, finely chopped
- 1 small leek, finely chopped
- 170 g (6 oz) cooked brown rice
- 110 g (4 oz) cooked green lentils
- 55 g (2 oz) coarsely chopped nuts, cashews or walnuts
- 30 g (1 oz) raisins
- 6 juniper berries, crushed
- ½ teaspoon caraway seeds
- Salt and freshly ground black pepper

For the sauce
30 g (1 oz) butter or olive oil

- 1 large onion, finely chopped
- 1 tablespoon paprika
- 225 g (8 oz) peeled tomatoes, tinned or fresh
- 1 tablespoon chopped fresh dill, or 1 teaspoon dried
- 150 ml (¼ pint) soured cream
- Salt and freshly ground black pepper to taste

Blanch the cabbage leaves in boiling water for two minutes, then drain them and pat them dry. Remove the central rib with a Y-shaped cut towards the centre of each leaf.

Heat the oil and fry the chopped onion and leek until they are tender and just beginning to brown. Remove the pan from the heat and stir in the rice, lentils, nuts, raisins, juniper berries, caraway seeds, salt and pepper. Mix them thoroughly.

Lay a large cabbage leaf, curly edge up, on a square of dampened muslin or a napkin which measures about 30 cm/12 in square. Put a smaller leaf the same way up in the centre of it. Place a heaped tablespoon of stuffing in the middle and fold the leaves loosely over it. Gather up the corners of the cloth and twist the cabbage in it to squeeze it into a neat ball. Fill the remaining leaves the same way.

Arrange the balls of stuffed cabbage in a steamer over boiling water and steam them, covered, for 30 minutes.

Make the sauce while the cabbage is cooking. Heat the butter or oil in a saucepan and add the onion. Cook it on a low heat until it is tender without allowing it to brown. Take the pan off the heat and stir in the paprika followed by the tomatoes and dill. Return the sauce to the stove and simmer it for about 15 minutes.

Stir in the soured cream and season the sauce to taste with salt and freshly ground black pepper. Serve the sauce as it is or, if you prefer it smooth, sieve or process it. Pour the sauce into a heated serving dish and arrange the stuffed cabbage in one layer over it.

Pecan nuts have a sweeter taste than walnuts, which they resemble, and are the basis of that classic dish of the American deep south, pecan pie.

Pecan pie
Serves eight

- 225g (8oz) shelled pecan nuts
- 225g (8oz) wholewheat pastry flour
- 110g (4oz) butter, chilled
- 1 egg yolk
- About 6 tablespoons iced water
- 3 large eggs
- 175ml (6 fl oz) golden syrup, or light corn syrup
- 170g (6oz) light brown sugar
- Vanilla essence, optional

Spread the pecans on a baking sheet and toast them in a preheated moderate oven (160°C/325°F, gas mark 3) for 10 minutes, then allow to cool.

To make the pastry, sift the flour into a bowl and rub in the butter. Mix to a firm dough with the egg yolk and water. Form the pastry into a ball and chill it, covered, for 30 minutes before rolling it out thinly on a floured surface. Use the pastry to line a loose-bottomed tart tin of 25 cm (10 in) diameter. Scatter the nuts over the pastry.

Mix the eggs, syrup and sugar lightly together, adding vanilla essence as you like it, and pour the mixture into the tin. Let it stand until the nuts rise to the surface, then bake the pie in a preheated moderate oven (180°C/350°F, gas mark 4) for about 45 minutes, or until the filling is set.

Cool the pie before turning it out and serve it warm or cold with unsweetened whipped cream or crème fraiche.

Shona Crawford Poole

THE ARTS

Geoffrey Hutchings (*right*), having clowned his way through Shakespeare, returns to the West End in *Poppy*, en route for Broadway: interview by **Sheridan Morley**

A market cornered in jest

In 1963, at the age of 24, Geoffrey Hutchings made his West End debut in a musical called *No Strings*, for which he was cast as a leading *Vogue* photographer in Paris, a part he played (thought the critic from *Harpers and Queen*) "more like a stringer from the *East Wallasey Gazette*." Mr Hutchings has not subscribed to *Harpers and Queen* since, but he is now about to make his second appearance in the West End, and it is once again in a musical – *Poppy*, which is currently previewing at the Adelphi, where it officially opens next Tuesday, one of five major musicals to open in London this month.

Mind you, he has not been exactly idle in the meantime: 15 of the intervening 20 years Hutchings has spent with the Royal Shakespeare Company, working his way through the Stratford ranks until reaching one climactic season there in 1981 when he made virtually a clean sweep of the major Shakespearian clowns.

Having thus cornered the market, it was then not altogether surprising that he was cast as the Dame in Peter Nichols's *Poppy*, a pantomime (according to its author) or a musical (according to many of its participants) which was the first new RSC production to venture on to the Barbican stage. That Terry Hands production, much recast and somewhat rewritten, is now Broadway-bound by way of the Adelphi, where it begins to get itself back into the old red-velvet proscenium setting for which – rather than the vast open modern spaces of the Barbican – it was originally conceived.

Hutchings is the only principal survivor of the original casting, and under his name on the posters it is rightly noted that he as well as the show won 1982 awards from the Society of West End Theatre; with many of the original cast now tied up elsewhere Alfred Marks is in for Bernard Lloyd, David Firth for Stephen Moore and Antonia Ellis for Geraldine Gardner. There are also a new set, using back-projected slides in place of some of the more cumbersome three-dimensional trucks, three new numbers and a lot of new choroegraphy. Even so, as Hutchings is the first to admit, this is not the easiest of RSC transfers:

"We're not transferring in the arrogance or confidence that we have an unquestioned hit that simply has to be done over again; a lot has had to be rethought in the light of what we learnt at the Barbican, and you have to remember that originally the show was perhaps not helped by the demands of the Barbican stage, nor by the fact that it had to be cast from within the company at the end of an already long and tiring season, nor by the realization that the RSC that year had another whole Christmas holiday show, *Peter Pan*, waiting to go in. If we'd been able to put the time and undivided energy into *Poppy* that, say, a National company was able to put into *Guys and Dolls*, I think a lot of the early problems might have been overcome."

Nichols in *Poppy* uses the framework of Victorian pantomime for a bitter study of British opium-pushing in China a century ago. Like Sondheim's *Pacific Overtures* (a remarkably similar use of traditional theatre forms to tell a political story) *Poppy* soon acquired some utter and total devotees and a few harsher verdicts as well; but even its detractors were in no doubt that it deserved a life rather longer than the 48 performances to which it was confined by the original Barbican repertoire scheduling, and a team of American producers have now shown the confidence to sign up a company for (if all goes well) a total of 60 weeks first in London and then in New York. For Hutchings, this will be a rapid return to Broadway.

"I was out there in the *All's Well* company earlier this year, and a terrifying experience that turned out ot be. The management only ever managed to sell it to a limited number of RSC devotees in New York, and once we'd used them up there were a lot of empty seats. So we took to the streets with banners, which I'm afraid I found deeply embarassing: that kind of thing may be all right for students at the Edinburgh Festival but you feel a right fool doing it in Times Square.

Coming from 15 years in the relative shelter of Stratford long-term contracts, Hutchings found the commercial life on Broadway something of an eye-opener. The only son of a local-government employee in Dorset, he had grown up deep in Hardy country with a grandfather who was a member of the amateur Hardy Players:

"That was our only connexion with the theatre, and I always meant to be a teacher. But a lot of French girls used to come and stay with us to perfect their English, so I got into Birmingham University on a French course and then I got a lectureship at Montpelier and in the middle of that suddenly realized that I really wanted to be an actor. John Russell Brown and Terry Hands and Peter James had all been at Birmingham in my time, and I suppose that was where it all started, in the student theatre group: we won a few awards at the NUS drama festivals and when I came back from Montpelier I auditioned for RADA and got a place in the year of Tony Hopkins and Simon Ward.

"From there I got straight into *No Strings*, which wasn't really about acting at all: they wheeled you out for the big numbers, like a sort of pit pony, and then put you back in the dressing-room until the next time they wanted the stage full of people. The worst thing was that during the run I got the chance to be in Peter Hall's *Wars of the Roses* and they wouldn't release me, so there I was in a load of old musical rubbish when I could have been learning my trade."



After *No Strings*, Hutchings went into a lot of local reps, toured for a while with a company whose slogan was "See the Stars of Tomorrow Today" – though not too many did – and finished up fervently trying to get into the RSC again: "I'd given myself five years to get something decent or leave the business, and I always knew I wasn't a juvenile lead – I knew I was the kind of actor who'd get good work at fifty if I could just hang on. I auditioned three more times at Stratford, and the third time they took me in.

"The company is very loyal and very caring, and, although they try to typecast you, if you go on telling them long enough that a clown can also do the villains then sure enough they give you a crack at those too. The great thing is to be doing a production you believe in and can still find interesting night after night: if *Poppy* were just a pantomime, it would be very boring. In fact its got all the twists of *Joe Egg* in it, and its relevance, considering what's happening now in Hongkong, seems to be a good deal greater than it was a year ago. I reckon we're either going to be a smash hit or a total disaster."

Theatre

Dancin'

Drury Lane

My initial reaction to the arrival of Bob Fosse's *Dancin'* in London is to adapt the famous wartime phrase: it is over-hyped, over-praised and over here. Also, probably, over-long in making the trip. Personally, I thought it second-rate even on Broadway, but at least its original cast gave the show more punch than it gets in this production. Also, there was some novelty five years ago in a musical without a book – which, after *Dash*, after *Song and Dance*, is no longer true.

So *Dancin'* has to stand on its own qualities in a theatre that has seen the apotheosis of American musicals from *Oklahoma* to *A Chorus Line*, and in that context it looks a little cheap. How did these slick but well-tried and predictable routines win a Tony award for choreography?

They are, I suppose, full of ideas, even if the ideas are not particularly original: Alwin Nikolais did the black-light stretching and bending routine better, and the numbers meant to evoke Bojangles Robinson or Fred Astaire seem more rip-off than homage, especially as neither actually catches any real style of the original.

Still, Fosse knows how to wrap up an item: when to have his dancers flash their perfect smiles full fo perfect teeth, when to have them give little cries of ecstasy to let you know how much they are enjoying this experience, so that you will feel mean if you do not enjoy it along with them.

Besides, the score, ranging from Neil Diamond and Cat Stevens to Oscar Hammerstein II and John Philip Sousa, is arranged as a perfect applause machine; with the approaching end of a number comes an infallible fortissimo, suplemented if necessary by having the spotlights swing wildly all over the stage. It never fails.

Peter Larkin's scenery does not amount to much more than some adjustable hangings at the back, and most of Willa Kim's costumes are perfectly hideous, but they serve their purpose by leaving quite a bit of (non-crucial) flesh exposed much of the time.

What the show desperately needs to give it the old razzle-dazzle is some star personalities to put it across. Recent publicity has laid stress o the presence of tough, experienced Broadway "gypsies", but that is not how *Dancin'* was orginaly cast nor, presumably, intended. The present company work hard, with Robin Cleaver and Raymond Harris especially making the most of their material, but some are notably over-parted and all look like a supporting team waiting for the star to arrive.

Even with stars, *Dancin'* would not actually be the great innovative show it tries to be. Alvin Ailey's dance company, for instance, can provide just as popular a show with rather better dancing. In fact, the content of *Dancin'* seems to me to be even weaker than its presentation, ranging from a sentimental rendering of "Yankee Doodle Dandy", with the cast slow-marching on the spot, to a so-called "Manic Depressive's Lament" containing such jokes as a complaint that "I haven't trodden in any animal faeces all week – shit, man!"

What *Dancin'* does show is how good a theatre Drury Lane could be for a real dance company, if anyone ever gets around to implementing the perennial suggestions of a London dance theatre.

John Percival

Baxter's Last Case

Gate, Notting Hill

"A comfortable, spacious drawing room", Dave Fox's narrator announces, indicating a cramped geometrical interior, with a parlourmaid frozen with feather duster in hand, and the diagram of an improbably vast estate decorating the back wall. When I add the fact that the narrative is delivered in a heavy sneer by a helmeted policeman, you will understand that this is a tricksy evening. The quality of the tricks is the only point worth discussing.

Mr Fox, it seems, is moving on to the detective thriller, having already sharpened his teeth on gothic horrors and science fiction. And from the typically inbred line-up of the opening scene, he at least seems to know his stuff.

A best-selling detective novelist summons her friends to a confessional tea-party and astounds her pipe-smoking doctor and blazered heir ("I'm just a humble tennis coach") by declaring that she has simply worked out her books with a plot formula. She is a fraud.

The real heroine is her twin sister, currently playing the small part of the parlourmaid in her thriller *Baxter's Last Case* on the wireless. So saying she drops dead from a poisoned cup of tea. But not before the arrival of Inspector Butler, Baxter's double, impersonated by the author (Mr Fox, that is) in homburg, grease-paint moustache, and trousers well clear of the ankles.

That, mark you, is only the beginning. Before long we find the nephew's psychic girlfriend experiencing ominous vibrations and seeing faces at the window, events on stage paralleling those in the radio play, the finger of guilt pointing towards the inspector, and the constable filching the formula so as to embark on a literary career of his own.

The basic style of Jonathan Holloway's production is old-fashioned provincial rep, with everyone projecting like mad in the confined space of 11 Pembridge Road. But beyond that, the company are made up like red-faced dolls, and periodically form up as a nightmare chorus.

The same contrast appears in Mr Fox's text; and it embodies a sensible criticism of detective fiction as an insipid form occupying a middle-ground between fantasy and realism. There is no point in satirizing such an over-satirized form; buy why not push it to the two extremes of nursery stereotypes and guignol horror, and show real blood gushing from the toybox?

The negative answer to that – as so often when writers try to take some silly old playwrighting convention for a ride – is that the convention strikes back. In this case, it takes its revenge on Mr Fox by withholding the indispensible element of suspence.

Irving Wardle

Opera

Otello

Covent Garden

There can be no role in the repertory Placido Domingo has made so securely his own as Otello. Since he first sang it in Hamburg in September 1975, during the Liebermann regime there, his label has been attached to it and all other interpreters have appeared mere substitutes. By his own reckoning in his recently published autobiography, *My First Forty Years*, Domingo had performed 82 Otellos up to last March. There was an unscheduled appearance in San Francisco in the autumn and now there are five appearances at Covent Garden. That works out at an average of just over 10 a year, a characteristically well-judged number for a tenor who also reckons to sing the occasional Rodolfo.

The present Domingo Otello is a majestic figure – majestic at the opening "Esultate!", even more majestic at the moment of his suicide. The raging bull of those early Hamburg performances has been put away in favour of an autocrat who feels his power sapping as Iago's poison runs through his veins. In the second act, the most taxing of the four for any Otello, there is still the resilience for the outburst of vengeance in the duet "Si, per ciel", but by the time the Venetian Ambassador arrives the self-control is cracking. Domingo leaves in a hint of Otello's epilepsy as he bites his own hand before "Dio! mi potevi scargiar". But it is the final act which reveals him at his finest, a colossus among mere men during "Niun me tema", resplendent in voice and in frame – the latter a good deal sparer than once it was.

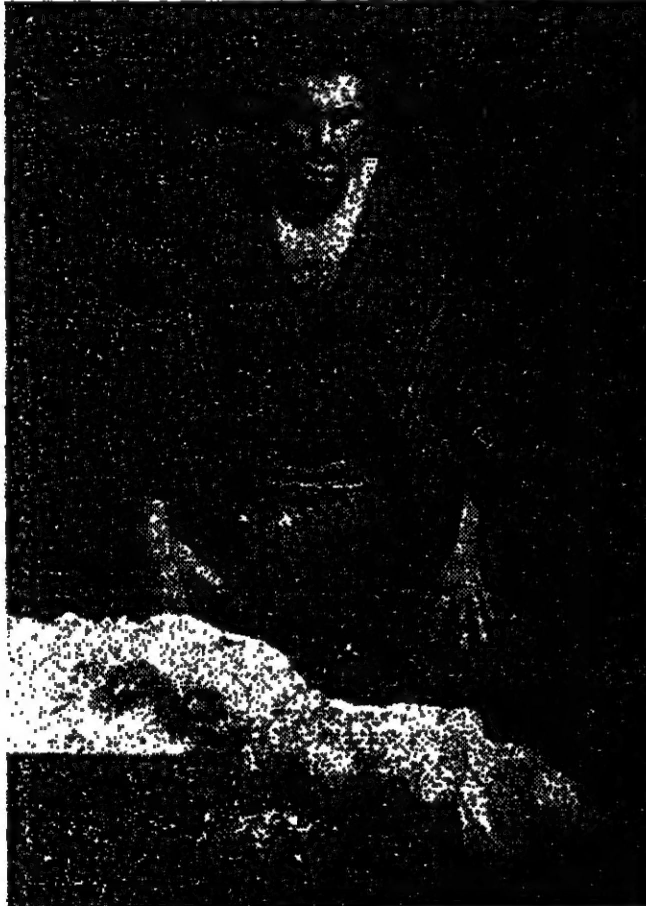
The whole of this last act provided singing and playing of a quality not heard at Covent Garden for some time. Katia Ricciarelli has not sung Desdemona in London before, although she took the role near the start of her career in that first Domingo *Otello* in Hamburg. Up to the last act the performance had been a little wayward: a late entry in the Love Duet before some golden tone from a Desdemona obviously besotted with her General, an unimpressive second act. But from her rejection in front of the Venetian emissaries Ricciarelli showed the true form that has often been eluding her over the past couple of years. The Willow Song was exquisitely sung in a way whick recalled Freni in her prime, the Ave Maria rapidly murmured at the start before Desdemona remembers her innate religious feeling. She has had a long relationship with Colin Davis in the recording studios, and it showed here in the theatre.

Piero Cappucilli, almost unrecognisable in a black wig and a Spanish grandee's goatee beard which together strip about thirty years off him, started powerfully but then faded. His Credo has always been more forceful that subtle, but in "Era la motte" the tone went awry. Cappuccilli's Iago has never been in the class of his Boccanegra or his Rigoletto.

For Sir Colin Davis though *Otello* has always been a favourite opera. It is possible to cavil at the excess of contrasts in the opening act – the storm too violent, the Love Duet too protracted – but once into the work Davis's total commitment to it becomes obvious. And much credit was due to him and his orchestra for those operatic heights touched in the last act. Otherwise Covent Garden's own contribution is mostly miserable: the geriatric production creaks on like a touring rep forced into Shakespeare, some parts ar badly undercast (an unacceptable Roderigo, a squally Emilia), the children's chorus is weak and the dancers are mercifully hidden from half of the auditorium. But there remains Domingo. He has said, less than half jokingly, that he has booked La Scala for February 5, 1987, the centenary of the first performance of *Otello*. It is better than even money that he will be there.

John Higgins

Clive Barda



Tragic majesty: Domingo with Ricciarelli

Television

Prince of profit

Aristocrats (BBC 2) visited Franz Josef of Liechtenstein, a pricipality the size of a pocket-hankerchief which is most famous as the setting for the adventure of Heidi. The spirit of Ruritania, however still seems to hang over this tax and tourist haven: it is the largest exporter of false teeth and, to judge by the size of the royal household, of princesses as well.

The fact that the rulers of Liechtestein managed to stay out of the Second World War suggests at once how astute they are. The heir-apparent wanted to be an astromoner but "family duty" turned him into a banker – in a family which collects Rembrants like luncheon vouchers, what other duty could there be? Robert Lacey was somewhat acid about the paradox of a family which lives off trade but which finds questions about its wealth "undignified", and in this series one always comes down to the fact that aristocrats are simply the most successful financiers. As a result, of course, Liechtenstein is very prosperous – it resembles an outdoor Harrods, although perhaps on a slightly smaller scale.

In the second part of *reith* (BBC 1), the human fir-tree declared that "I look forward to the future"; the assembled staff at Broadcasting House looked rather pained – perhaps they already had premonitions of chirpy Radio 1. Tom Fleming, in the central role, looked rather more like Tommy Cooper – although the comedian's catchphrase, "Just like that", might have been used by Reith himself, at least as a command.

Mr Fleming has in fact played many major parts, including King Henry IV and Jesus – both of which he conflated in his impersonation of the BBC's man of destiny, whose manner combined that of an Emperor and a fundamentalist preacher. He was not, alas, a prophet since he descibed television as a "nine day's wonder". Even this programme seemed to last much longer than that. But the sets, at least, looked authentic.

Peter Ackroyd

Concerts

Acquaintance worth remaking

LPO/Handley

Festival Hall/Radio 3

The Great British Music Festival, it has been suggested to me, has really been designed as the Neglected British Music Festival. In that case, it was fulfilling its aims in its third avatar on Monday night. Even the centenary salute to Bax would have nothing to do with anything as well known as the tone poems and symphonies but searched into the corners of his output for a march and a late concerto. Here, though, the choice of the obscure brought us, if not great music, then works that were thoroughly pleasant, and Robert Simpson's Second Symphony at the end was a rediscovery worthy of any festival.

The Bax pieces were *London Pageant*, a bit of pomp and circumstance for the coronation year of 1937, and the Concertante for three wind instruments, written 11 years later. This is a curious concerto. The first movement is an elegy for cor anglais and orchestra, brooding on a single theme, but never quite predictably. Then come a brilliant scherzo with the clarinet as soloist, and a grey slow movement featuring the horn, after which the three soloists team up for a cheerful finale. It was all given a friendly performance by principals of the London Philharmonic Orchestra and their colleagues under Vernon Handley.

Another concerto, John McCabe's Second for piano, was played by its composer with delectable clarity, and suffered in this programme only because its seven short movements did not offer the scope for big structure so decisively embraced by the symphony. That work, a half-hour piece in three movements dating from 1956, is a forceful vindication of Simpson's faith in major-minor tonality: indeed, the furious energy of a manifesto is written into it.

Nothing happens by accident. As rigorously organized as the serial music of its period, the symphony takes paths that are emphatic with purposeful planning, and yet there is also a powerful sense of rightness to the work, an overwhelming certainty that makes determined moves sound quite unavoidable. One may prefer the anxieties of the first movement, or the bleaknesses of the second, to the pounding unidirectional energy of the finale, but the whole symphony has the colossal conviction that raises eccentricity to the level of art. It was given a performance to match its self-belief.

Paul Griffiths

Edith Vogel

St John's/Radio 3

A problem: to convey in a couple of paragraphs quite how astonishingly different Edith Vogel's playing is from nine-tenths of the piano playing one hears these days, and how overwhelmingly musical it is.

The casual hearer of Radio 3's lunchtime concert on Monday might well have heard off-putting sounds: phrases not perfectly balanced, chords not perfectly blended, the odd note fudged and the odd bar underplayed. But behind that, the real listener to Miss Vogel's account of Schumann's *Carnaval* would surely have discerned true mastery.

The sound she makes is unfamiliar, for there is no brittle brilliance or steely impact: every attack is rounded, and sinks into the depths of the keyboard – but that does not inhibit the fiercest accents, for instance in the offbeat melody of "Estrella". Moreover, and this is a difference from present day taste which has infinite repercussions, she plays from the bottom up: how many *Carnivals* are all tune with some accompaniment? Vogel's is grounded in those pulsing, striding bass notes, and in the harmonies they impy. The bass lines are superbly shaped, and the fantasia-like melodies seem to spring up from the roots.

Vogel's grading of colour and pacing of harmony are imaginative; but unlike the unsatisfactory Schumann on which I reported yesterday, hers grows, every note of it, from an infinite respect for the printed page.

She even play those sphinx-like spellings of the work's theme, grumbling in the bass. Her "Eusebius" is achingly simple, her "Chiarina" and "Chopin" are frighteningly intense for their restraint. And the roots of her profound musicianship are demonstrated in her subtle, living rhythms and a supple variety of pulse that unifies long phrases, indeed whole pieces. Real musicianship: truly a march against the Philistines.

Nicholas Kenyon

Certificate of appropriate alternative development

Grampian Regional Council and Others v Secretary of State for Scotland and Others

Before Lord Fraser of Tullybelton, Lord Keith of Kinkel, Lord Scarman, Lord Bridge of Harwich and Lord Templeman

[Speeches delivered November 10]

In granting a certificate of appropriate alternative development of land proposed to be acquired by an authority possessing compulsory purchase powers under section 25 of the Land Compensation (Scotland) Act 1963, the local planning authority, or the secretary of state on appeal, was required to ignore not only the immediate event bringing section 25 into operation (in the present case the authority's written offer to purchase the land) but also the underlying requirement that the site should be devoted to a public purpose.

The relevant date for decision on an application for a certificate was the date of the offer to purchase, notice to treat, etc, not that of the application.

The House of Lords dismissed appeals by the Grampian Regional Council, the education authority, and the Gordon District Council, the local planning authority, from a majority decision of the Court of Session (Lord Dunpark and Lord McDonald, Lord Avonside dissenting) on January 28, 1983 affirming a decision of the first respondent, the Secretary of State for Scotland.

Section 25 of the 1963 Act (as amended by the Community Land Act 1975) provides:

"(3) An application for a certificate under this section - (a) shall state whether or not there are, in the applicant's opinion, any classes of development which, either immediately or at a future time, would be appropriate for the land in question if it were not proposed to be acquired by any authority possessing compulsory purchase powers and, if so, shall specify the classes of development and the times at which they would be so appropriate; . . .

"(4) Where an application is made to the planning authority for a certificate under this section in respect of an interest in land, the planning authority shall . . . issue to the applicant a certificate stating that, in the opinion of the planning authority in respect of the land in question, either (a) planning permission for development of one or more classes specified in the certificate (whether specified in the application or not) would have been granted [a "positive certificate"]; or (b) planning permission would not have been granted for any development other than the development (if any) which is proposed to be carried out by the authority by whom the interest is proposed to be acquired [a "negative certificate"] . . .".

The relevant provisions of the 1963 Act and the Land Compensation Act 1961 are similar.

Mr J. A. Cameron, QC and Mr A. F. Rodger for the appellants; Mr M. S. R. Bruce, QC and Mr A. C. Henry for the secretary of state; Mr I. C. Kirkwood, QC and Mr A. M. Philip (all of the Scottish Bar) for the second respondents, the landowners, Ashdale Land and Property Co Ltd.

LORD BRIDGE said that the education authority had acquired from the landowners sites for a primary and a secondary school in a newly developed suburb of Aberdeen called Westhill on terms agreed pursuant to offers in writing made by the education authority on December 15, 1976, and January 13, 1977, respectively. The general Westhill develpment had not been carried out pursuant to formal provisions of the development plan, but had been approved by the secretary of state as a departure from the plan. The agreements had provided for the landowners to receive the same compensation, fixed as at the date of the respective offers, as if the land had been acquired compulsorily.

On July 28, 1978, the landowners had applied to the planning authority pursuant to section 25 of the 1963 Act for certificates of appropriate alternative development. Parallel applications by the education authority gave rise to no separate issue and could for present purposes be ignored.

The planning authority had issued certificates to the landowners stating that, *in their opinion*, planning permission would not have been granted for any development other than that proposed to be carried out by the education authority.

On appeal by the landowners, the secretary of state had certified that planning permission would have been granted in respect of the primary school site for residential development and in respect of the secondary school site for residential or commercial development, in each case subject to conditions.

The sole purpose of the certification procedure was to provide a basis for determining the development value, if any, to be taken into account in assessing the compensation payable on compulsory acquisition. It was difficult to envisage a situation in practice in which the Lands Tribunal, when assessing compensation, could be persuaded to act on a contrary opinion to that certified by the planning authority or the secretary of state on appeal.

It had always been envisaged that the substantial new urban community of Westhill would need to be served by schools provided by the education authority, and the two school sites the subject of the appeals had from the outset been earmarked to meet that need.

The appellants contended that the only circumstance that the planning authority, or the secretary of state on appeal, was required to ignore in answering the hypothetical question raised by an application under section 25 was the immediate event that had resulted in the applicant's interest in land becoming one that was "proposed to be acquired by an authority possessing compulsory purchase powers" under section 25(1), in this case the education authority's written offers to purchase. While those offers must be ignored, so ran the argument, the underlying requirement to devote those sites to fulfil the needs of public education remained and afforded a complete answer to the claims for positive certificates.

If it were right to confine attention to section 25(3) and (4) and section 30(2) alone, that literalistic argument might have some appeal. If, however, one considered the wider statutory context and the function of certificates of appropriate alternative development in the scheme of the Act as a whole, it became clear that the argument was untenable.

First, it flew in the face of section 16 of the Act, which provided:

"No account shall be taken [in assessing compensation] of any depreciation of the value of the relevant interest which is attributable to the fact that . . . an indication has been given that the relevant land is, or is likely, to be acquired by an authority possessing compulsory purchase powers."

Second, *if (see section 25 (7))* the planning need to use land for a public purpose, which underlay a proposed compulsory acquisition, was not a sufficient ground to withhold a positive certificate where that need was recognized and provided for in the development plan, his Lordship did not see how the underlying planning need could ever be such a sufficient ground.

But the overriding consideration that impelled his Lordship to reject the appellants' argument was that it would, if accepted, defeat the essential purpose of the procedure for obtaining certificates of appropriate alternative development, as part of the overall scheme of the Act to secure the payment of fair compensation to landowners who were compulsorily expropriated, or, expressed more specifically, to ensure that, when urban land, otherwise available for some form of urban building development, was acquired for a necessary public purpose, the compensation would reflect its urban development value.

Assuming, as his Lordship did, that every compulsory purchase of land could be justified by reference to the public purpose for which the land was required, to allow reliance on that public requirement to determine the question raised by an application under section 25 would lead to the issue of a negative certificate in every case.

Counsel for the appellants, recognizing that that conclusion would be fatal to his argument, had sought to avoid it by contending that the applicant for a positive certificate could succeed if, but only if, he could show that, at the date of his application, there had been one or more alternative sites available that could equally well or perhaps better have been used to meet the public need for which his own land had been proposed to be taken.

His Lordship unhesitatingly rejected that contention. An application for a certificate of appropriate alternative development presupposed that the land to which it related was in fact to be acquired by an authority possessing compulsory purchase powers, and a certificate issued would only be of significance if the acquisition proceeded to completion.

The availability of alternative sites was very relevant at the stage when a proposed compulsory acquisition was being resisted. But, once it had been decided that site A, rather than site B or site C, was to be acquired, the fact that site B or site C might have been chosen instead could have no conceivable relevance in determining the fair basis of compensation that the acquiring authority ought to pay to the owner of site A.

As his Lordship understood the decision of the Court of Session in *Bell v Lord Advocate* (1968 SC 14) he agreed with it and could find nothing in it to assist the appellants. Nor did he think that the judgment of Mr Justice Griffiths in *Skelmersdale Development Corporation v Secretary of State for the Environment* (unreported, December 19, 1979) lent any support to the proposition that the educational requirement in itself could afford a ground for the issue of a negative certificate. If it did, he must, to that extent, disagree with it.

Nor did the decision of the House of Lords in *Devotwill Investments Ltd v Margate Corporation* ([1970] 3 All ER 864), that the strength of the prospect of a by-pass being provided elsewhere than on the claimant's land fell to be decided as a matter of evidence and could not be founded on any assumption, seem to his Lordship to be of the least help to the appellants, or, indeed, to be relevant to any issue arising in the appeals.

The conclusions that his Lordship had expressed were sufficient to dispose of the appeals, but the appellants had sought to raise a further question as to what was the relevant date by reference to which an application for a certificate under section 25 should be decided and on which permission for the certified development, if the certificate did not specify a future time, would be assumed to have been granted under section 23(5). Their submission was that the relevant date was the date of the application under section 25.

The secretary of state and the majority of the Court of Session had held that it was the date when the land was first "proposed to be acquired by an authority possessing compulsory purchase powers" in accordance with the definition of that formula in section 30(2). If that was right, it meant that the relevant date in relation to each school site was the date of the education authority's offer to purchase, which was also the date for the assessment of compensation.

Having concluded that the availability of alternative school sites was irrelevant, the point as to date was entirely academic, since the appellants were unable to suggest that there had been any change in the dates of the offers to purchase and the date of the application for certificates. However, since the point had been argued, it was right to express an opinion about it.

The words "either immediately or at a future time" had been introduced into section 25(3)(a) by the Community Land Act 1975. It seemed to have been suggested to the Court of Session that they had changed the previous law. Counsel before their Lordships had disclaimed that suggestion, but had relied on the word "immediately" as emphasizing what had submitted the law had always been.

The applicant for a certificate, he had pointed out, was and always had been, required to specify the classes of development that he claimed, "would be appropriate for the land in question if it were not proposed to be acquired by any authority possessing compulsory purchase powers". He submitted that the words "would be" could only refer to the present, not the past. That was the beginning and end of his argument.

Again, consideration of the scheme of the Act showed the argument to be fallacious. The purpose of the certificate was solely as an aid to the assessment of compensation. Unless it was effective to indicate what planning permission would have been granted at or before the date when compensation fell to be assessed or at some future time specified in the certificate, it would not serve that purpose effectively.

In agreement with Lord Dunpark, his Lordship considered that the submission for the appellants on the point led to a nonsensical result.

Lord Fraser, Lord Keith, Lord Scarman and Lord Templeman agreed.

Solicitors: Martin & Co, Parliamentary Agents, for Shepherd & Wedderburn, WS Edinburgh; Treasury Solicitor for Solicitor, Secretary of State for Scotland; Simmons & Simmons for A. C. Bennett & Fairweather, WS Edinburgh, and Storie, Cruden & Simpson, Aberdeen.

Correction

In *Dwyer v Rodrick and Others (The Times* November 12) junior counsel for the defendants was Mr Allan Duckworth, not Mr Arthur Duckworth.

Use of confidential information

Faccenda Chicken Ltd v Fowler
Fowler v Faccenda Chicken Ltd

Before Mr Justice Goulding

[Judgment delivered November 8]

In giving judgment against the plaintiffs in a Chancery Division action against 10 defendants concerning the use and disclosure of confidential material which appertained to the plaintiff company's business, the court reviewed the law as to confidential information in so far as it concerned cases of master and servant.

Mr John Trench and Mr William Hunter for the plaintiff company, Mr Peter Crawford, QC and Mr James Gibbons for the defendants.

MR JUSTICE GOULDING said the plaintiff company carried on the business of breeding, rearing, slaughtering, preparing and selling chickens. Of the 10 defendants nine were formerly in the employ of the company but subsequently became employed by the tenth defendant, Fowler Quality Poultry Products Ltd.

Mr Fowler, the first defendant, was in 1973 engaged by the company as its sales manager. He built up a van sales operation, whereby itinerant refrigerated vehicles would daily offer fresh chickens to retailers and catering establishments. There were 10 refrigerated vehicles.

Each of the van salesmen knew the names and addresses of the customers, their usual requirements, the route and timing of deliveries, and the prices which customers respectively paid. The last item was important because the company quoted different prices to different customers buying similar goods, depending on their individual circumstances.

That sales information became the subject matter of the company's action in the Chancery Division and of a counterclaim in the Queen's Bench Division, the company alleging that the sales information was confidential and was abused by the defendants.

In 1980 Mr Fowler resigned from the company and after the end of March 1981 he set up a new business of selling fresh chickens from refrigerated vehicles.

Several of the Faccenda company's van salesmen, their supervisor and two of the office staff entered the employment of the Fowler company. All were made defendants in the Faccenda company's Chancery action.

Mr Fowler's refrigerated vehicles operated in some of the sectors visited by those of the Faccenda company and the two companies served the same type of customer. They were in direct competition and there was no doubt that Mr Fowler intended to compete with the Faccenda company, and also with other traders, from the outset.

None of the defendants had been subject to any express agreement restrictive of his or her activities after leaving the Faccenda company.

The writ in the Chancery Division was issued in September 1981. In that action the Faccenda company alleged that the defendants had broken their contracts of employment by using the sales information to the disadvantage or detriment of the company.

As a second cause of action sounding in damages, the Faccenda company alleged a conspiracy by the defendants, including the Fowler company, to injure its goodwill and connexion by such abuse of confidential information and also by inducing breaches of contract by the customers of the Faccenda company.

In the Queen's Bench action, begun in September 1982, Mr Fowler claimed for outstanding commission due to him by Faccenda and in a counterclaim the Faccenda company sought damages for, *inter alia*, breach of contract by abuse of confidential information (in effect a repetition, so far as concerned Mr Fowler, of the claim in the Chancery action).

His Lordship dealing with the alleged abuse of confidential information, made it clear that anything he said about the law was intended to apply only to cases of master and servant.

In his view, information acquired by an employee in the course of his service, and not the subject of any relevant express agreement, might fall as regarded confidence into any of three classes:

First, there was information which because of its trivial character or its easy accessibility from public sources of information, could not be regarded by reasonable persons or by the law as confidential at all. An example might be a published patent specification well known to people in the industry concerned.

Second, there was information which a servant was to treat as confidential (either because expressly told so, or because from its character it obviously was so) but which once learned necessarily remained in the servant's head and became part of his own skill and knowledge applied in the course of his master's business.

So long as the employment continued, he could not otherwise use or disclose such information without infidelity and therefore breach of contract. But when he was no longer in the same service, the law allowed him to use his full skill and knowledge for his own benefit in competition with his former master; and, in spite of words used *obiter* by Mr Justice Bennett in *United Indigo Chemical Co v Robinson* (49 RPC 178, 187), there seemed no established distinction between the use of such information where its possessor traded as a principal, and where he entered the employment of a new master, even though the latter case involved disclosure and not mere personal use of the information.

If an employer wanted to protect information of that kind, he could do so by an express stipulation restraining the servant from competing with him, within reasonable limits of time and space, after the termination of his employment.

Third, there were specific trade secrets so confidential that, even though they might necessarily have been learned by heart and even though the servant might have left the service, they could not lawfully be used for anyone's benefit but the master's.

In his Lordship's judgment, the sales information relied on by the Faccenda company in the Chancery action fell into the second class and could not be protected in the absence of an express restrictive stipulation.

The defendants being free to compete with the Faccenda company and to solicit its customers, it was impossible to say they must not use their own knowledge of the whereabouts and requirements of those customers, the prices they had been paying and the routes by which they were conveniently visited.

Evidence given in cross-examination confirmed the court's view that the Faccenda company was inviting the court to strain the proper limits of the law regarding abuse of confidential information in order to make good its own omission to impose restrictive stipulations on those who served it.

The Chancery action therefore failed and would be dismissed.

Solicitors: Sharpe Pritchard & Co for Shoosmiths and Harrison, Banbury, Johnson & Gaunt, Banbury.

Credit for benefits

Barnes v Bromley London Borough Council

Assessing damages in a personal injury action, Judge David Smout, QC, sitting as a High Court judge in the Queen's Bench Division on November 2, rejected a submission by counsel for the defendant that the plaintiff who had given credit for half the invalidity and industrial disablement benefits received for five years after his accident, in accordance with section 2(1) of the Law Reform (Personal Injuries) Act 1948, should in addition give credit for the whole of those benefits which he thereafter continued to receive.

HIS LORDSHIP said that the submission was founded on the general common law principle that the plaintiff should not recover in damages more than he had lost by the accident. But by section 2(1) of the 1948 Act, Parliament had made specific provision in relation, *inter alia*, to invalidity and industrial disablement benefits and had thus abrogated the common law principle in so far as it related to them.



THE TIMES DIARY

A bridge too English

Roy Hughes, Labour MP for Newport, has a new plan to get the Government to act over the long-running troubles of the Severn Bridge: he believes the bridge should become Welsh. He has therefore tabled a question to the Prime Minister asking for legislation to extend the boundaries of Wales so that the Secretary of State for Wales becomes responsible for the bridge. "At the moment", he says, "the Welsh Office ministers are disclaiming all responsibility. The bridge aids the Welsh economy but both of its ends are in England. There is a reluctance on the part of the Department of Transport to spend money from its budget on what it sees as essentially a Welsh facility."

I wonder how the citizens of Gwent and Gloucestershire, who live at each end of the bridge, feel about this.

The other cheek

A savage attack on the Church of England is made in a book called *When Will Ye Be Wise? The State of the Church of England*, to be published tomorrow by Blond & Briggs. Bishop Stephen Neill dismisses C of E church services with the comment that: "All too often I come away ... with the feeling that the only thing to be done is to join either the Roman Catholics or the Salvation Army". And O. Raymond Johnston writes: "What is tragic is the slavish following of secular trends, especially in the moral field, by so many writers and groups who purport to be expounding a Christian position on behalf of the Church of England". The polemic will be launched tonight, all the same with a party at Church House Bookshop in Westminster, proprietor: the Central Board of Finance of the Church of England.

BARRY FANTONI



'Typical sexism'

Extending belief

Philatelists who belong to Stanley Gibbons's Great Britain Collectors' Club are invited to take advantage of "interest-free extended payment terms" for orders of £90 or more. One of the extended payment options is to send three postal or money orders, one dated immediately and the others dated one and two months ahead, each for a third of the total. *The man at Stanley* Gibbons sounded as perplexed as I was when I pointed out that the orders would have to be paid for immediately, so the only beneficiary of such extended credit would be the Post Office. He denied there was any conspiracy to solicit extra revenue for the Royal Mail.

Good sport

Dick Palmer, general secretary of the British Olympic Association, said last week that he didn't begrudge Los Angeles making a profit on its hosting of next year's Olympic Games. This is very polite talk from a man who runs a shoestring operation himself. The BOA office has a staff of nine, a far cry from, for example, the Italian operation which employs 2,000 people. When we complained to Mr Palmer about the difficulty of reaching him because of his inadequate office switchboard he pointed out that the Fiji Olympic Association doesn't even have a typewriter.

Strip cover-up



Here's a political campaign that got clean away. A lively strip cartoon showing Michael Heseltine, forelock a-quiver, championing the right of council tenants to become home-owners, it was intended to run in national and local papers before the May 1980 local elections. The idea was approved by Gordon Reece, the Tory party's then publicity adviser, but came unstuck when shown to senior politicians. One objection against the strip, which was to be the first of a series, was how other ministers could be shown in the same heroic style. Geoffrey Howe in particular was seen as a problem area.

PHS

Edward Mortimer paints the background to the Turkish Cypriot UDI



Friend and foe confounded

Yesterday's news of the Turkish Cypriot declaration of independence, according to Reuter, "stunned government officials and diplomats in Nicosia".

On the face of it that is surprising, since few political moves in recent times can have been preceded by so long and so public a build-up. Cyprus had been *de facto* partitioned into Greek and Turkish zones since the Turkish intervention of 1974. In February 1975 the Turkish Cypriots proclaimed a "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" which was not in fact federated with anybody, though it expressed its intention to form a federation with the other, Greek-speaking zone.

Since then the Turkish Cypriot leader, Rauf Denktas, who was elected president of this *de facto* state, has repeatedly threatened to go further and proclaim full independence if the Greek Cypriots did not accept federation on his terms, or if the international community persisted in recognizing the Greek Cypriot authorities as the only legitimate government of the entire island. If now he has really managed to achieve general surprise, it is essentially by the time-honoured method of crying "wolf" so often that people had given up taking notice.

Some people did take notice in May this year, when Mr Denktas's mode of speech changed from threat to definite statement of intent. Reacting to a pro-Greek resolution passed overwhelmingly by the UN General Assembly, he announced, in an interview with *The Times* on his way back to Cyprus from New York, that he would propose the declaration of an independent state which would seek international recognition, so as to be able to negotiate in future "on a basis of equality" with the Greek Cypriots. He warned, moreover, that he would stand by his proposal "whatever may happen".

By the time I visited Cyprus in early June, however, a good deal of the heat seemed to have gone out of the issue. Denktas's scheme, it was said on both sides of the "green line" which since 1964 has divided Nicosia into Greek and Turkish sectors, had once again been sat on by the government in Ankara, on whose support the Turkish Cypriot community depends.

Ankara's view has been, consistently, that "UDI" would simply exacerbate the diplomatic situation, causing further problems between Turkey and her western allies, without in any way improving the material lot of the Turkish Cypriots.

On June 15 the UN Security Council renewed the mandate of Unficyp, the force which polices the green line, and instructed the Secretary-General "to continue his good offices". There was no reference to the contentious General Assembly resolution. On June 17 the Turkish Cypriot assembly passed a resolution affirming the right of *Turkish Cypriots to self-determination*. This in fact prepared the ground for yesterday's declaration since it rescinded an earlier resolution, dating from 1976, which *ruled out independence*.

At the time, however, it seemed that Turkish Cypriot indignation over the General Assembly resolution had been assuaged, and that the matter would go no further. Later in the summer the UN Secretary-General, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, pursuing his "good offices" *mandate, began to circulate ideas for* getting the intercommunal talks (between Greek and Turkish Cypriots) *started again with some hope* of breaking the long-standing deadlock.

Although these ideas were not accepted as they stood by either side – and *arguments about them on the* Greek side caused the resignation of the Cyprus foreign minister – soundings were still going on, with the prospect of a new summit meeting, the first since 1979, between Denktas and the President of the Cyprus Republic, Spyros Kyprianou, Denktas himself proposed this, in accordance with his constant preoccupation to put the two communities on an equal footing (and hence himself on an equal footing with the Greek Cypriot leader).

Pérez de Cuellar had promised to organize such a meeting when he judged the time ripe for it, provided both sides meanwhile abstained from provocative declarations. It was therefore thought on the Greek side that Denktas would keep quiet about UDI until the present bout of diplomacy had worked itself out.

But such calculations failed to take into account the Turkish political context. It was of course standard for mainland Turkish leaders to say, in public statements, that Turkish Cypriots had the right to self-determination, but such statements invariably added that this right should be exercised at the appropriate or opportune time, with the clear implication that that time had not yet arrived.

In private, Turkish diplomats would usually say that Ankara had stongly counselled against UDI but that, for lack of progress in the negotiations (adequate Greek concessions), it was becoming increasingly difficult to hold the Turkish Cypriots back. *Such remarks* were generally taken with a pinch of salt, since they served an obvious *diplomatic purpose*, but *they may* not have been without some basis in truth.

The fact is that, although the Turkish Cypriots are heavily dependent on Ankara, it is unthinkable politically for Ankara to deny them its support. As with Israel and the United States the tail can, up to a point, wag the dog. Moreover, Denktas must have seen an opportunity in the moment of transition in Turkey between military regime and elected government.

Turgut Ozal, who will be installed *as prime minister next week*, is more interested in economics than in foreign affairs, but his reputation stands high in western financial and political circles both because of his *past success in stabilizing* Turkey's foreign debt and because he offers the best hope of prolonging the political stability achieved by the military regime on a sound democratic basis.

Ozal's party had taken the line that the Turkish Cypriot "government" is an independent entity with the capacity and right to make its own decisions. *Ozal himself* went on record, in his interview with *The Times* last week, as saying he would support the Turkish Cypriots if they declared independence "because they have waited so long". Once he became prime minister he would no doubt have been subject to the same pressure as his predecessors to prevent UDI, but as things stand he is well placed to argue that he has no choice but to accept the *fait accompli* and fulfil his earlier pledges, and under his leadership Turkey is likely to take less international punishment than she would have under the generals.

Mr Denktas, in short, has not only taken his opponents by surprise but shrewdly exploited a moment of weakness and confusion among his protectors.

Jock Bruce-Gardyne

Overheating the gas issue

There seems to be some doubt about whether Melbourne ever said, as his colleagues departed from a *cabinet* meeting, "It doesn't matter what we have decided, gentlemen, so long as we all say the same thing". Whether he did or not – and it would have been in character – it has sometimes occurred to me that this was advice our present Cabinet could do well to heed. Conflicting accounts from the participants (or their spokesmen, who hardly create their stories without guidance) of what transpired around the table at No 10 make entertaining reading. Whether they make for good government is a different matter.

Labour governments have traditionally leaked like sieves: and in recent years, when a Labour cabinet minister who felt constrained to agree that the laws of gravity could not be suspended indefinitely was liable to face eviction by his constituency management committee, the indiscretions of their members could be excused on grounds of self-preservation. Among Tory governments, this one has broken new ground. Every autumn's public spending review has been accompanied by a blow-by-blow account of victories scored or claimed by spending departments or the Treasury. This one has been no exception.

When, as in 1980, there was a serious conflict of principle between what were called the "wets" and "dries" about the appropriateness of high spending or restraint in the depths of the recession, the readiness of the contestants to take their respective standpoints into the public arena was perhaps understandable. And open debate about long-term spending options has much to commend it at any time: the arguments, for example, about whether to renew, or not to renew, the existing commitment to increase the defence budget by 3 per cent a year in "real terms" when it lapses in 1985 will not end with tomorrow's statement (and incidentally if the Treasury has tied the Ministry of Defence to "slightly over" £19,000m in 1986/7, as compared with a projected £18,300m in 1985/6, and chalked that as a victory, it cannot be accused of setting its sights too high). Nor should it.

But when a conflict to apportion blame or credit for an increase in the price of gas or electricity as a very marginal item within an agreed strategy for next year's spending hogs the headlines, one is tempted to remind the contestants of the difficulties encountered by that other eminent Victorian, Lord Raglan, whose guidance of the British troops committed to his charge in the Crimea was not helped by his misapprehension that he was there to fight the French. They are supposed to be on the same side.

Furthermore, such arguments are liable to divert attention from points of real substance. Unless we have all been vastly misinformed, the Chancellor will tomorrow report to Parliament that – for the second year running – the Cabinet has *finally agreed to stand by the total of* just over £126,000m for public spending in 1984-85 pencilled in in this year's Budget. So far so good. That is the figure against which the Treasury will do its revenue sums in the spring to arrive – after due allowance for expected sales of assets such as British Telecom – at a balance which it reckons it should be able to borrow in the year ahead.

That balance – the public sector borrowing requirment in the jargon – will certainly go askew because: taxes or spending turn out to be higher or lower than expected, for reasons beyond the Treasury's control. That is bound to happen. But there are two figures buried in the small print of tomorrow's statement which can materially affect the margin of manoeuvre: the contingency reserve, and "shortfall".

That total of £126,000m pencilled in last March included an unallocated £3,000m for the contingency reserve. Now that the various individual programmes have been slotted in, it may be legitimate, with inflation probably undershooting previous estimates, to have shaved that £3,000m in advance. But the smaller the reserve – and the larger the figure assumed for "shortfall", or the amount by which departments will underspend their budgets – the greater is the risk of a bigger deficit emerging than the Treasury has planned for. A sum of £600m saved or not saved by the financial targets set for British Gas and the Electricty Boards is really secondary. Yet what Peter Walker did or did not agree to looks like being the centre of attention.

And a rum old argument it promises to be. Mrs Sheila Black, of the National Gas Consumers' Council, tells us unsurprisingly that *they are "completely opposed to the* use of British Gas as a milch cow". Not very long ago, I seem to recall, Mrs Black adorned the Price Commission when that body was *quite happy to use the gas consumer* in industry as a milch cow for households that happened to be connected to gas.

The really sad aspect of this particular debate, though, is the automatic assumption that more demanding financial targets for a nationalized industry must be met by higher prices. If consumers had a choice of suppliers, those suppliers might even sometimes find it possible, like Sainsbury, to enchant their shareholders with soaring profits and their customers with attractive prices, at one and the same time.

Why deny us these rights?

by Anthony Lester

In 1965 it was perhaps understandable that British ministers should have regarded the decision to accept the right of individual petition under the European Convention on Human Rights as one of little practical importance.

In theory the decision meant that the citizens of this country would have the same legally enforceable fundamental rights as the citizens of the other states which are parties to the convention. In practice, because the work of the Commission and the Court was still in its infancy, there was little in the Strasbourg case law to sound the alarm along the corridors of Whitehall.

However, once European judges had been empowered to rule upon the compatibility of United Kingdom law with the rights and freedoms of the convention, it should perhaps have been obvious even in 1965 that demands would follow that British judges should be given similar powers. Since the European Commission may only deal with a matter only after all *domestic remedies have been* exhausted, attention was bound to turn to the effectiveness of British domestic remedies.

Within three years the first plea was made for the incorporation of the convention into our national law. Then, in 1974, Lord Scarman, in his Hamlyn Lectures, gave his great authority to the campaign to make the convention enforceable in United Kingdom courts.

In 1978, a Lords select committee also recommended incorporation, albeit by only six votes to five. Later that year, the select committee's report was debated in the Lords. Lord Wade, whose original Bill had resulted in the setting-up of the select committee, successfully moved an amendment urging the Government to introduce a bill of rights to incorporate the convention into our domestic law.

In 1979 after the change of government, Lord Hailsham, the Lord Chancellor, attempted without success, to interest the political parties in holding constitutional talks on incorporation. Understandably, he has referred to his "growing sense of despair and exasperation at the appalling conservatism of the legal profession" and at "the appallling inertia of the political machine ... in anything which is in the nature of structural change".

Ranged on the side of incorporation are two lord chancellors (Hailsham and Gardiner), Lord Scarman, two home secretaries (Leon Brittan and Roy Jenkins) and two attorney-generals (Sir Michael Havers and, probably, Sam Silkin). *They are supported among the* political parties by the Liberal-SDP Alliance.

Ranged against incorporation are former Lord Chancellor Elwyn-Jones, Lord Diplock and Lord Denning. They are supported by a majority in the Labour Party and presumably by a majority in Mrs Thatcher's Cabinet; one presumes that this must be so because the Lord Chancellor would not otherwise have been blocked by the political machine.



Lord Chancellors at loggerheads: Hailsham, left, says Yes to incorporating the European human rights convention – a predecessor, Elwyn-Jones, says No

If incorporation depends upon obtaining a political consensus, it will not happen in the foreseeable future. Parliament itself, rather than an *ad hoc* congeries of politicians, is surely the appropriate body to decide whether British as well as European judges should adjudicate upon the fundamental rights of the convention. It is lamentable that more than 30 years after the United Kingdom became bound by the convention, in spite of the publication of a government Green Paper, a Northern Ireland commission report, a Lords select committee report, and the passage of two Bills through all their stages in the Lords, the House of Commons has not answered that great question.

Perhaps ministers and their advisers and the parliamentarians fear that British judges would encroach more upon parliamentary sovereignty and executive discretion than the European Commission and Court have done. Such fear is misplaced in the light of what is actually happening in Strasbourg.

Not a week passes without press publicity about cases in which the United Kingdom is defending proceedings before the Commission or the Court. The list of British cases is long, controversial and far-reaching: the inhuman treatment of suspected terrorists in Northern Ireland; inadequate safeguards of personal privacy against telephone tapping by the police; unfair discrimination against the British *wives of foreign husbands* under the immigration rules; inhuman prison conditions in cases of solitary confinement and segregation; unjust restrictions upon prisoner's correspondence and visits; judicial birching in the Isle of Man; corporal punishment in Scottish schools; criminal sanctions against private homosexual conduct in Northern Ireland; ineffective judicial protection for detained mental patients and would-be immigrants; the dismissal of workers because of the oppressive operation of the closed shop; the nationalization of aircraft and shipbuilding companies without adequate compensation; the denial of equal citizenship rights to British passport-holders from East Africa; and interference with free expression by the Law Lords in extending the common law offences of contempt of court and blasphemy.

No other country which belongs to the convention system has been faced with so many cases of such *importance. It is not the sheer* volume of cases which is so telling, but the proportion of cases declared admissible by the Commission and of cases decided by the Court against *the United Kingdom. The first* individual application against the United Kingdom to be declared admissible was introduced within a year of our acceptance of the right of *individual petition. Since then* 80 further UK cases, some of which related to groups of applications, have been declared admissible.

This figure of 80 compares with *40 cases against* Austria, 38 *against* Belgium, and 37 against the Federal Republic of Germany, three countries which accepted the right of individual petition several years before the United Kingdom did.

Isolated in most of the democratic Commonwealth, we are also isolated in democratic Europe. Unlike the other member states, we have neither a legally enforceable bill of rights, nor a legally enforceable Convention. The citizens of West Germany and France have both.

Because Parliament has not given the convention its proper legitimacy under United Kingdom law, the convention carries the stigma of its inferior status in our courts. At best the convention is no more than an aid to the interpretation of legal ambiguities and uncertainties so as to ensure, where possible, that United Kingdom law is in conformity with United Kingdom treaty obligations. At worst it is so many worthless pieces of paper. Its present pathetic status is shown by the line of immigration cases in the Court of Appeal in which the convention was invoked.

After some initial vacillation the Court of Appeal has firmly decided that neither immigration officers nor even the Home Secretary, in exercising his statutory powers, are obliged to take into account the provisions of the convention since it does not have the force of law in this country. So not only the immigration officers but also the Home Secretary himself is free under British law to put the convention in the wastepaper basket. He and his *colleagues have a complete licence* under British law to infringe the rights and freedoms of the convention provided that they do not persuade Parliament to translate *such infringements into ambiguous* legislation.

In the absence of the necessary legislative action by Parliament we have an incomplete and defective *system of "public law"* which can operate more as a shield for public authorities than as a protection for the rights of individuals. What is lacking in English law is precisely *that positive code of rights* and freedoms which is guaranteed by the convention, supplemented by a code of substantive principles of administrative law and other specific human rights legislation.

The remedy lies with Parliament. Since Parliament, like the executive and the judiciary, is already bound by the convention in international law, there *would be no diminution* in the sovereignty of Parliament if it at last enacted a statute to make the convention enforceable in our courts. A future parliament could *retain the power to overrule the* convention in express terms, however unlikely it might be for Parliament to commit a flagrant breach of our international obligations.

Normally only the very young have fantasies of omnipotence. Growing up involves accepting the necessity for laws, rules and limits. A *mature parliament would not* insist upon the continuous assertion of its fantastical absolute powers at the expense of individual justice. A mature parliament would use its sovereign law-making powers to confine those powers within proper constitutional limits. The convention sets those limits in relation to fundamental rights and freedoms, protecting minorities against the tyranny of elected majorities, and ordinary men and women against the misuse of administrative and judicial discretion.

Only Parliament has the power to secure these rights and freedoms to the people of this country by means of a new *great charter* giving them the force of law. The time is overripe as we enter 1984.

Extracted from the seventh F. A. Mann Lecture given by Anthony Lester QC at Lincoln's Inn on November 9.

Paul Jennings

Pastilles and mortar, open for sesame

Whenever I meet people who say there is no *viae media* between communism, with no advertising at all, and capitalism, with all the vulgarity that accompanies free enterprise, I always want to take them to the nearest chemist's shop. For there is a restrained, decorous, almost garden-suburb quality about advertising, as though the Fabian Society ran the agency creating it. Warned off sugar recently, and being immature (or something) enough *still to like sweets (the more so since* being warned off smoking as well) I have become addicted to something called Sesame Snacks. And where do you suppose they originate? *Nutrition House, St Leonard's-on-Sea.*

Surely that is in the great tradition of, say, the life-size cut-out of the girl in the blue-and-white-striped dress with the vest-pocketed Kodak (what *vest would have a pocket that size?)* that has only recently ceased to lean against all their open shop doors, as recognizable a symbol as their great alchemists' jars of coloured liquid. *One imagines this being dreamt up,* specially for chemists, at a time when patent-medicine advertising was at its least restrained.

Before the war, for instance, there *used to be big newspaper spreads for* Simpson's Iodine Socks, showing pictures of great foaming billows, and lots of guff about the natural iodine in health-giving sea water, with which these socks were alleged to be permeated. Even *after* the war there used to be ads with a drawing of a bloke in a Graeco-Roman chariot, one arm with the whip, the *other round* a hair-blown-back, more-or-less-topless girl, with copy about the wild, pagan, pre-industrial health conferred by – Sanatogen, was it, or Genasprin, or Benger's? One of those, anyway. And who could forget all those lives so miraculously bettered after Horlicks had cured Night Starvation?

But not in chemist's shops. The people *who created* that wholesome girl knew they were dealing with a unique character, a scientist, a professional initiate in a mystery, a touch of the wizard, in some sort of *unseen Dürer* back room with pestles and mortars, alembics and dissected frogs – yet simultaneously a shopman, engaged in trade. Although the trade does not seem the appropriate word, somehow. *Pharmerce*, perhaps.

It was after the war that the Ministry of Health published a List of Propietary Medicines with a footnote saying coldly that it had "no significance as regards their therapeutic value." But who, anyway, ever saw in a real chemist's shop such things as Blinblow's Eucalpytus and Stramonium Cigarettes, Bunter's Nervine, Congreve's Elixir, Fennings' Adult Cooling Powders, K.12 Regulators, Little Movies, Langdale's Compressed Self-Aid Peppermint Tablets, Odds-on Liniment, or Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup, to name but a few?

Now the multi-million-pound cosmetic industry is gradually forcing its way into the chemist's sanctum-shop. But even their great glass-fronted display units of make-up tend to have decorous names like Peppermint Pearl, Brandy Peach, Red Rose, Sweet Coral, Silky Beige, or even just Colourless; the most erotic-sounding are only called Black Tulip or Pearly *Blush. One* has become aware, in recent years, of stuff for men, too (I must admit, I haven't examined them very closely); but there remains a general *impression of rather hard-working*, butch-sounding names; Jollyjowl, He, Husky Musky, Gentleman Tramp, Hale Male, Sailor's Delight ...

But chemists do sell things such as walking-sticks, dog collars and leads, vacuum flasks and many other non-pharmaceutical wares; and it is surely in their sweets and the names of those who *made* them that the true, ultra-dignified nature of *pharmerce* advertising can best be seen.

Apart from all that diabetic chocolate and barley "sugar" and soon, *no doubt*, diabetic liquorice all-sorts, they have wonderfully elegant circular tins, with healthy floral or pastoral pictures on the lids, containing rather grand fruit drops described as "glucose *sweets for the motorist*", dusted with sugar – no, presumably glucose – as fine as face powder. Under a cardboard picture of a bearded, sou'-westered fisher*men so Victorian* in aspect as to recall vividly that nineteenth century narrative painting (or was it a photograph by Julia Margaret Cameron) showing a mother and *children in a humble marine* dwelling, with the title "Pray God bring Father safely home", there are packets of lozenges, the Fisherman's Friend, which not only clear your throat but *make* you *feel* like a kind of healthy mothball.

In this department I myself prefer Proctor's Pinelpytus Pastilles, also pretty pungent.

But none of these beats Nutritions House, St Leonard's-on-Sea. I hope I am right in picturing this as the factory equivalent of a house designed Lutyens. Lots of white walls, oak chests and cupboards, good solid staircase from workrooms, where chintz curtains blow in soft sea breezes through the open windows, up to first floor offices with nice big old typewriters; sacks of sesame seeds, wonderfully aromatic, kept in store shed strongly reminiscent of Sussex tithe-barn. And of course a *lab*, with pestles etc. – if only to make visiting chemists feel at home.

Golden Oddlies by Paul Jennings has just been published by Methuen, £3.95.

TIMES PAST
THE TIMES
P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

CYPRUS PUT ASUNDER

"All that is being done today is the confirmation and declaration of an existing reality and the renaming of our State." Summary of the Declaration concerning the establishment of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, Article 21.

Objectively speaking, that is quite true. For nine years northern Cyprus has been completely outside the control of the internationally recognised "Cyprus government". For nearly nine years it has been ostensibly self-governing, as the "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus", with an elected president and government responsible to an elected assembly. If there were doubts about the genuineness of this self-government – and there were – they related to its dependence on Turkey. Those doubts persist. Although some Turkish Cypriot politicians have argued in the past that a declaration of independence would mean also independence from Turkey, it is far from obvious that that will be its effect. Today, just as much as the day before yesterday, the Turkish Cypriot state depends on Turkish troops for its protection and on Turkish aid for its subsistence.

Even so, there is no doubt that the proclamation of independence is an event of great symbolic and emotional significance. Voted unanimously by the Turkish Cypriot assembly, it was hailed by a cheering crowd and undoubtedly does reflect the desire of the Turkish Cypriot community as a whole to have its separate identity recognized and be treated on an equal footing with the Greeks.

The trouble is that it will inevitably be taken by those same Greeks as a definitive partition of the island, in other words a permanent appropriation by the Turks of that part of the island in which two hundred thousand Greek Cypriots had their homes, consolidating what Greeks persist in seeing as an act of aggression by Turkey against a small, non-aligned, almost defenceless state.

The proclamation offers "peace and friendship to the Greek Cypriot people", affirms the need for peaceful coexistence between the two peoples in the island, and claims to "facilitate" the establishment of "a new partnership within the framework of a genuine federation". To Greek ears those words will ring very hollow, especially as they follow a long rehearsal of Turkish grievances against the Greek Cypriots (giving an inevitably one-sided version of the island's recent history) and are followed by an appeal to "the Greek Cypriot Administration" to "abandon, once and for all, its *illusion of 'Enosis'* " – *something it has long since done.*

Greeks will not be alone in believing that Mr Rauf Denktas has not, and has never had, the slightest interest in achieving a genuine federation, but has all along been manoeuvring towards the goal of becoming president of an independent state. Many who would concede that the Turkish Cypriot community has just grievances and well-grounded fears would also criticize Mr Denktas for consistently exploiting those grievances and exacerbating those fears by putting the worst construction on every Greek statement and seeking every possible pretext to stall or to break off negotiations.

It is all too predictable, as Sir Geoffrey Howe said in the Commons yesterday, that Mr Denktas's action now will provoke the breakdown of the intercommunal talks and the consultations carried out by the UN Secretary-General, who at Mr Denktas's own suggestion had been trying to arrange a summit meeting between him and President Kyprianou. It will now be very difficult for Mr Kyprianou to meet Mr Denktas without seeming to recognize the secessionist state.

Britain joined Cyprus yesterday in requesting a closed meeting of the UN Security Council as well as calling for consultations between the three guarantor powers – Britain, Greece and Turkey – under the 1960 Treaty of Guarantee. Unfortunately, in the light of past experience, these actions have a somewhat ritual flavour. In 1964 Britain did act to stop the intercommunal bloodshed, but was not able to restore full constitutional order: the Turkish Cypriots remained outside the main organs of the state, many of them barricading themselves in armed enclaves.

In July 1974, when Archbishop Makarios was overthrown by officers from mainland Greece, Britain consulted, but *left it to Turkey to take effective action. Thereafter* Britain convened the Geneva conference, but took no effective action to prevent Turkey from converting her intervention into a partition of the island. The Treaty of Guarantee is to all intents and purposes a dead letter, and the possibility of the Security Council taking action to alter the situation seems equally remote. A resolution will probably be passed, but nothing will be done.

Recognition will no doubt be withheld from the new state by all except Turkey and a few Muslim states. That is right because recognition would certainly be seen as an act of betrayal and hostility by the Greeks. In the end the international community will fall back on the familiar and so far unrewarding search for common ground between the two communities. The Greek Cypriots will have to be persuaded to take the Turkish protestations of friendship and desire for a genuine federation at face value. The Turkish Cypriots will have to be persuaded to behave as though they really meant what they said. Until they do, Turkey, as their protector, will find it difficult to get the full-hearted support and co-operation to which, as an ally, she should be entitled.

IT DEPENDS ON THE RATE OF RETURN

Public sector investment has fallen heavily in the last six years. About that there is no doubt. Gross domestic fixed capital formation by the public sector dropped by 40 per cent between 1976 and 1982 and, although there will be some recovery in 1983, it will certainly not recoup the loss.

The joint seminar held yesterday by *The Times* and Coopers & Lybrand may help to focus discussion on the issues raised by a drop in investment on this scale. The high level of unemployment and unused industrial capacity suggests that the Government might be wise to increase public sector investment in the next few years, even at the expense of its commitment to sound financial policies.

The suggestion must be resisted. The statement "public sector investment is a good thing" is, by itself, empty of genuine analytical content and cannot constitute a proper basis for policy. Public sector investment contains a great variety of projects, schemes and programmes, each of which should be considered on its merits according to the prospective rate of return, just as it would be in the private sector.

It is, indeed, very important to recognize that the sharp decline in public sector capital spending since 1976 was not the result of a single preconceived and well-organized plan. Instead it was the consequence of a number of separate decisions, nearly all of them having a serious rationale in terms of cost and benefit to the nation. Although some of the decisions were determined by political considerations and have a more ideologically controversial element, it would be quite wrong to conclude that the reduction in capital expenditure was in itself a mistake.

The year 1976 was the peak year for investment by the public corporations. The expenditure white paper of February that year helps to explain why. One of the industries receiving particularly high marks at the time was steel.

To quote from chapter five, "Among the key developments in the period 1975-76 to 1979-80 will be the completion of the major scheme to expand steelmaking at Ravenscraig and of the first phases of new construction at Redcar (for ironmaking)." This and other investments "are expected to bring the BSC's total annual steelmaking capacity to just over 30 million tonnes by the end of the decade".

Also favoured was the coal industry. The 1976 white paper indicated a sharp increase in coal investment compared to its predecessor. This "results from a more detailed costing of the mining programme set out in the NCB's Plan for Coal. The aim is to provide new capacity of 42 million tons a year by 1985 - 22 million tons by expanding existing capacity and 20 million tons from new pits."

Views may have differed in 1976 about the desirability of heavy capital expenditure on steel and coal. But it is reasonable comment that the differences have narrowed substantially since then. The money "invested" in the two industries was, in fact, clear and massive social waste. It is undoubtedly right that much less money is being allocated to these two activities now – and also undoubtedly right that total public sector capital spending should be lower as a result.

Perhaps more debatable is the big cut in expenditure on council housing and other local authority construction. Although economies have been made in this area almost continuously since 1976 it is undeniable that the cutbacks were intensified after the election of the Conservative government in 1979. The Conservatives wanted to reduce the number of new council houses being built and to transfer part of the existing stock into private hands. This was a decision of social policy, with the objective of promoting wider property ownership. The rather drastic implications for public sector investment may have been relevant to it, but they were certainly not critical.

Housing may raise political as well as economic issues. Elsewhere the justification for any form of public investment must be that it generates a satisfactory rate of return. The calculation of the rate of return for a project is a specific microeconomic matter. Alleged infrastructural weaknesses and low levels of construction industry activity do not in any way establish a general case for more public investment.

This is not to deny that there are many worthwhile public sector investment possibilities at present. Nor is it to claim that commercial profitability is the only valid criterion for assessing their desirability. It has long been recognised that social costs and benefits may sometimes differ from private costs and benefits and that any sensible government should take account of the divergence when ranking investment proposals.

But the Government must not be diverted from its central objectives – the restoration of a sound currency and a strengthening of incentives by privatization – by a campaign for public sector investment which amounts, in effect, to a new version of the old and discredited case for Keynesian demand stimulus.

Migraine in children

From Professor J. F. Soothill and others

Sir, Lest there be any concern about the ethical propriety of our study of the role of diet in severe childhood migraine (report, November 2) we wish to correct a false impression created by your report in which you wrongly stated that "the same procedure was followed with a group of children not prone to migraine attacks."

Therapeutic diets are potentially harmful, and socially disruptive. It would be quite unjustified and futile to put a group of healthy children on such a diet and we did not do so. Furthermore, the trial design did not modify what we regard as appropriate management of children with severe migraine.

However, we would stress that such demanding and potentially disruptive treatment is applicable only to a child with a distressing malady, and we must be sure that the disease is worse than the treatment. Moreover, the complexity of such management requires staff skilled in the field.

Yours faithfully,
J.F.SOOTHILL,
J.EGGER,
J.D.WILSON,
The Hospital for Sick Children and Institute of Child Health,
Great Ormond Street, WC1.
November 3.

Roguish suggestion

From Mr David Le Vay

Sir, Your report (November 14) of a man so shunned by his fellow villagers for helping to put some burglars behind bars that he refused a reward, taken with that in an adjoining column of a juryman who said, "If a guy has done a bit of thieving, that's all right with me", and coupled with the adulation accorded to the Great Train Robbers, is evidence that the nation of Robin Hood is rather fond of villains.

I have often felt that burglars (after proof of performance) should be allowed to register as such and to receive weekly benefit, provided only they abstain. After all, we currently pay a lot of people for not working.

The advantages spring to the eye. Householders would no longer suffer outrage; probably less would have to be paid out than is now lost in property; and the scheme could be privatized from the outset and handed over to the insurance companies to administer.

Burglary would become a respectable non-profession, like those of many recent graduates. The prisons would empty. The only losers would be the makers of bolts and bars.

The time is overdue for the setting up of a National Housebreakers' Register.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID LE VAY,
Savage Club,
9 Fitzmaurice Place, W1.
November 14.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Stress effect and video violence

From Professor Ivor H. Mills

Sir, I should like to reiterate the view that violence in association with sexual pornography should be seen as potentially much more dangerous than non-violent pornography.

Since the demonstration of the production of morphine-like substances in human beings (endorphins and enkephalins), it has become apparent that the release of these substances under stress can be sufficient to prevent pain being sensed in the normal way. We have studied patients who produce violence to themselves and deny that they feel pain at the time. In one case all such activity ceased when an antagonist to morphine was continuously given intravenously.

Seeing violence on the screen is known to produce stress responses in the viewers and such stress responses are known to include release of enkephalins with the adrenalin (which is the so-called fight or flight hormone). A state resembling addiction occurs in people who constantly inflict violence and it is extremely difficult to cure them of this state.

Watching violence on videos must surely stimulate similar responses in the viewers and the release of morphine-like substances can be high enough to produce a state of addiction.

If we are to prevent the generation of "violence-addicts", it is essential that violence in association with pornography be banned.

Yours faithfully,
IVOR H. MILLS,
Professor of Medicine,
University of Cambridge Clinical School,
Department of Medicine,
Level 5, Addenbrooke's Hospital,
Hills Road, Cambridge.

From Mr Arthur Butterworth

Sir, At the age of 19 I lived for several days in a trench, 15 yards from which lay the corpse of a Japanese mother's son, face to heaven in the tropical sun. At another time I lived on a hill on which shreds of human bodies were scattered as one might spread food for crows or vultures. Such sights were not rare then.

It might be expected that these experiences would have turned me, and others of my generation, into avid corpse-watchers given to the dismemberment of human bodies. Curiously, I am now a man with an exaggerated respect for the life of all creatures from smallest to largest. Certain friends shun my house because it is overrun by field mice. I am opposed to hunting and shooting and my sympathies are with those who wish to save the whale. I have no video recorder, but if I were to see a video nasty I think I should be as likely to feel ill as any member of Parliament, though I cannot guarantee it.

Your correspondent, Mary Whitehouse (November 10), of whom I have heard, insults the human spirit. My respect for myself is founded upon the adult capability of seeing what is before me and of making decisions about it. This right Mrs Whitehouse wishes to take from me and bestow upon doctors, teachers and women's groups. I cannot express my indignation within the bounds of a reasonableness which constrains me, but not, apparently, Mrs Whitehouse.

We are not children, nor should we be. Nor should we strive too zealously to protect children from the horror and corruption around us. By so doing we deprive them of the power to discriminate..

Yours sincerely,
ARTHUR BUTTERWORTH,
Goesland Woodcraft,
Neen Savage,
Cleobury Mortimer,
Kidderminster,
Worcestershire,
November 11.

Law of Sea Treaty

From the President of the General Council of British Shipping

Sir, Shipowners have followed with interest the debate in your columns on the Law of the Sea Treaty. We have consistently recommended to HM Government that the UK should sign.

So far the Government have decided to follow the US in opposition to a Convention which has been worked on meticulously for many years and which would bring undoubted benefit to the free movement of shipping. This opposition has been in the interests of potential deep seabed miners but, as the Chairman of RTZ has said recently, there are good reasons why large-scale mining of nodules will not take place for many years.

Meantime, the greater protection afforded to shipping under the Convention goes by the board. We are therefore denying ourselves present gain for an uncertain advantage in the distant future.

Need the UK appear to be slavishly following a US policy, which may or may not be appropriate for that country, but is quite wrong for the UK, with its very different interests? Should not the Government now sign the Convention? Then the UK, with its immense maritime experience and with the background of its vital contribution to the drafting of the treaty, can play an active and moderating role in setting up the machinery which will be necessary to bring the new seabed regime into force.

By so doing it will help to bring about a more widely accepted and therefore more certain Law of the Sea.

Yours faithfully,
R. W. TOOKEY, President,
General Council of British Shipping,
30-32 St Mary Axe, EC3.
November 2.

Fear of police powers

From Mr Anthony Blok

Sir, The response (November 3) of Nicholas Lyell, QC, to the criticisms of Geoffrey Bindman (October 31) to the rehashed Police and Criminal Evidence Bill manages to mislead and miss the point at the same time.

The present legal position, brought about by case law and not statute, is that whilst there is no absolute limit to the period a suspect can be held without being charged, the courts are likely to treat evidence of confessions as inadmissible if obtained by police after 48 hours of detention.

The purpose of the new Bill is to double that time and to give the police the right to hold people without charge just so they may continue to question them. It is fatuous to suggest a review by magistrates provides any kind of safeguard.

The Bill does not specify any grounds upon which a police application for continued detention could be rejected. If the right to silence is to be maintained, it would be simple to include a provision that magistrates could refuse such an application if told that the suspect had decided to decline to answer further questions.

Mr Lyell tells us up to now 98 per cent of suspects are charged or released within 24 hours. That figure hardly suggests there is any need for change.

Nobody with any experience of police practices doubts that, if this horrendous Bill is passed, there will be a dramatic increase not only in the numbers of persons held longer than a day but also of those charged with offences on the basis of admissions alone.

Your faithfully,
ANTHONY H. BLOK,
18 Camberwell Church Street,
Camberwell Green, SE5.

Miskit os' rights

From Mr Roland Rudd

Sir, There seems to be some confusion from your correspondents over the issue of Miskito Indian rights in Nicaragua. Could I please set the record straight?

Mr Chambers, in his letter of October 27, states that he was present at a meeting in New York between the International League for Human Rights and a delegation of Miskito Indians. At this meeting he claims that the Miskito Indians gave a well documented report of Sandinista brutality. Nothing could be futher from the truth.

I, too, was present at this meeting but, unlike Mr Chambers, I was actually working for the International League for Human Rights at the time. The Miskito Indians did indeed give harrowing accounts of brutality. However, the brutality was not committed by the Sandinistas, but by the CIA–backed "Contras" operating from neighbouring Honduras.

The Miskito Indians had called the meeting in the hope that the International League for Human Rights would put moral pressure on the United States Government to end its support for the "Somoso insurgents" who were terrorising their families and villages.

It was only in direct response to this terror that the Sandinistas placed the Indians in protected villages.

Yours faithfully,
ROLAND RUDD, Librarian,
Oxford Union Society,
Frewin Court,
Oxford.

Farm tenancies

From Dr N. B. Hill

Sir, Those who wish to advocate the landlord and tenant system for British agriculture and the more favourable treatment of landowners to prevent its further diminution should beware of basing their case on assertions. Evidence has a habit of undermining them.

Mr Henry Fell and his distinguished co-authors (Oct 25) use extravagant claims to influence agricultural tenure legislation currently before Parliament and add confusion by introducing the separate issue of family farming.

Private landownership of tenanted land is usually advocated on grounds of farming advantage rather than by any attempt to justify the system of property rights per se. But there is no evidence that tenant farmers are generally more efficient than owner-occupiers; rather, a complex set of relationships seems to exist between farm size, type and tenure which does not point to a simple superiority for either group.

Neither does the system result in tenants enjoying greater quantities of fixed capital than owner-occupiers – rather the reverse. Nor does tenancy provide an easy method of entry to farming under today's economic and technical conditions, even if land were available for renting.

To become a tenant farmer on a viable-sized unit requires capital sums beyond the capabilities of most young, able, expensively trained and well qualified people from non-farming families, so that the financial hurdle of entry as a tenant, though potentially lower than as an owner-occupier, is still insurmountable.

Before the full impact of the 1976 succession legislation had severely reduced the supply of tenanted farms, one estimate suggested that only 500 farms were let each year to new entrants in an industry which engaged over 200,000 full-time farmers.

Structural change, especially the growth of mixed-tenure farms up to the mid-1970s, suggests that much of the rented land which did become available for reletting was taken up by existing farmers expanding their areas rather than by new entrants.

It would be wrong to assume that protecting tenancy would necessarily result in more small or medium farms which used only family labour. Small farms are predominantly owner-occupied, and it is among the *larger* ones that tenancy is more important. A case could be made that it is owner-occupation and not tenancy that has preserved more small farms because of the reluctance of their owners to dispose of an asset which has generally proved to be an excellent hedge against inflation.

Landlords, aware of the financial difficulties of small-scale farming, could be expected to restructure their estates by reallocating the land of small farms towards existing larger farmers of proven ability. But to attempt to conduct a discussion involving agricultural land in substantiated statements, especially those based on economic concepts, is to see enthusiasm shrink faster than the tenancy system itself.

Yours faithfully,
N. B. HILL,
Agricultural Economics Unit,
School of Rural Economics and Related Studies,
Wye College,
University of London,
Near Ashford,
Kent.
November 2.

Changing words in a social setting

From Mr David Miller

Sir, Professor Hayek tells us (feature, November 11) that "social" is a weasel word that sucks the meaning out of any word with which it is united; and that this is especially true in the case of "justice". Yet he does not really believe that the compound term "social justice" has no meaning at all, because he goes on to describe the horrors that will befall us if we try to pursue it.

Hayek forgets that all words and phrases – those he favours as much as those he dislikes – change their meaning in the course of human evolution. He knows what "market economy" means, but he overlooks the fact that the use of the term "economy" to describe a society-wide set of relationships is very modern indeed.

Up to the time of Adam Smith and beyond, "economy" meant, roughly, "the art of domestic management". The same changes which now incline us to think of "the economy" as a distinct sphere of social life possessed of its own dynamics have produced the modern belief in "social justice".

The phrase itself was invented not by socialists but by liberals. Its earliest known user was John Stuart Mill, and it was popularized by reforming liberals like L. T. Hobhouse. It would be wrong to think that it has been used to refer consistently to any one principle governing the distribution of benefits in society.

In the book to which Professor Hayek refers, I tried to draw attention to the conflicts that arise between alternative principles of social justice. Some of these principles will be more to his taste than others.

What use of the phrase indicates is a willingness to look at the overall distribution of benefits in a society from a moral point of view. Since governments unavoidably alter this distribution with every piece of property legislation, with every change in taxation and so forth, it seems odd to say that they should not consider the impact of what they are doing on the relative prosperity of different groups of people.

Hayek appears to think that any interference with what he calls "spontaneous distribution" would return us to the treetops. Given the overwhelming evidence that this is not so, disabling ourselves from thinking about distributive issues in moral terms makes about as much sense as trying to uninvent the hydrogen bomb.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID MILLER,
Nuffield College,
Oxford.
November 11.

From Mr A. J. Nicholls

Sir, I was astonished to read in *The Times* last Friday (November 11) that Friedrich von Hayek has "no idea what 'social market economy' can possibly mean". Is the good professor suffering from amnesia? Or was he dozing through all those meetings of the Mont-Pèlerin Society, at which the principles of the social market economy must have been discussed so frequently?

These principles were implemented by Ludwig Erhard. I have not noticed that the West Germans have suffered impoverishment or servitude by following his prescriptions.

Of course, "social" is a term which has to be carefully defined according to the context in which it is used. There are many such words. "Freedom" is one of them. It would indeed require a separate book to show how far *that* magic word has been abused for political purposes.

Yours sincerely,
A. J. NICHOLLS,
St Antony's College,
Oxford.
November 14.

Control of Mo

From Mr M. R. Weale

Sir, Perhaps we should hope that the Government does not put too much effort into controlling Mo, which is mainly the stock of notes and coins in circulation. I would be rather upset if I went to draw money from my bank and they told me they had run out. Or should we all withdraw our cash now before the controls start to bite?

Yours faithfully,
M. R. WEALE,
Department of Applied Economics,
Sidgwick Avenue,
Cambridge.

Third-party cover

From Dr Marjorie Jones

Sir, Your leading article of October 28, followed by the letter from the Director of the Press Council (October 31), are welcome signs of recognition of the harmful consequences which can follow publication of the names of third parties mentioned during trials. Before the subject drops out of sight – until the next time – I should be grateful if you would allow me to make three brief points.

1. Court attacks on third parties often go unreported in the press when they are made in magistrates' courts. This is not because of "suppression (which) might be ascribed to fear or favouritism" in the Press Councils phrase, but simply omission, because no newspaper has thought the court, or those cases, worth reporting.

2. Court attacks on third parties are most likely to be reported when the persons named are themselves newsworthy, and the allegations are of sexual misconduct. Witness the recent naming of a prominent Conservative MP in a rape trial, which gave rise to your editorial, and the even more memorable naming in Barnstaple magistrates' court in 1976 of a prominent Liberal MP.

3. The creation of what you call "hapless violence of open justice" by such selective court reporting was certainly not contemplated by Parliament in 1888 when it enacted the amendment to the law of libel (promoted by the press as a private member's Bill) which grants statutory privilege to the publicising of the names of third parties.

Yours faithfully,
MARJORIE JONES,
7 South View Drive,
Walton on the Naze,
Essex.

Suicide bomb attacks

From Mr Greville Janner, QC, MP for Leicester West (Labour)

Sir, Cyril Townsend (November 9) rightly and roundly and unreservedly condemns the awful suicide bomb attacks in Lebanon, and the murders of *hundreds* of Americans and Israelis. He then censures both the victim governments for their reaction, as pointing the path to world anarchy. But he notably fails to suggest any alternative to retaliation – other (presumably) than silence.

The roads to anarchy – and to terror, tyranny and military dictatorship – are paved with stretches of silence. As Yasir Arafat has been the latest to discover, Syria is an unrelenting and a tyrannical military dictatorship.

The purged PLO and the bombers are its allies and its instruments. Silence and diplomacy have, not surprisingly, failed to induce them to agree to leave Lebanon, in peace or at all. Alas!

Yours faithfully,
GREVILLE JANNER,
House of Commons.

Eisenhower's view

From Mr Philip Giles

Sir, It may be of interest to recall a comment on unilateral action by an ally made by the former President Eisenhower when writing in his autobiography, *Waging the Peace* (p 52) of British and French action against Egypt in 1956:

> ... our relations with our two closest allies showed signs of strain ... they continued to drum on the argument that since we were allies in Europe we were bound to "stand by" them in any situation they might encounter or create anywhere on the globe. While as a matter of sentiment, and in many cases as a matter of practicality, this was so, it could not apply in every conceivable circumstance. In the instant case, much as we valued our friendship with France, and much as desired solidarity with our principal allies we could not encourage the unjustified domination of a small nation by foreign armies.

It is reported from Washington that many Americans feel disappointed by British and European reactions to the invasion of Grenada. This is surely a case where, in the sense described by the former Republican President, we may agree to differ without our main friendship being impaired?

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP GILES,
8 Rosebery Avenue,
New Malden,
Surrey.

House sales aid

From Mr Stanley J. Lerner

Sir, In view of the inflationary effect on house prices and the resultant consequence that many young couples can only afford very old properties, would it not be possible for the Building Societies' Association, the various bodies of estate agents and the Law Society to insist that any person wishing to sell his property must produce to any prospective purchaser an independent survey report on their house, the cost of which should be added to the selling price?

This, I would suggest, would prevent the often very costly procedure of incurring survey and legal costs only to find that deficiencies in the property are such that the cost of remedying them often makes the house too expensive for the purchaser to buy.

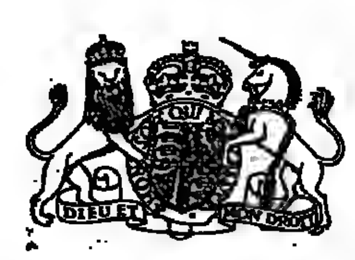
I remain, yours faithfully,
S. J. LERNER,
Southdown,
298 Dyke Road,
Brighton,
Sussex.

Winged chariot

From Miss Kerry ten Kate

Sir, I can assure Dr Pumphrey (November 12) that the smallest measurable interval of time continues to be that between opening the door to let my dog in and his request to go out again.

Yours faithfully,
KERRY TEN KATE,
Brook House,
Crookham Village,
Hampshire.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
November 15: His Excellency Mr Mohamed Mahdi Al-Tajir was received in audience by Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother and The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, Counsellors of State acting on behalf of The Queen, and presented his Letters of Credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the United Arab Emirates to the Court of St James's.

His Excellency was accompanied by the following members of the Embassy, who had the honour of being presented to Her Majesty and Her Royal Highness: Mr Ali Mubarak Al Mansoori (Counsellor), Mr Abdul Aziz Merza Amin (First Secretary), Mr Ali Abdul Rahman Al Mubarak (First Secretary) and Mr Abdul Bari Mohamed Al Sayed Yousef Al-Hashemi (Second Secretary).

Sir Antony Acland (Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs) who had the honour of being received by Her Majesty and Her Royal Highness: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother and The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, was present, and the Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting were in attendance.

Admiral Sir Anthony Morton had the honour of being received by Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother and The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, Counsellors of State acting on behalf of The Queen, on relinquishing his appointment as United Kingdom Military Representative to Nato.

Mr A. T. Baillie was received in audience by Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother and The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, Counsellors of State acting on behalf of The Queen, on his appointment as Governor of Anguilla.

Mrs Baillie had the honour of being received by Her Majesty and Her Royal Highness.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, Patron of the Riding for the Disabled Association, today attended the Annual General Meeting and National Conference of the Association at the Grand Hotel, Bristol, where Her Royal Highness was received by the Vice Lord-Lieutenant for Avon (Sir Reginald Verdon-Smith).

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, this evening attended the Centenary Banquet of the Royal Counties Veterinary Association at the Castle Hotel, Windsor.

Her Royal Highness was received on arrival by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for the Royal County of Berkshire (Colonel the Hon Gordon Palmer) and the President of the Association (Mr A. Duncan).

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, attended by the Hon Mrs Legge-Bourke, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

The Queen was represented by General Sir John Stanier (Aide-de-Camp General to The Queen) at the Memorial Service for General Sir Robert Bray (formerly Aide-de-Camp General to The Queen) which was held in The Royal Memorial Chapel, Sandhurst this morning.

The Duke of Edinburgh was represented by Mr A. C. Gilmour (Chairman of the National Playing Fields Association) at the Memorial Service for Lord Wakefield of Kendal which was held in Westminster Abbey today.

CLARENCE HOUSE
November 15: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, Colonel-in-Chief, The Queen's Own Hussars, was present this evening at a Reception given by the Regiment at St James's Palace.

Mrs Patrick Campbell-Preston, Captain Alastair Aird and Captain the Hon Jeremy Stopford were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
November 15: The Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, today visited the Central District and toured Duchy property in Plymouth and Dartmoor.

His Royal Highness, attended by Mr John Higgs and Mr Victor Chapman, travelled in the Royal Train.

This evening The Prince and Princess of Wales, Duke and Duchess of Cornwall, attended the Central District Dinner at the Manor House Hotel, Moretonhampstead.

Miss Anne Beckwith-Smith, Mr John Higgs, Lieutenant-Commander Peter Eberle, RN and Mr Victor Chapman were in attendance.

Her Royal Highness travelled from London in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

KENSINGTON PALACE
The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, Master of the Bench of Lincoln's Inn, this evening dined in Hall on Grand Day.

Mrs Robin Benson was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
November 15: Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester as President of The Queen's Nursing Institute, this afternoon presented Long Service Badges at Fishmongers' Hall, London.

Miss Jane Egerton-Warburton was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
November 15: The Duke of Kent, Patron of the Army Ski Association, this evening attended a Cocktail Party at Moët and Chandon (London) Ltd.

Sir Richard Buckley was in attendance.

A memorial service for Beverley Nichols will be held today at noon at St Paul's, Covent Garden.

A memorial service for Master John Elton will be held today at 4.45 at the Temple Church.

A memorial service for Miss Dorothea Helen Forbes Gray will be held in the chapel of St Hugh's College, Oxford, on November 26 at 2.30.

Sir Ralph Richardson

There will be a sung requiem Mass, according to the rites and texts of the former Roman Missal, for Sir Ralph Richardson at the Church of Our Lady of the Assumption and St Gregory, Warwick Street, London, W1, at 7 pm on Tuesday, November 22. The Mass will be celebrated under the indult granted to the Bishops of England and Wales, and with the permission of the Area Bishop at the request of the Latin Mass Society, 3 Cork Street, London W1X 1HA.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr J. S. Capes and Miss S. E. B. Allen
The engagement is announced between Jonathan, son of Mr and Mrs G. S. Capes, of Hatherden, Hampshire, and Sarah, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. B. Allen, of Sydney, Australia.

Mr G. Davolls and Miss S. C. Howgill
The engagement is announced between Graham, son of Mr R. Davolls and Mrs I. R. Sallows, of Truro, Cornwall, and Susan, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs R. S. Howgill, of Epsom, Surrey.

Mr R. J. Gilbert and Miss A. E. Waterhouse
The engagement is announced between Robert, eldest son of Dr and Mrs R. E. Gilbert, of Nottingham, and Anne, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. K. Waterhouse, of Dullingham, Newmarket.

Mr A. P. Hill and Mrs S. A. Geary
The engagement is announced between Andrew Hill and Ann Geary, of Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire.

Mr J. S. W. Hunt and Miss S. M. Lomax
The engagement is announced between James, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Wallis Hunt, Belmont, Surrey, and Sarah, daughter of Mr Ian Lomax and Mrs Rosemary Lomax, Baydon, Wiltshire.

Mr D. P. R. Knight and Miss M. J. Darroch of Gourock
The engagement is announced between Dickon, son of Lieutenant-Colonel Michael Knight, MC, and the late Mrs Knight and stepson of Mrs Michael Knight, of the Parsonage, Talkin, Brompton, Cumberland, and Melanie Jeanne, daughter of Captain and Mrs Duncan Darroch of Gourock, The Red House, Camberley.

Dr S. P. Lockhart and Dr D. L. McVey
The engagement is announced between Stephen, only son of Mr and Mrs C. Lockhart, of Sompting, West Sussex, and Donna, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs K. W. H. McVey, Reading, Berkshire.

Mr D. Maybury and Miss M. Howard
The engagement is announced between Paul, son of the Rev D. and Mrs Maybury, Jedburgh, and Sarah, daughter of Mrs L. Howard, St Bees and the late Mr B. Howard.

Mr B. Millington Buck and Miss M. F. Tangney
The engagement is announced between Ben, younger son of the late Lieutenant Colonel John Millington Buck and of Mrs H. W. Millington Buck, of Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, and Mary Finola, eldest daughter of Dr and Mrs Thomas Tangney, of Lee, London.

Mr R. I. S. Phillips and Miss S. J. Moloney
The engagement is announced between Roger Ian Sexton, younger son of the late Dr C. S. E. Phillips, of Malvern, and of Mrs P. M. Phillips, of Cotheridge Court, Cotheridge, Worcester, and Sarah Jane, younger daughter of Dr and Mrs E. Moloney, of Brunswick House, Bradford-on-Avon, Wiltshire.

Dr C. Swinburn and Miss E. Butterfield
The engagement is announced between Christopher, elder son of Dr and Mrs Ralph Swinburn, of Whylam, Northumberland, and Emma, daughter of Mr David Butterfield, of Goring-on-Thames, and Mrs Judy Butterfield, of Hampstead, NW3.

Mr M. G. Wade and Miss V. S. Standfield
The engagement is announced between Martin Gerald, son of Mr and Mrs A. S. Wade, of Harrow, Middlesex, and Victoria, daughter of Mrs Joyce Alexander, of Old Bosham, West Sussex, and Mr F. G. Standfield, of East Meon, Hampshire.

Mr J. D. Whittaker and Miss C. Maggiorie
The engagement is announced between John, son of the late Mr J. Whittaker and of Mrs M. N. Whittaker, of Great Harwood, Lancashire, and Concetta, daughter of Mr and Mrs G. Maggiorie, of Palermo, Sicily.

Luncheons

HM Government
Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, was host at a luncheon given at 1 Carlton Gardens yesterday in honour of Mr Gijsbert van Aardenne, Deputy Prime Minister of The Netherlands.

Institute of Public Relations
Lord Fitt was awarded the 1983 IPR president's medal at a luncheon of the Institute of Public Relations held at the Athenaeum yesterday. Mr Neville Wade, president, was the host and Lady Fitt was present.

Dinners

Lincoln's Inn
Princess Margaret, a bencher, dined with the Treasurer of Lincoln's Inn, Mr Justice Goulding, and other members of the bench in the Great Hall yesterday it being Grand Day. The guests included:

The Chilean Ambassador, Viscount Garnock, the Right Rev Dr C J Patterson, Lady Balogh, Baroness Elles, MEP, Lord Keith of Kinkel, Lord Pennock, Lord Justice Griffiths, Mr Julian Amery, MP, the Hon Mrs George Lane, the Hon Nicholas Assheton, Sir Charles Jessel, Bt, Sir Robert Hobart, Bt, the Treasurer of the Inner Temple, the President of the Law Society, Sir Robert Armstrong, Major-General Sir Jeremy Moore, Sir Antony Acland, Mr D T H Nicholson, Mrs H B Magnus, Mrs Robin Benson, Mr W O Farrer, Mr J A Leavey, Mr M R Mosler Williams, Commander R Vaughan-Cox, RN, Lieutenant-Colonel E R Bridges, under treasurer, and Captain P M Carver, RN, under treasurer-designate.

HM Government
Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host yesterday at a dinner given at 1 Carlton Gardens in honour of the Prime Minister of Yugoslavia, Mrs Milka Planinc.

Anglo-Belgian Society
The annual dinner of the Anglo-Belgian Society was held at the Anglo-Belgian Club yesterday. The guests of honour were the Belgian Ambassador and Lord Carrington, who was also the guest speaker. The Hon Sir Clive Bossom, president, presided.

Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors
The annual dinner of the chartered quantity surveyors division, Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, was held last night at Grosvenor House. Mr C. R. Wheeler, president of the division, was in the chair and the other speakers were Lord Briggs and Mr H. W. Try.

Anglo-Portuguese Society
The Anglo-Portuguese Society held their annual dinner at the Inter-Continental Hotel on Thursday. The Portuguese Ambassador, president of the society, and Senhora de Freitas-Cruz and Mrs Stephen Lockhart, chairman, received the guests. The guest speakers were the Portuguese Minister for Commerce and Tourism, Mr Alvaro Barreto, and Mr Peter Rees, QC, Chief Secretary to the Treasury.

New secretary for Catholic conference

Father Vincent Nichols, Director of Upholland Northern Institute, Lancashire, is to be the new general secretary of the Roman Catholic Bishops' Conference of England and Wales.

He will be responsible for establishing the new secretariat of the bishops' conference and will lead a team of assistant secretaries, each covering specific areas of church affairs.

Birthdays today

Mr Willie Carson, 41; the Right Rev Dr C. R. Claxton, 80; Air Vice-Marshal Sir Conrad Collier, 88; Dr R. M. B. MacKenna, 80; the Ven H. J. Stuart, 57; Professor R. C. Sutcliffe, 79; Sir Edward Tomkins, 68; Sir John Wedgwood, 76; Professor B.A. Wortley, 76.

Latest wills

Latest wills include (net, before tax paid):

Barnecut, Mr Thomas Desmond, of St Austell, Cornwall £405,267
Chard, Mr Ernest James, of Romsey, Hampshire £459,255
Hackett, Mrs Mabel Louise, of Claverley, Shropshire £854,519
McDonald, Mr Malcolm, of Conisbrough, South Yorks £599,714
Russell, Mr Edward Robert, of Pinner, company director £385,568



Baron Wilson of Rievaulx with his sponsors, Baron Shackleton (left) and the Earl of Longford, before being introduced into the House of Lords yesterday.

Memorial services

Lord Wakefield of Kendal
The Duke of Edinburgh was represented by Mr A. C. Gilmour at a memorial service for Lord Wakefield of Kendal held in Westminster Abbey yesterday. The Speaker was represented by Mr P. Dean, MP. The Lord Mayor of Westminster and the Deputy Lord Mayor attended. The Dean of Westminster officiated, assisted by the Rev Alan Luff, Precentor and Sacrist. The Earl of Selkirk, QC, and Lord Plummer of St Marylebone (representing Portman Building Society) read the lessons. His Honour Sir Carl Aarvold gave an address and the Right Rev Edward Knapp-Fisher and Canon Trevor Beeson said prayers. The Rev Charles Taylor, Alderman the Rev Peter Brook, the Rev W. B. Wilkinson and the Chaplain-in-Chief RAF were robed and in the sacrarium. Among others present were:

Captain A E M Raynsford, RN, and the Hon Mrs Raynsford, Brigadier and the Hon Mrs R F B Heneman and Major and the Hon Mrs Nigel Clarkson Webb (sons-in-law and daughters), Mr and Mrs Richard Wakefield Raynsford, Mrs J D Boyd, Mr and Mrs Peter Heneman, Mr and Mrs Ian Simpson, Mr and Mrs Christopher Townsend, Mr James Clarkson Webb, Mr and Mrs Jeremy Beal (grandchildren), Lucinda Heneman (great granddaughter), Mr and Mrs R C Wakefield (brother and sister-in-law), the Dowager Lady Wakefield (sister-in-law), Sir Humphry and the Hon Lady Wakefield, Maximilian Wakefield, Jack and Mary Wakefield, Mr and Mrs Hady Wakefield, Commander W Peppé, RN, and Mrs Peppé, Roger, Alasdair and Oliver Peppé, Mr and Mrs Roger W Wakefield, Professor and Mrs J E Gordon, Mr and Mrs Peter Gordon, Mrs Eva Knott, Mr H Knott, Mr and Mrs Patrick Osborne, Mr and Mrs R M J Taylor, Mrs Jane Gay.

The High Commissioner for New Zealand, the Earl of Lonsdale, the Earl and Countess of Kinnoull, the Countess of Selkirk, the Earl and Countess of Effingham, Viscount Whitelaw, CH, Viscount Thurso, Lord Carr of Hadley, Lord Sherfield, Lord and Lady Belhaven and Stenton, Lord Kenyon, Lord Wolfenden, Lord Lloyd of Kilgerran, QC, Lord Campbell of Croy, Lord Porritt, Lord Grade and Lady Grade (representing the Albert Hall), Lord Inglewood, Lord Boyd-Carpenter, Lord Harvington (Dinosaurs Club) and Lady Harvington, Lord Vaux of Harrowden, Lord and Lady Kilearn, Lord Adrian, Lord and Lady Balfour of Inchrye, Lord and Lady Orr-Ewing, Lady Plummer of St Marylebone, Lord Kings Norton, Baroness Gardner of Parkes, Baroness Vickers, Lord Nugent of Guildford, Lord Mottistone, the Rev Lord Sandford, Lord Drumalbyn, Lady Samuel, Baroness Macleod of Borve, Lord Margadale, Lord Hunt, Lord Congleton, Lord Ferrier, Baroness Hornsby-Smith.

Mr Bryant Godman Irvine, Mr Denis Howell, MP, Lady Elizabeth Greenacre, the Hon Mark Lennox-Boyd, MP, and Mrs Lennox-Boyd, the Hon Peter Brooke, MP, the Hon R C Denison-Fender, Colonel the Hon P N and Mrs Trustram Eve, Admiral Sir Charles and Lady Madden, Sir Joseph and Lady Napier, Sir Richard and Lady Thompson, Sir Frederick and Lady Coates, Lady Pile, Sir Hector Monro, MP, Sir John Biggs-Davison, MP (representing the Chairman of the Conservative and Unionist Members' Committee), Sir Michael Shaw, MP, Sir Peter Emery, MP, Sir David Willcocks, Air Chief Marshal Sir Denis Smallwood (Air League), Air Chief Marshal Sir Augustus Walker (National Sporting Club), Sir Geoffrey Agnew, Sir Brian Batsford, Sir Raymond Brown, Air Chief Marshal Sir Kenneth and Lady Cross, Sir Oliver Chesterton, Sir Eric Drake, Sir Tom and Lady Hood.

Sir Basil and Lady Lindsay-Fynn, Lady Lunn, Sir Gilbert Longden, Sir Hugh Linstead, Sir Patrick Meaney, Sir Stanley Rous, Sir Graham Rowlandson, Sir Hilary Scott, Sir Walter Salomon (president, Young Enterprise), Sir Peter Scott, Sir Charles Taylor, Lady Valentine, Sir Paul and Lady Wright, Professor Sir Brian Windeyer, Sir John and Lady Spencer Wills, Sir Hugh Wontner, Sir Huw Wheldon; Mr Hugh Dundas (chairman, Rediffusion) and the Hon Mrs Dundas with Mr Ronald Denny (managing director); Mr Kenneth Baker, MP, and Mrs Baker, Mr Peter Thurnham, MP, Mr Reginald Eyre, MP, Mr J R Couchman, MP, Mr Neil Macfarlane, MP.

Major-General I R Graeme, Major-General R C de M Leathes, Major-General H A Lascelles (British Water Ski Federation), the Ven Eric Evans, the Rev O R Fulljames, Mr P B Lucas, Mr P A Negretti, Councillor R Forrester, Councillor K Gardner, Councillor Mrs F Taylor, Canon W A Winton, Group Captain Gordon Pirie, Captain J G Clarke (Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen), Mr Harold Gould (British Sub-Aqua Jubilee Trust), Mr R P Rudoff (Metropolitan Association of Building Societies), Mr G W Vickery (Incorporated Society of Valuers and Auctioneers), Mr C V M Jones (National Caravan Council), Air Commodore W I Ianess (Air Training Corps).

Mr C R Jacobs (president, Rugby Football Union), Mr Adam Robson (Scottish Rugby Union), Mr E Davies (Welsh Rugby Union), Mr P Lawson (Central Council of Physical Recreation), Lieutenant-Colonel R G Satterthwaite (National Playing Fields Association), Mr R E G Jeeps (Sports Council), Lieutenant-Colonel P F Steer (British Schools Exploring Society), Mr P C Maxlow-Tomlinson (Ski Club of Great Britain), Mr James Dalton (Lords and Commons Ski Club), Mr W W Swaby (Shapland and Petter), Mr H Linsley (Lake District Estates), Mr S Clarke (Swindon Young Conservatives), Mr J Norton (Arthritis and Rheumatism Council), Mr Robert Linsley (Carlton Club).

Mr P A R Fitzgerald (Lloyds Bank), Mr P Wood (Barclays Bank), Mr B Smith (Royal Bank of Scotland), Mr R G S Hoare (C Hoare and Company), Mr R J R Trefusis (Talbot House Association), Mr M R Fairbarns (Transparent Paper) and Mrs Fairbarns, Mr R H Tyson (Cartmel Agricultural Society) and representatives of other sports clubs.

General Sir Robert Bray
The Queen was represented by General Sir John Stanier, Chief of the General Staff, at a service of thanksgiving for the life of General Sir Robert Bray held yesterday in the Chapel of the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst. The Rev P. B. Denton officiated. Colonel M. R. N. Bray, son, read the lesson and the Right Rev V. J. Pike gave an address. The Lord Lieutenant of West Yorkshire and Lady Bulmer attended. Others present included:

Lady Bray (widow), Major and Mrs M P C Bray and Mr and Mrs R H Bray (sons and daughters-in-law), Mrs M. R. N. Bray (daughter-in-law), Mr and Mrs W N Bray (brother and sister-in-law), Mr and Mrs G S Lee (brother-in-law and sister-in-law), Mrs M Tawney (sister-in-law), Mr and Mrs R N Bray, Mrs B C Bray, Mr W M Bray, Mr E S Bray, Mr and Mrs H C Holmes, Mr and Mrs T J Tawney, Mr and Mrs W Trump, Mr and Mrs R L Wetsell, Mr and Mrs R A Wetsell, Mrs J A Gittins, Mrs Robin Anderson.

The Duke of Wellington (Colonel-in-Chief, the Duke of Wellington's Regiment), and the Duchess of Wellington with Lieutenant-General C. R. Huxtable (Colonel of the Regiment) and Mrs Huxtable; General Sir Rodney Moore, General Sir Kenneth Darling (representing the Trustees of the Airborne Forces Security Fund) and Lady Darling, General Sir Nigel and Lady Poett, General Sir Geoffrey and the Hon Lady Musson, Lieutenant-General Sir Roger and the Hon Lady Bower.

Lieutenant-General Sir Denis and Lady O'Connor, Major-General Sir Digby Raeburn, Air Chief Marshal Sir David and Lady Lee, Major-General and Mrs D A Gordon, Major-General and Mrs M H Sinnatt, Major-General and Mrs C H Stainforth, Major-General and Mrs T N Wheeler, Major-General N Gribbon (also representing the British Atlantic Committee), Major-General and Mrs D E Isles, Major-General G F Upjohn, Major-General and Mrs J D Lunt, Brigadier A J Arengo-Jones (The Gloucestershire Regiment) and Mrs Arengo-Jones, Brigadier J B Oldfield (The Green Howards), Brigadier George Taylor (The Prince of Wales's Own Regiment of Yorkshire), Brigadier D W Shuttleworth (representing The Duke of Wellington's Regimental Association) and Mrs Shuttleworth, Brigadier T G Williams (SACEUR and DSACEUR), Rear-Admiral and Mrs M McMullen, Miss Mona Mitchell, Archdeacon and Mrs J R Youens.

Lieutenant-Colonel W R Corbould (The Parachute Regiment), Mrs R Eccles (representing the Representative Colonel, The York and Lancaster Regiment), Lieutenant-Colonel W B Ibbetson (The King's Division), Mr R Owers (London and Home Counties Branch, Old Comrades Association) and Mrs R K Exham.

Mr J. Gilpin
Prince Rainier of Monaco, brother-in-law, and Princess Caroline of Monaco were present at a service of thanksgiving for the life of Mr John Gilpin held yesterday at St Martin-in-the-Fields. The Rev Austen Williams officiated, assisted by the Rev John Arrowsmith, who pronounced the blessing. Sir John Gielgud, CH, read from the works of Canon Scott-Holland and Miss Evelyn Laye gave an address. Others taking part included Mr James Mason, Miss Belinda Wright, Mr Gerry Weiss, Miss Nadia Nerina, Mr Nicholas Dromgoole, Miss Yvette Chauviré, Mr Robin Duff, Mr Kevin Darvash, Miss Moura Lympany, Miss Ethna Robinson, and Mr Adrian Hobbs. Others present included:

Princess Antoinette of Monaco, Mrs John Gilpin (widow), Miss Tracy Gilpin (daughter), Mrs L. Gilpin (mother), Mr Anthony Gilpin (brother), Mrs L London, Baroness de Massy, Prince Louis de Polignac, Prince Henri Melchior de Polignac, Mrs Nicholas Meinertzhagen, Mme Dania Palumbo, Nancy Baroness von Hoyningen-Huene, Professor P Navroth, Mrs C. Pollard.

The Countess of Munster, the Hon Lady Sainsbury, Sir Basil Bartlett, Lady Campbell-Orde, Sir Frederick Ashton, OM, CH, Lady Barlow, Sir Kenneth MacMillan, Sir Anton Dolin, Dame Ninette de Valois, CH, Miss Wendy Toye, Mr and Mrs John Field, Miss Fenella Fielding, Mr Brian Masters, Miss Annette Page, Miss Hero de Rance, Miss Joyce Blair, Mr Ricci Burns, Miss Enid Chanelle, Miss Joyce Carey, Mme Ginette Spanier, Miss Elisabeth Welch, Mr and Mrs Alan Jay Lerner, Mr Raymond Mander, Mr Joe Mitchenson, Mr Ned Sherrin, Miss Beryl Grey, Mr Vane Ivanovic, Mr Stanley Hall, Mr Ian Hamilton, Mr John Hosier, Mr William Humbert, Mr Peter Wilmore (Royal Ballet Benevolent Fund).

Mr Mischa de la Motte, Miss Svetlana Beriosova, Mrs Bridget Espinosa, Mr and Mrs John Whitney, Mr and Mrs Brian Aherne, Mrs Inge Sugden, Mr Tony Barlow, Mr Giorgio del Fabbro Mr and Mrs Jack Bazant, Mr Richard Bryant, Mr and Mrs Keith Becket, Mme Eunice Baxter, Brigadier Campbell (representing the Kennel Club), Miss Imogen Claire, Mr Clement Crisp, Contessa d'Almeida, Mr Nikolai de Lusignan, Mr and Mrs David Ellis, Mr Nicholas Espinosa, Miss Barbara Fewster, Mr W Halliwell, Captain Richard Hartley, Mr Igor Kosak, Miss Marion Lane, Mr and Mrs Edward MacLellan, Mr John O'Brien, Mr and Mrs John Auld, Mr John Raven, Miss Dianne Richards, Mr Keith Rosson, Mr Peter Ryan, Mr Donald Scrimgeor.

Miss Lily Segal, Mr Anthony Swann, Mr G B Wilson, Mr Francis Willey, Mr Jelko Yuresha, Mr Peter Durkin, Mr Julian Courtenay, Mr Peter Wilson, Mr Martin Tickner, Mr David Watson, Mr Alan Sievewright, Mr Edward Curness, Mr Peter Land, Mr Edward Duke, Mr Kenneth Nelson, Mr Leslie Edwards, Mr Terry Hayworth, Mr Charles Gordon, Mr Les Freeman, Mr and Mrs Sardue Block, Contessa di Monza, Mr Donald Forte, Baron and Baroness von Holstein, Mr David Booth Jones, Mr Anthony Hooper, Mr and Mrs Zbishek Lisak, Miss Margot Miclosky, Mr Keith Jeffrey, Mr Steven Purchase, Mr John Souchez, Miss Anita Shore, and Mr Clifford Frost.

Dame Isobel Baillie
A memorial service for Dame Isobel Baillie was held yesterday at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre without Newgate. The Rev Arthur Brown officiated. Sir Keith Falkner read from *John Inglesant*, by J. H. Shorthouse, and Miss Beryl Reid gave an address. Sir David Willcocks conducted the Royal College of Music Chamber Choir. Mr Andrew Pearmain was the organist and Mr Charles Corp the soloist. Among those present were:

Mr and Mrs Edward Roberts (daughter and son-in-law), Mr Douglas Roberts (grandson), Miss Jennifer Roberts (granddaughter).

Dame Eva Turner (representing the Lancastrian Society), Sir Charles Groves, Mr Philip Cranmer (representing the Musicians Benevolent Fund) with Mr Martin Williams and Mrs Patricia Sharland, Mr Allen Giles, Mrs Charles Corp, Mr Arthur Reckless, Miss Barbara Lane, Mr John Grierson.

Mr Trevor Anthony, Mr Robert Easton, Miss Veronica Mansfield, Miss Margaret Bissett, Mr Edmund Bohan (representing the Incorporated Society of Musicians) with Miss Pamela Bowden (also representing the Association of Teachers of Singing), Mr Peter Avis (representing Fairfield Halls, Croydon), Mr David Heddle Nash, Mrs Evelyn Pothergill (representing Manchester High School for Girls) with Miss H Wilson and Mrs M Bath, Mrs J Simmons (representing Pro Canto Singers) with Mrs L Paynter, Mr Peter Cooke (representing The Musician), Mr and Mrs G Farleon, Mr and Mrs Gordon Bromley (representing the Recorded Vocal Art Society), Mrs Vivian Laube, Mrs Hilda Littler, Mr Frank Otrachot (representing Midland Bank), Mr Idris Evans, Miss Elizabeth Johnson (representing BBC Radio 3 Music) with Mr Gordon Stewart, Mr and Mrs Kenneth Adams and Mr Brian Crimp.

Science report

Whales stranded by topographical traps

By Tony Samstag

Reports of strandings of live dolphins, whales or other cetaceans tend to attract attention; but, in fact, strandings are rare. British Museum (Natural History) records show only 137 live strandings in 70 years along more than 14,000km of British coastline, and in many of those incidents all or most of the animals escaped.

Dr Margaret Klinowska, of the anatomy department, Cambridge University, thinks it likely that cetaceans use geomagnetic topography for orientation. When the sites at which live strandings have been recorded are compared, "the only feature they do have in common relates to geomagnetic topography ... the live stranding sites are where minima or valleys in the (geomagnetic) field cross the coast or are blocked by islands".

She defines those sites as "traps", and locates concentrations of such traps in and around the Wash, the Thames, Cornwall, Isles of Scilly, South Wales, Aberystwyth, Liverpool, Morecambe Bay; the Solway Firth, Skye and the Minch, Orkney and Shetland; the Moray Firth, Aberdeen, and the Firth of Forth. Shetland and Orkney alone account for 15 per cent of all recorded strandings.

"Comparing Shetland and Orkney in detail, Shetland is the simpler case, with the main island blocking the valley in the field. The live strandings are on both sides, just where animals travelling along the valley would meet land ..." The Orkneys, in an area of slightly lower anomaly, sees a concentration of live strandings along "blind" side-branches of the main valley.

Findings of decomposed bodies in all cases do not follow the patterns of live strandings and are predictable according to currents and geographical coastal features.

"Although at first sight the use of geomagnetic topography may appear a dangerous strategy, there are a number of good reasons for cetaceans to use geomagnetic clues", the author continues. Fish also use such cues, "and it would be of advantage for a predator to use the same orientation system as the prey". Many cetacean live stranding sites, in fact, are also known for fish strandings.

Using the geomagnetic field, furthermore, "appears most convenient for an aquatic mammal, obviating the need to surface to observe the position of sun, moon or stars". In the open ocean the geomagnetic anomalies are associated with the mid-oceanic ridges: "a clear set of parallel orientation cues".

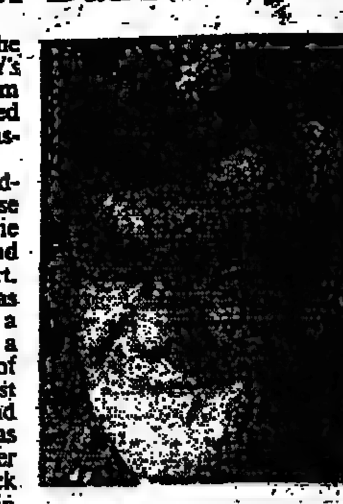
It should follow that inshore species would have fewer live strandings, as a comparison with dead bodies found, than offshore species; and statistics bear this out. "Therefore it is reasonable to suppose that live stranded animals are outside their usual areas, and hence exposed, perhaps for the first time, to the problems involved in following geomagnetic topography in coastal waters".

Accounts of cetaceans appearing purposely to swim ashore "may well be cases where animals are blindly following geomagnetic topography to the exclusion of all other cues", Dr Klinowska concludes. "In anthropormorphic terms, the animals believe that they are travelling in the right direction and are as surprised on encountering land as is an inattentive driver on a motorway when encountering an unexpected hazard ... they are to all intents and purposes normal animals which have simply made a mistake".

Source: *Geomagnetic Orientation in Cetaceans*, by Margaret Klinowska, Anatomy Deparment, Cambridge University, Downing Street, Cambridge CB2 3DY.

OBITUARY

JOHN LE MESURIER
Sgt Wilson of 'Dad's Army'



John Le Mesurier, star of the television comedy series, *Dad's Army*, and a familiar face from dozens of British films, died yesterday in hospital in Ramsgate. He was 71.

He was one of those dependable character actors whose name seldom appears above the title but who could lend distinction to the smallest part. He once described himself as the acting equivalent of a jobbing gardener – spending a day on one film, a couple of months on another. He lost count of how many films he had made, and certainly he was never short of work in a career which began on television back in 1938 and in the cinema in 1946.

He was born in Bedford on April 5, 1912, trained for the stage and worked in repertory. During the Second World War he served as a captain in the Royal Armoured Corps at home and in India. After the war he returned to repertory in Birmingham and became a frequent broadcaster in the BBC Midland Region.

He attracted wider attention as a supporting player in popular British comedies of the late 1950s like *Private's Progress* (he was a psychiatrist with a tic) and *I'm All Right, Jack* (as a time-and-motion expert). During this period, too, he frequently appeared on television with Tony Hancock and had a leading part in the Hancock film, *The Punch and Judy Man*, giving a beautifully judged and very sad performance as a sand artist.

Later films included *We Joined the Navy*, *The Wrong Arm of the Law*, *The House on the Moon*, *The Pink Panther*, *The Wrong Box* and *Casino Royale* while on television from 1966 he was in the comedy series, *George and the Dragon*, with Sidney James and Peggy Mount. By this time the Le Mesurier character was well established. He was typically, a charming, vague and slightly superior figure, with a touch of the old school tie, maintaining dignity through every provocation.

During the Home Guard series, *Dad's Army*, which began in 1968 and ran for nine years, the character was broadened and deepened and became a rich comic creation. The exchanges between Le Mesurier's Sergeant Wilson, a good humoured, ineffectual ladies man, and Arthur Lowe's pompous, blustering platoon captain were a memorable part of one of television's most popular shows.

Though mainly in demand as a comedy actor, Le Mesurier could be equally effective in straight parts. One of his best was in Dennis Potter's television play, *Traitor*, in 1971. He played a character based on the spy Kim Philby and turned in a memorable portrait of a drunken, stammering wreck of a man holding court to Western journalists in a Moscow flat. It gained him the best television actor award from the Society of Film and Television Arts.

His other "straight" work for television included the lead part in David Mercer's play, *Flint*, and Marley's Ghost in *A Christmas Carol*, while this year he was seen in an adaptation of the novel by Piers Paul Read, *A Married Man*. On radio he had played Gandalf in Tolkien's *Lord of the Rings* in 1981.

He recently revived the character of Arthur Wilson for a radio spin-off from the Dad's Army series called *It Sticks Out Half A Mile*. The first episode was broadcast last Sunday on Radio 2.

Le Mesurier's first marriage in 1949 to the actress Hattie Jacques, was dissolved in 1965. They had two sons. He married secondly, in 1966, Mrs Joan Malin. Hattie Jacques died in 1980.

MR LIONEL ROBINSON

A. R. A. H. writes:

Mr Lionel Robinson, CBE, MC, one of the most respected of the older generation of antiquarian booksellers, died on November 9 aged 86. He was born on March 18 1897 in Newcastle upon Tyne, the son of Lionel Edward Robinson, a bookseller, and educated at Rutherford College in that city.

Soon after the outbreak of the First World War he was commissioned in the Royal Artillery and had a distinguished record of active service in France, being awarded the MC and bar.

When the War ended he returned to Newcastle after a few months' apprenticeship at Henry Sotheran's and with his younger brother Philip started an antiquarian department in the family bookselling firm of W. H. Robinson. The venture prospered and in 1930 the brothers moved to 16, Pall Mall in the West End of London.

From the beginning the brothers had specialized in buying from private owners outside the auction rooms. In 1946 they brought off one of the most sensational coups in the history of antiquarian bookselling.

The Trustees had let it be known that they were considering selling the vast collection of books and manuscripts formed by the nineteenth-century bibliomane, Sir Thomas Phillipps. Although twenty-two auction sales had been held and important groups sold privately, a major part of the library was still intact. There was however no means of knowing what it contained. Phillipp's printed catalogue was incomplete, unreliable and uninformative, and the books themselves lay inaccessible in a thousand crates in the cellars of the baronet's Gloucestershire mansion.

The risk seemed so great that one famous firm declined to consider the purchase. Guided by a sure instinct however the brothers mortgaged their business and their personal assets to raise £100,000 and brought the collection, outbidding Sir Alfred Chester Beatty, the mining millionaire, and fending off competition from an American syndicate.

Sales to the National Maritime Museum, to the Hove collector Dudley Colman and at auction paid off the purchase price within a year. Thereafter the Phillipps material could be marketed at a more leisurely pace.

In 1956 the brothers decided to retire. The Phillipps residue was conveyed to Trustees who from 1965 to 1982 presided over its dispersal. Thirty-three sales at Sotheby's, a substantial sale to Mr H. P. Kraus of New York and some smaller transactions produced a total of well over £4 million.

Lionel Robinson will be remembered for his amiability and equable temper, his generosity to many private collectors who were able to buy books and manuscripts of high interest at very favourable prices, his benefactions to the Bodleian Library (to whom the brothers gave Phillipp's personal papers), the British Library and numerous smaller institutions, and his ready hospitality.

In 1972, the centenary year of Phillipp's death, Lionel and Philip entertained 140 collectors, librarians, scholars and booksellers to a commemorative dinner in Stationers' Hall. He was appointed CBE in 1976 and received an honorary MA degree from the University of Newcastle upon Tyne.

He married Kathleen Sproat, and after her death in 1976, Laura Lewis, who survives him. There were three daughters by the first marriage.

LADY BUXTON OF ALSA

Lady Buxton of Alsa, the wife of Lord Buxton of Alsa, MC, DL, chief executive of the Anglia Group Ltd and of Independent Television News Ltd, died yesterday after a short illness at the age of 61.

She was Pamela Mary, daughter of Sir Henry "Tim" Birkin, 3rd Bt, the legendary sportsman and motor racing hero of the Bentley team in the 1930s.

A keen traveller and conservationist, Lady Buxton made many trips abroad. In 1963 she assisted in the famous flamingo rescue at Lake Magadi in Kenya, when 10,000 flamingo chicks became encrusted with soda. In 1968 she went to the Danakil desert in Ethiopia and travelled along the Rift Valley to Lake Turkana through some of the most hostile and remote desert wilderness in Africa.

Earlier this year she published a book: *Antarctic Diary*, about her most memorable journey to the Antarctic with her husband in 1982, on board HMS Endurance. During the trip they visited their daughter, Cindy, who was filming for the television series *Survival*, on South Georgia, three days before the Argentines invaded.

There are four daughters and two sons of her marriage.

MOTHER PASCALINA LEHNERT

Mother Pascalina Lehnert, who was in charge of the household of Pope Pius XII throughout his pontificate and who exercised a considerable degree of controll over who had access to him, died in Vienna on November 13 at the age of 89.

Born in Bavaria, she first met Mgr Pacelli, as he then was, when he was Papal Nuncio in Munich. She followed him to Berlin and then to Rome when he returned to become Secretary of State. During his pontificate, from 1939 to 1958, she came to play quite a role in the organization of his time.

After Pius died, she founded an order based in Rome. Earlier this year she published a book *I Had the Privilege of Serving Him*, about her time with Pius XII.

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United Arab Emirates



The oil bonanza of the 1970s brought undreamed of wealth to the seven small desert sheikhdoms. It dramatically changed the lives of the people. But today a more cautious mood prevails in this Gulf federation, as John Witherow reports.

On the outskirts of Dubai, in the middle of a roundabout there once flickered the Eternal Flame. The impressive arch built to house the torch is a symbol of the Emirates' prosperity; a tribute to the hydrocarbons which have transformed Dubai from a Gulf entrepôt, awash with dhows and busy little water-taxis, into a gleaming city.

The only problem now is that the Eternal Flame is out. With more than a hint of irony it has fallen victim to energy conservation in a federation of emirates ranked as the world's sixth largest oil producer.

The dousing of the flame is merely one of the signals in the United Arab Emirates that a new mood prevails. It hints at an air of retrenchment and a sense of uncertainty about the future.

Along with other Gulf oil producers the UAE is coming to terms with declining revenues and budget deficits, serving as a reminder that however rich its resources beneath the earth, it is a small nation dependent on world markets and sited in a region torn by conflict.

The latter has been brought home sharply with the heightening of tension in the Gulf as a result of Iraq's threat to cut Iran's oil supplies.

Iran's counter-threat to block the Strait of Hormuz and thus effectively sever 20 per cent of the non-communist world's oil supplies has sent a tremor through the six states of The Gulf Co-ordination Council (GCC).

While conscious that many of the threats are merely rhetoric, the oil-producing states have had to admit that the unpredictability of the Iranian regime could lead to such drastic action and that there is very little they could do about it. In effect they would have to rely on the United States, which has a large task force in the area to clear the channel.

Such outside interference would not be welcome in the Gulf, and it has played a part in promoting the unity of the GCC, made up of Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman and Qatar. Its recent military parade in Abu Dhabi, codenamed Peninsular Shield, was the first tentative step towards forming a force capable of providing a counterweight to Iran and Iraq.

The UAE, however, is fully aware of its vulnerability, and like other Gulf states sits on the edge of the war like an audience at an avant-garde play, fearful of being hauled on to the stage.

It is this in part which has led to a complex relationship with Iran and Iraq. Like Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, the Emirates give financial support to the Iraqi war effort (the UAE's donations are said to amount to about £660m a year). But unlike their Arab allies the Emirates have maintained good relations with Iran. The Iranian Foreign Minister, Dr Ali Akbar Velayati, recently visited Abu Dhabi, and the UAE has refused to offer sanctuary to Iranian political refugees.

The important re-export trade between Dubai and



Sheikh Zayed: a move to open Iraq's pipeline.

Bandar Abbas, across The Gulf, which includes everything from Toyota trucks to fruit machines piled high on dhows, helps to cement these links. All this is sufficient to prevent a deterioration in relations, despite a recent initiative by Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan al Nahayan, President of the UAE and ruler of Abu Dhabi, to open Iraq's vital pipeline through Syria and thus provide Saddam Husain with much-needed oil revenue.

But while their future may ultimately turn on development in the region, the Emirates are understandably preoccupied with their own economy.

Oil exports, which are expected to fall 20 per cent this year because of the oil glut and are perhaps half the amount the Emirates were exporting three years ago, have led to problems of readjustment.

Abu Dhabi and Dubai delayed the 1983 federal budget by several months and then announced that it would have a record deficit of £1,000m. Recently published figures show that the trade surplus in the first six months of this year fell £1.73bn. from £3.06bn in the same period of 1982.

Although the Emirates, and especially Abu Dhabi, are still immensely wealthy, the slowdown in the economy will have repercussions, some of which may become permanent.

One banker in Abu Dhabi likened the Government's reaction to a grandfather clock: during the boom days the pendulum had swung one way, and now it had swung the other. He believed it would only be a matter of time before it found equilibrium, with a more sustained growth rather than the surge of recent years.

Abu Dhabi's tightening of visa requirements, with the consequent exodus of Indians, Pakistanis and other expatriates, is just one of the side effects. The local population, which perhaps numbers 250,000 in the seven emirates, is outnumbered by about five to one by foreigners.

But the real problem facing the Government could well be changing the aspirations of its people. For years they have become accustomed to extraordinary growth with the concommitant results of subsidized food and fuel, free electricity, water, land, education and medical services. Even plants are handed out as part of the policy of encouraging the greening of the desert.

If the administration is determined to cut back on expenditure some of these benefits may well have to go. Already the subsidy on petrol has been removed and there is talk of electricity charges.

The government is Abu Dhabi has indicated that there will have to be 20 per cent cuts in the numbers employed in the civil service and a general streamlining of efficiency. But curtailing state benefits is a politically sensitive area and one which Abu Dhabi, along with the other oil states, is only now beginning to consider.

As one observer put it: "The federation is only held together by money. Once that goes it will fall apart." While that is an overtly pessimistic view, there are signs that an emerging educated middle class at the UAE's university in Al Ain and from colleges abroad will be pressing for a greater say in the future of the state.

In the meantime, it is acknowledged that after 12 years of sometimes shaky unity the federation is now as strong as ever. The illness of Sheikh Rashid Bin-Said al-Maktoum, Prime Minister and ruler of Dubai, has in effect removed the strongest opponent of centralized rule, and Abu Dhabi's influence, partly as a result of its huge wealth and generosity to the poorer emirates, is growing steadily.



The two faces of modern Arabia. Camels still retain their popularity, particularly for racing, despite the intrusion of twentieth century values. Below: VIP Rolls with bodyguard.

The army, trained and ready to fight

When the six states of the Gulf Co-operation Council exercised 3,600 of their troops in the desert of Abu Dhabi last month it was not by any stretch of the imagination a full-scale military manoeuvre.

It was, instead, a political message demonstrating that the Gulf states are forming a rapid deployment force to free them from military dependence on outside powers.

Code-named Peninsular Shield, it was the first military exercise since the GCC was formed in 1981 and came at a time when heightened tension in the Gulf has made the possibility of military intervention in the region all the more likely.

Other exercises, involving the air force and navy, are due to take place on a bilateral basis. The Emirates, for example, will meet with the Omani air force, and Saudi Arabia and Kuwait will train together next month.

For the UAE, however, the operation highlighted one of the rifts within the federation: no soldiers from Dubai's defence force took an active part.

With a stroke of inspiration, Dubai, which would have refused to send troops in any case, was delegated as the federation's defence force during the manoeuvres and an embarrassing situation was neatly sidestepped.

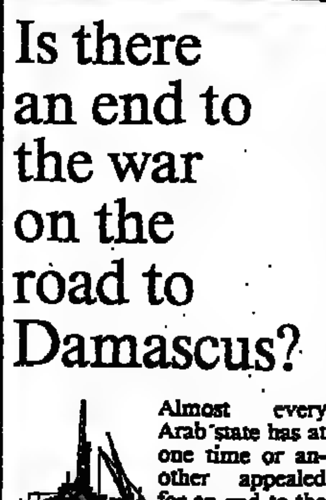
Although the seven emirates theoretically integrated their forces in 1976, Dubai has continued to run its own force independently. It is, in the words of one diplomat, "a France within Nato. A quite extraordinary situation exists whereby Dubai has its own private army and buys the weapons it wants separately of the federation.

With about 6,000 men trained by British officers and NCOs the Dubai defence force is a proficient brigade capable of handling any small scale threat to its independence.

But naturally enough the bulk of the federation's 44,000 strong defence force is in Abu Dhabi, the biggest and richest emirate, where the general headquarters

Continued on page III

Is there an end to the war on the road to Damascus?



Almost every Arab state has at one time or another appealed for an end to the war between Iran and Iraq in which tens of thousands have died, but their gestures have met with precious little response.

Because of the continuing threat to the stability of the Gulf, not to mention the drain on the financial reserves of Iraq's allies, Shaikh Zayed Bin-Sultan al-Nahayan, President of the UAE, has just embarked on his own bit of shuttle diplomacy to ease pressure on Iraq.

With Tehran refusing to negotiate a cease-fire until the regime of President Saddam Husain is overthrown, Shaikh Zayed has sought to persuade Baghdad and Damascus to end their differences. If he is successful, and so far there have been no promising signs, it would mean that Iraq's pipeline through Syria would be re-opened and could start earning much-needed revenue to finance the debilitating war.

Not satisfied with this ambitious diplomatic tango, the shaikh has now declared that he is willing to help mediate in the dispute between Morocco and Algeria.

While some in the Emirates would say this is merely an extension of the country's foreign policy, others argue that it indicates a new determination to cut a figure on the international stage.

For the UAE the three-year-old Gulf war continues to dominate foreign policy with an awful tenacity. Every prediction of an end to the fighting has proved false.

And while the two powerful Gulf states slog it out, the Emirates and its allies within the Gulf Co-operation Council have to sit by helplessly hoping that the fighting will not spill across their borders.

In the early days of the war, one argument maintained that the UAE and other Gulf states were quite happy to see Iran and Iraq at each other's throats because it kept them out of mischief. Iraq was keen to set itself up as leader of the Arab world while Iran was determined to export its Islamic revolution.

Gulf states probably felt they could handle the former, but the threat of fundamentalist revolt has hung like a spectre over the rulers of the Gulf since 1979.

All now seem to have had their fill of the war. The threat of fighting spreading down the Gulf could mean United States and French intervention to keep the oil flowing. That would be a political embarrassment to the UAE and its allies, who are eager to show independence from the superpowers.

While relations with the United States remain good, the federation has shown no particular warmth towards the Soviet Union. Of the six member-states of the GCC, only Kuwait has diplomatic relations with Moscow and there are few signs that others are ready to follow.

When asked about this, government officials in the UAE are inclined to smile and quote a proverb about not inviting the bear into one's vineyard because it will eat all the grapes.



The face of the war across the water. A 15-year-old Iranian soldier during a lull in the fighting. Unlike other Arab countries, the UAE has maintained good relations with both sides.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Apart from the Gulf war, Israel and Lebanon dominate the Emirates' thinking. They are aligned with the GCC and this month's meeting in Doha, Qatar, is likely to confirm their stance.

The Gulf states have also been embarrassed by the suggestion of a United States-sponsored Jordanian force to help maintain stability in the region. That, they argue, is both undesirable and unnecessary.

The apparent intractability of the war does not seem to be deterring Gulf states from seeking some sort of solution. There is still pressure to create a war-free zone in the Gulf and to end attacks on civilian targets.

Saudi Arabia and Kuwait are likely to join the UAE in sending ministers to Damascus to try to improve relations, and there is also a possibility of another visit to Tehran. The last one, headed by UAE and Kuwaiti foreign ministers, did not succeed but they have not let failure put them off before. It may well be that the growing unity of the GCC will be able to bring greater pressure on the warring factions and it will be the Gulf states, rather than any superpower, who will eventually find a solution.

J.W

Welcome to the end of the boom

THE ECONOMY

Books about the United Arab Emirates are very fond of "before" and "after" pictures. The first tends to show a desert strip with an untidy huddle of sun-baked clay houses inhabited by over-heated locals. The time is the 1960's.

Alongside this is placed a picture of a sea-side concrete extravaganza looking like Manhattan in a sand storm. The date is a mere 20 years later and the place the same: Abu Dhabi.

The comparison between the two is a stark reflection of the pace of development since oil revenues first started filling the government's coffers.

But after years of steep development with only the occasional dip, the economy of the UAE appears to have reached a plateau and future growth is likely to be much more stately.

Surprisingly enough the end of the boom years is being welcomed by local and expatriate businessman and bankers. They say there is now a chance to consolidate, streamline and diversify; to put the economy on a much more solid basis and end dependence on the fluctuating international oil market.

The recession, which bankers in Abu Dhabi like to call a "slow down", is a timely reminder to the government that the source of its wealth, although it may last for another 70 years at present extraction rates, is finite.

"Every government document should have stamped in large letters at the top: 'What happens when the oil runs out?'" one senior official in Dubai commented.

Although some expatriates are sceptical that sufficient thought is being given to the long-term future, the government is attempting to curtail expenditure and diversify the economy.

But in the immediate future revenue comes from oil, OPEC has set a quota of 1.1m barrels a day for the UAE, although it is generally accepted that this is being unofficially exceeded by a couple of hundred thousand barrels.

Abu Dhabi and Dubai have almost all the oil of the seven emirates with Abu Dhabi holding the lion's share of some 85 per cent. Dubai, however, is still maintaining production at the fairly high level of some 340,000 barrels a day, which has reportedly led to friction within the federation.

The decline in oil revenue has led to various predictions about its impact on the balance of payments. The drop in investment income due to the world-wide fall in interest rates and a five dollar a barrel reduction in the price of crude has led some economic forecasters to predict a 1983 deficit of £1.46bn, compared with a £1.06bn surplus last year and £2.3bn in 1981. Unless demand for oil picks up next year the economy of the Emirates is likely to stagnate further in 1984.

The revenues for 1983 are projected at about 129bn dirhams, which is a drop of some 36 per cent over 1982, but expenditure is only due to fall by 18 per cent, explaining the overall increase in the budget deficit.

The drop has led to what a businessman called "draconian measures", but these cutbacks are unlikely to have immediate impact. One oil executive said the first thing he noticed about the new mood of retrenchment was when free coffee and tea in offices was stopped.

Although Abu Dhabi is still going ahead with major infrastructural works, such as underpasses, Dubai has completed most of its building and the construction industry is on the wane.

Other cutbacks can be seen in education, where 370 teachers from other Arab countries were told they were no longer needed. School textbooks and meals are no longer free, the uniform allowance has been abolished and there have been reductions for non-nationals studying abroad on state scholarships.

But these measures will be marginal in reducing the 5.5bn dirham deficit (£1bn) and more significant savings may be made as expatriate workers leave.

The end of labour-intensive construction projects and a proposed reduction by 20 per cent of the number of civil servants, combined with much tighter visa regulations, (these require visitors to go abroad for six months if they change jobs) is leading to an exodus.

Although no official figures are available, travel agencies and embassies report more people leaving, especially those from the sub-continent. Scotpac International, a removals firm, was quoted as saying that it was moving 140 British families out of the UAE each month, an increase of 30 per cent over 1982.

Many of those leaving are professionals, and the government is known to be in something of a quandary as to how to enable skilled people to stay without appearing discriminatory.

The net effect to the UAE will mean a drop in demand for goods and services, and, as is already becoming apparent, a fall in the high rents for residential and commercial property. Rents, which can be as much as £16,000 a year in advance for a moderate-sized flat, are already dropping and some observers feel they will fall 30 per cent through next year. Because many locals' income derives from rents this too will have a knock-on effect in the economy.



The UAE has enough oil to last another 70 years. But the recent downturn in the market has driven the government to speed up its diversification plans.

The exodus of expatriates

The exodus of expatriates is generally being welcomed by the government making their policy of "arabization" easier to implement. The Ministry of Agriculture, for example, which has an estimated 20,000 foreigners working in its sector, is planning to reduce their number by half.

Other proposed regulations would also hasten the departure of expatriates. One plan would be for UAE nationals to occupy 20 per cent of private company posts, as opposed to their current level of about 5 per cent.

Another means of curtailing expenses, in what a diplomat described as "a Heath Robinson measure", has been delaying payments. Several claims have been filed in courts in Abu Dhabi and Dubai and local contractors are reportedly owed up to 15m dirhams by some federal ministries.

But the mood is none the less not filled with gloom. Businessmen repeatedly claim that the "slow down" is relative to rapid developments in what is per capita the richest country in the world.

"You expect a few ups and downs," one commented. "At the moment we're on a down but that doesn't mean good won't come from it. The Emirates are just a tougher market these days, but there's still a lot of cash around and for the right companies there are still big contracts."

John Witherow





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OIL AND GAS

The search goes on despite cutbacks



The search for oil in the UAE still goes on despite production cuts. Abu Dhabi, which produces most oil, is as busy as other emirates although drilling programmes have been cut. Elsewhere, especially in Ajman and Ras al-Khaymah, oil wealth is seen as an alternative to the federal funds on which they are so dependent. Oil reserves are estimated at 32.4 billion barrels and gas reserves at 810 billion cu ft. Production has been set by Opec at 1,100,000 barrels a day. Total production for 1982 was 462m barrels..

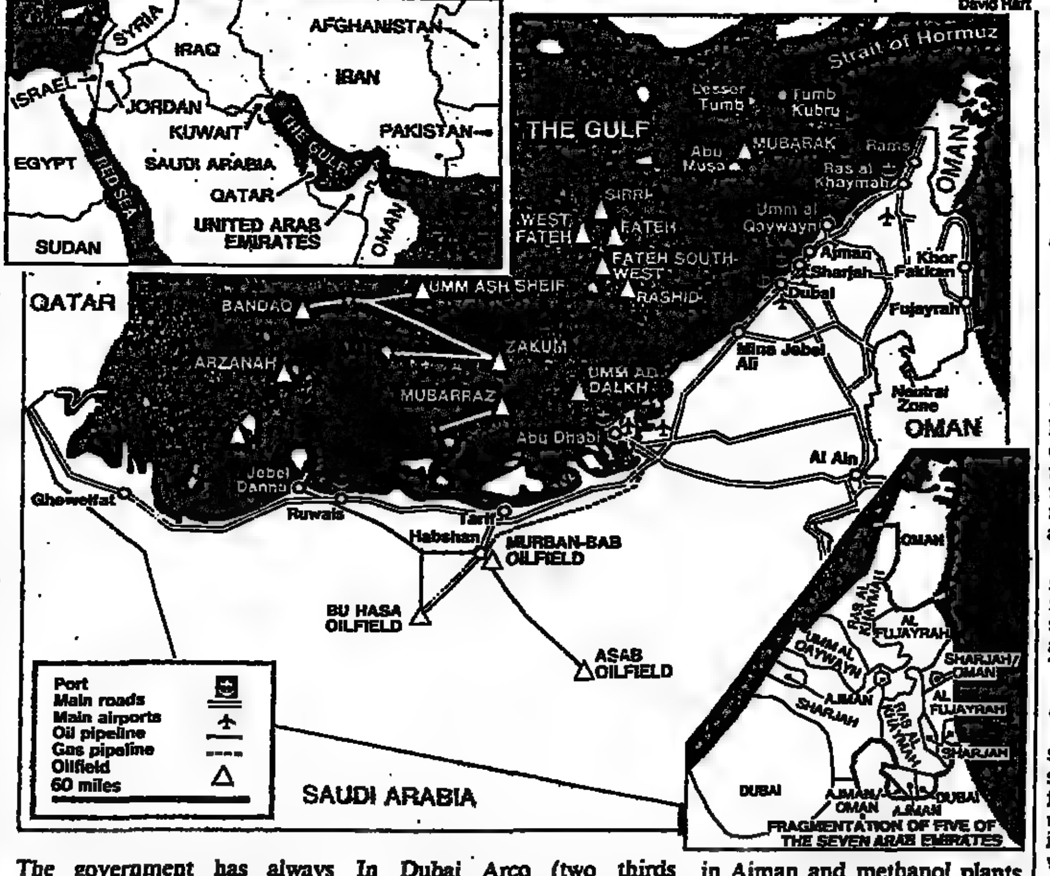
The Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC) hopes to raise production capacity to 2,200,000 b/d by the mid-1980s. Both major operating companies, Abu Dhabi Company for Onshore Operations (ADCO) and Abu Dhabi Marine Operating Company (ADMA-OPCO) – each owned 60 per cent by ADNOC and 40 per cent by foreign oil interests – have large exploration budgets, ADCO's for $3.3 bn. between 1981 and 1985, ADMA's for $3 bn from 1981 to 1983.

Uneconomic wells or fields have been shut down, including ADCO's small Sahil field. ADMA has borne the brunt of cuts in production, down from a peak of over 500,000 b/d in 1980 to about 215,000 b/d at present, divided between its two fields of Lower Zakum (cut the most because of poor gas yield) annd Umm Shaif. Other new offshore fields are going ahead despite doubts about the quality of their crude. The costly Upper Zakum ZADCO development (88 per cent ADNOC, 12 per cent Japan Oil Development Co, and operated by Compagnie Française des Petroles) came on stream earlier this year and now produces 35,000 b/d, sold at $28 a barrel to compensate for a high sulphur content. The field's $5,000m development was conceived in the heady days of the 1970's and is now seen as rather a white elephant. Another 100,000 b/d is produced from three minor offshore fields – Mubarraz, run by a group of Japanese companies; Arzanah, run by Amerada Hess; and Total-Abu Bukhoosh, run by a group headed by CFP.

Earlier this year ADMA's cuts affected the Abu Dhabi Gas Liquefaction (ADGAS) plant producing LPG and LNG on Das Island for export to Japan's Tokyo Electric. The plant was running below capacity because of shortages of associated gas. This will be corrected by the addition of non-associated gas from the Khuff formation, about 250 million cu ft a day by 1984/85. Meanwhile the shortfall is being met by gas from the condensate field of Uweinat. The commissioning of the Bunduq field later this year could put more gas into the system but it is an unattractive crude in today's market and production will not be sufficient. Several marginal ventures – Satah (on stream this year at 15.000 b/d). Umm al-Dalkh scheduled to produce 16,000 b/d by 1986), as well as Upper Zakum – have been partly financed by the Japanese to ensure future access to Abu Dhabi oil and gas. Most of ADNOC's oil goes to Japan. ADGAS raised a $500m loan this summer to finance seven expensive new gas storage tanks.

Onshore, downstream plans for Ruwais industrial area have mainly been put on the shelf though the fertilizer plant jointly owned by ADNOC (66⅔ per cent) and CFP (33⅓ per cent) will begin production next year. Non-associated gas developed by ADNOC in the Thamama C formation overlaying the Bab field will start flowing in April 1984.

Production cuts, technicalities of recovery programmes, equity liftings – both ADNOC's and foreign shareholders' – play their part in jolting the uneasy relationship between ADNOC and foreign participants. But on the whole Abu Dhabi has a good history of compromise, despite often disparate interests.



The government has always seen a role for foreigners in Abu Dhabi's oil development and the companies have stepped up local representation to show long-term interest. Abu Dhabians have until recently left oil affairs in the capable if extravagant hands of ADNOC, but are now keen to be actively involved themselves.

At Sharjah's Sagaa field Amoco aims to raise production of condensates from the present 35,000 b/d to 55,000 b/d.

In Dubai Arco (two thirds Atlantic Richfield, one third British National Oil Company) discovered gas and condensates in the Margham field last year and will begin producing condensates in late 1984.

Ras al-Khaymah's Saleh feild, developed by Gulf Offshore Ras al-Khaymah, aims to produce 20,000 b/d of crude in 1984.

Rumours of ambitious downstream plans plans include a private Saudi-financed refinery in Ajman and methanol plants in Ras al-Khaymah and Sharjah.

In Dubai nine concessions have been announced in the last 12 months. Results of seismic and other surveys are so far good. But any major expansion of Dubai's official current crude production – all offshore – of over 300,000 b/d might sour relations with Abu Dhabi.

Sarah Searight

Trained and ready to fight

continued from page I

is located. Ironically enough the Ministry of Defence still remains in Dubai where one of the ruler's sons, Mohammad Bin-Rashid al-Maktoum, is the minister.

Such curious anomalies do not necessarily prevent the Emirates having an adequate defence force and the commitment is certainly there. The federation is thought to spend more per capita on defence than any other country.

Although figures for defence spending are rarely published, it is believed to be the biggest single item on this year's budget at 6,855m dirhams (£1,246m). That compares with expenditure of 4,500m dirhams (£818m) in 1980.

The subject of defence is very sensitive in the Emirates and surrounded by secrecy. A foreign journalist was quickly made aware that the two areas in which the UAE did not welcome publicity was defence and the royal families.

Such an attitude is perhaps understandable given the fact that of the bulk of the defence force is made up of outsiders or mercenaries.

About one third of the military are nationals, enticed in by the handsome salaries. Many of these will be sent for training in Britain, the United States, France and Pakistan and will return to an army run very much on British lines.

But the remainder come from all over the world: 32 nationalities are said to be represented in the UAE's forces. While Omanis are there in large numbers, the higher wages have also attracted Pakistanis and Sudanese officers who have accepted a lower rank in exchange for a larger pay packet.

The acquisition of arms benefited from a reorganisation within the procurement section. According to one source, more long-term decisions are being taken and less money and equipment is being wasted.

The federation's air force has benefitted from government spending. Abu Dhabi has ordered 16 British-built Hawk aircraft, which were designed as trainers but can be effective ground attack planes. Sixteen French Mirage 2000 advanced fighters have also been acquired and are due for delivery next year.

French arms salesmen have been successful in recent years although Dubai, which has eight Hawks and Italian-built Aeromacchi fighters, refuses to buy French equipment. Other British weapons such as Blowpipe missiles, radio equipment and lorries have been selling well.

The greater co-operation with the other GCC states is likely to improve the quality of the Emirates' defence forces and give them a greater sense of security about the Gulf. Although it is a long way from being as cohesive as a Nato-type force, it may mean that the six states can take concerted military action if the need should ever arise. In the event, the UAE, with its modern equipment and reasonably well-trained forces, could take an active role.

John Witherow

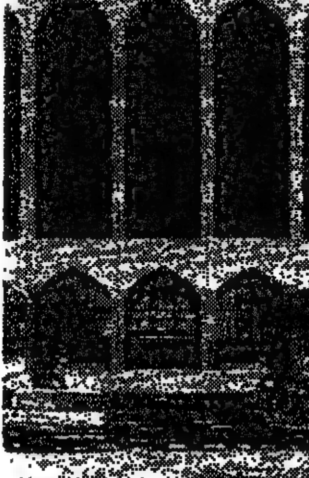
BANKING

Waiting for the paper tiger

"No change and not expanding," is one banker's view of the banking scene. "Too many of us chasing too little business," said another. Both welcome the breathing space caused by the downturn of the economy – as long as it doesn't last too long. Dubai, for instance, has had its share of scandals this year but the revival of the re-export trade to Iran, now at about 30 per cent of its former flow, has restored confidence. There are 51 banks competing for business in the United Arab Emirates.

The funding of the federal budget in the UAE deficit is still undecided. International banks are keen for the business but regard the federal government as a paper tiger, and any loan would have to be guaranteed by Abu Dhabi which supplies about 80 per cent of federal funds. The decision is likely to be a political one but local sentiment is generally against a loan.

Meanwhile, the Central Bank has been trying to bring order to the scene. Some directives have been aimed at foreign banks and as many at local banks, many of whose credit lines have been over-extended. Foreign banks were already obliged to limit the numbers of their branches to eight by the end of



The Central Bank in Abu Dhabi – trying to bring order in a difficult time.

this year; the British Bank of the Middle East, most affected by the ruling, will close the last of its surplus by the end of this year. Abu Dhabi has also applied a 20 per cent tax on foreign bank profits, bringing them in line with Dubai and formalizing earlier agreements.

Harder times are testing the stamina of smaller banks, usually family-owned so that mergers are more difficult. There have been suggestions that some might merge with foreign banks, giving the latter a local character in keeping with the trend towards more local participation. Many local banks were set up to finance their directors' projects, but loans to directors are now limited to 5 per cent of paid-up capital. The Central Bank has also established a ratio between funds and assets of commercial banks at around 6 per cent which compares favourably with the international average of about 4 per cent. Several banks have recently increased their paid-up capital which the Central Bank regards as a key to guarding the interests of depositors and to raising confidence in the banking system.

The National Bank of Abu Dhabi dominates the scene there and laps up some 27 per cent of the market. It has been active in lead managing bond issues and this year led the huge $500m ADGAS loan, but overseas expansion – with branches now in Washington, Singapore and Tokyo – has yet to show results. Other local banks include the reconstituted Banque de Crédit Commercial des Emirates, virtually a family bank for the Al-Nahayan family, and its holding company, Banque de Crédit Commercial International, registered in Luxembourg. BCCE has taken over the branch network of the international bank thereby meeting the Central Bank ruling on foreign bank branches. BCCI is managing the affairs of the Khaleej Commercial Bank and renegotiating some of its loans.

The Emirates Industrial Bank, a government institution, finally opened its doors this year, offering loans at about 4 per cent for local industry. Most industrial ventures, however, are small and risky and the bank has been accused of being too commercially cautious in its lending policy.

Abu Dhabi's surplus funds, after 20 per cent has gone to the Ruler and half the remainder to the federal budget, are handed over to the Abu Dhabi Investment Authority (ADIA) which owns 60 per cent of NBAD. ADIA likes a low profile, symbolized by its undistinguished character after it moves, probably in 1985, into a sparkling new block on the Corniche. It resembles Kuwait's Reserve for Future Generations, going for capital growth (mainly from equities at the moment) rather than income, but unlike Kuwait, Abu Dhabi will continue to depend primarily on oil for revenue. ADIA is also a partner, as the government's investment arm, in such Gulf joint ventures as the Arab Banking Corporation.

The UAE Stock Exchange, controlled by the Central Bank with headquarters in Abu Dhabi, is likely to become a fact in 1984. Bankers are sceptical. "We're doing it the wrong way round," said a local financier, "expecting the exchange to generate activity instead of the activity generating the exchange."

There is as yet no body nor law to impose order on the insurance scene. Legislation which may improve the present dismally low rates is still awaiting approval after more than a year of dithering, mostly because it is a federal law to be applied separately by each emirate and therefore requiring each emirate's approval.

There are substantial differences between Abu Dhabi and Dubai in insurance matters. In Abu Dhabi all government business must go through one of the four national insurance companies. There is no such obligation in Dubai. Local partners may present another problem. Capitalization is still in doubt, with a possible insistence on capital of 10m dirhams. Such a sum, given the state of business in the emirates, would have most foreign insurance companies packing their bags.

Meanwhile, the market is saturated and no new licences have been granted for some time, though the demand is said to be high. Foreigners hope the rates will improve and point to the fact that some of the national insurance companies have been getting together to shore them up. "The sooner that law is passed the better," said a local agent. "The pool's been over-fished for too long."

SS

The power in the hands of 21 sons

Much talk in the United Arab Emirates these days concerns the weakness of the federation, highlighted by falling revenues and fewer federal handouts. The talk ignores a generation which has come of age in the decade of federation whose members are well aware that their future is bound up with that of the UAE.

The three grand old men of the UAE, Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan al-Nahayan of Abu Dhabi, its President, Sheikh Rashid bin Said al-Makhtum, its Vice-President and Premier, and Sheikh Saqr bin Muhammed al-Qassimi of Ras al-Khaymah, sometimes seem weary of government. Sheikh Rashid is an invalid, Sheikh Zayed likes to go hunting, Sheikh Saqr is nearly 70.

Sheikh Zayed likes to discuss problems until they disappear into the sand, as they did in the old days. When they do not disappear, the aeroplane is a good escape. Decisions can be left to his eldest son, Sheikh Khalifah, officially Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi, a relatively new title in the Arab world, designed to evade succession squabbles. Khalifah, at the age of about 35, is deputy surpeme commander of the UAE Armed Forces, chairman of Abu Dhabi Investment Authority and now also chairs meetings of ADNOC and Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development. He has taken on the affairs of Abu Dhabi emirate and chairs its executive council. He copes with a stream of visitors and petitioners but is still rather shy of the responsibilities his father has handed him during the last two years.

Sheikh Zayed has 19 other sons. These include Sultan, ex-Commander-in-chief of the Arab Forces, and a younger family, just coming of age, sons of Shaikha Fatima, Zayed's most prominent wife. The eldest is Muhammad, about 25, ex-Sandhurst, an Air Force captain who seems to play a role beyond his rank in defence procurements and overseas missions.

An important collateral branch also supplies a lot of talent to the family: the sons of Sheikh Zayed's first cousin Muhammad. The eldest of these is Sheikh Hamdan bin Muhammad, about 53, a Deputy Prime Minister who exercises considerable backstage influence. His brother Tahnoun is a good friend of Zayed, who appointed him his successor as Ruler of the Eastern Region, effectively Al-Ain, when Zayed ousted Shakhbut in 1966. In Zayed's absence, Tahnoun often receives ambassadors and delegations. He is also chairman of ADNOC and the oil-producing companies, but has only recently taken an interest in their affairs. Sheikh Surour, at 35, is the youngest of this line, and one of the most active. His position as Chamberlain of the Presidential Court by no means reveals the range of his responsibilities and interests.

Another bin Muhammad brother, Mubarak, was permanently injured in a car crash but has a son, Sheikh Nahayan, whom some consider the brightest of the family. The first to be educated at university (Oxford), Sheikh Nahayan was earlier this year appointed Chancellor of Al-Ain University, in no sense an honorific.

CROWN PRINCES

Sheikh Zayed likes to discuss problems until they disappear into the sand, as they did in the old days

He wants students to be better prepared for a technological and competitive world and presses for higher entry qualifications.

The three sons of Sheikh Rashid of Dubai have, over the years of their father's illness, established a pecking order. Sheikh Makhtum, the eldest, about 43, is Crown Prince, a sound federalist but shy and traditional, who would rather work through his daily *majlis* than through formal office attendance. He will succeed his father as ruler of Dubai, though possibly not as federal premier. Both he and his brother Hamdan, about 35, are well known for their investment in bloodstock. This takes Makhtum out of the country for long periods. Sheikh Hamdan is regarded as an effective financier and respected by Dubai merchants. Sheikh Muhammad, about 33, is the most decisive of the three as well as the most accessible, closest to his father and as such perhaps the least keen federalist. But he is also a good friend of Tahnoun's. Unlike their fathers the next generation of Makhtums and al-Nahayans are often seen in each other's company.

Sheikh Saqr of Ras al-Khaymah is most active of the three elders of the UAE, but has now given the title of Crown Prince to his eldest son, Sheikh Khalid, who is about 30. Khalid, described as modest and efficient, spent four years at Cairo University and a year at Loughborough in England. He is his father's business manager and responsible for the development of the emirate's newly found oil which will improve the territory's standing in the federation. Khalid's younger brother Sultan commands the local federal brigade, and with Khalid is designated deputy ruler.

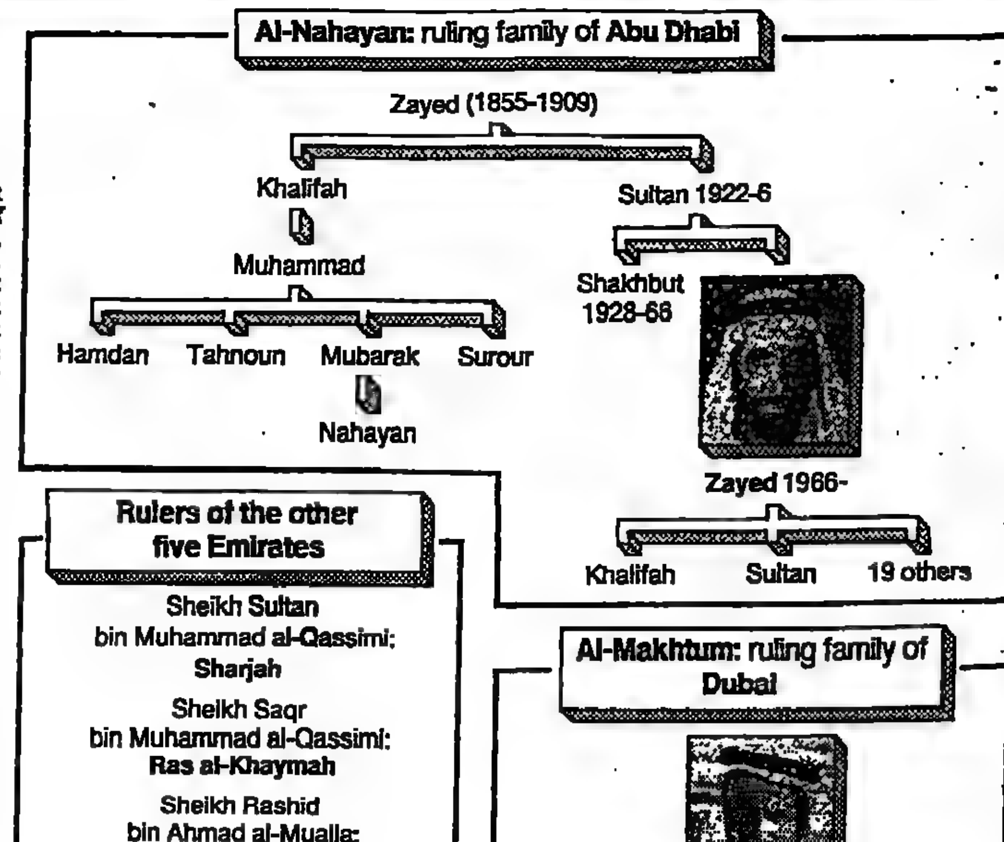
The four other emirates have already moved to the federally-minded. Sheikh Sultan bin Muhammad al-Qassimi, aged 45, has been Ruler of Harjah since 1972. He studied agriculture in Cairo and is preparing a thesis on patterns of immigration in The Gulf. He is the head of a large family clan and source of his people's pride in their emirate. He is also the most critical of Sheikh Zayed's long absences abroad, and takes most seriously the threat that the UAE needs not only to move faster with the times, but needs strengthening with representative institutions. Sheikh Khalid of Ras al-Khaymah would probably agree with him.

In Ajman, Sheikh Humaid bin Rashid al-Nuaimi, in his early thirties, has been ruler since 1982. He is a traditionalist who sits each day in his *majlis* listening to petitions without, however, having the money to do much about any of them, hence the desperation of his present search for oil. Sheikh Hamad bin Muhammad al-Sharqi of Fujayrah is 34, educated partly in Britain, including a year at Hendon Police College. He is determined to avod the mistakes of over-hasty development, is a keen agriculturalist and tries to capitalize on Fujayrah's strategic position outside the Strait of Hormuz.

Last and certainly largest, the able and amiable Sheikh Rashid bin Ahmad al-Mualla of Umm al-Quawayn, in his mid-fifties, ubiquitous companion of Sheikh Zayed – which may account for the emirate's air of prosperity despite a dearth of resources – is sensible and solid, and welcomed for a wry sense of humour.

These are the younger men on whom the future of the federation will depend. Their dedication to it should strengthen the federal institutions whose credibility is undermined by the present cash crisis.

A special correspondent



Rulers of the other five Emirates

Sheikh Sultan bin Muhammad al-Qassimi: **Sharjah**

Sheikh Saqr bin Muhammad al-Qassimi: **Ras al-Khaymah**

Sheikh Rashid bin Ahmad al-Mualla: **Umm al-Qaywayn**

Sheikh Hamad bin Muhammad al-Sharqi: **Fujayrah**

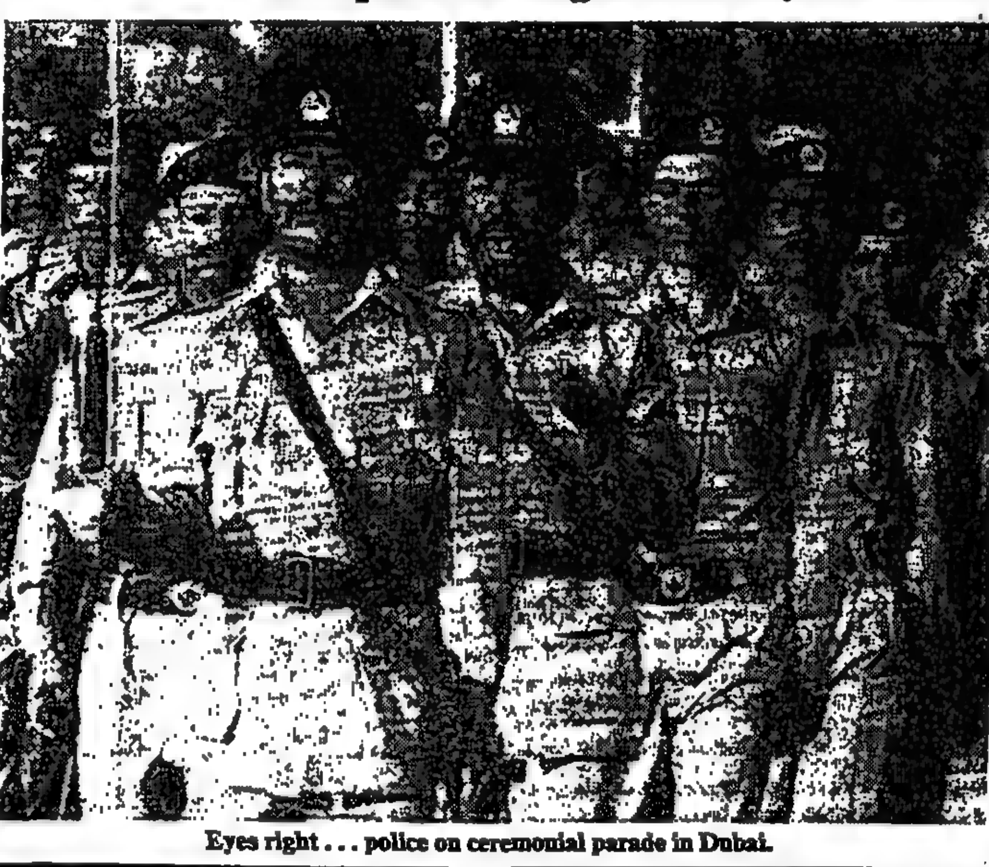
Sheikh Humaid bin Rashid al-Nualmi: **Ajman**

Al-Makhtum: ruling family of Dubai

Rashid bin Said 1958-

Makhtum Hamdan Muhammad Ahmad

Police on parade – regimental style



Eyes right . . . police on ceremonial parade in Dubai.

Gadgets first, school second

Bid al-Mutawwa is in the desert nearly 200 miles from Abu Dhabi. *Bid* means "well". The settlement that has grown in the past five years round the old water-hole was set up by Sheikh Zayed at the request of the local sheikh. Now there are two clusters of low-cost housing for local Beduin, a group of portable trailers housing the shaikh and his family, a clinic and a school. The school has classes from primary to secondary level, pupils aged six to 14, and is well set up. Enviable equipment lies beneath the dust in the laboratory. There are 50 pupils on a good day, to 18 teachers, all expatriate Arabs; the pay is not good enough for the locals.

Fathers are generally away in Abu Dhabi; the teachers can have no communication with the mothers; children don't turn up. Budgetary problems earlier this year led to teachers' pay falling four months in arrears. "What has happened?" cried President Mubarak of Egypt, from which country many of the teachers come, "when one of the richest countries in the world can't afford to pay its teachers?" On the other hand "why should I go to school?" a sixteen-year old truant defiantly demanded of his mother as he ran from his Audi Quattro into his bedroom where the floor was strewn with a wonder-world of hi-speed, radio-controlled toy cars.

How to devise a relevant curriculum is a big problem, as it is anywhere else. But in the UAE it is compounded by the overwhelming preponderance of 600 foreign teachers, albeit Arab and Muslim, who are too often dependent on a tradition of learning by rote. It does not encourage the reconciliation of a brand new society with its past.

The problem was highlighted by a young local engineer, recently appointed to a top position in the national oil company. "Neither of my parents went to school, and my father wanted me to leave when I was fourteen and help him with his affairs. He still doesn't let my younger sisters go to school; the teacher comes to our house," he said.

In Dubai the ruling Makhtum family has just opened a school for its daughters and their equals, with an English curriculum and an English headmistress. The women of the Makhtum family are a forceful group and determined that their daughters should be well educated. They talk hopefully in terms of careers. Their men fund the school but are apprehensive about their wives' ambitions for their daughters.

The employment of women is not as controversial in the UAE as in Saudi Arabia, and both sexes are educated to the same level in both countries. There are plenty of girls' schools, and in the UAE's university at Al-Ain equal numbers of men and women students. Nevertheless only five per cent of UAE women work. This factor is still ignored, despite the UAE's dependence on foreign manpower, mainly because of the uneasy stalemate between Muslim fundamentalists, both foreign and expatriate, and the traditionally more tolerant society of the coastal regions, who are influenced by old contacts with the non-Arabian world.

Al-Ain University has just acquired a new chancellor, the young Sheikh Nahayan bin Mubarak al-Nahayan, who is typical of a small group of men in their twenties and thirties that are setting an example of hard work which far too few locals are prepared to follow. He wants to stiffen the entry requirements for Al-Ain, improve the product. The UAE is likely always to depend on foreign institutions for graduate work, whether in other Gulf universities or, more probably, in the United States or Europe. But basic technical qualifications should be available at Al-Ain.

EDUCATION

What has happened when one of the richest countries in the world can't afford to pay its teachers?

Employers in the UAE, under pressure to employ locals, are still dissatisfied with what's on offer. "They expect high salaries and high positions", local as well as expatriate employers complain. "They don't want to work and they've never learnt to think." But it takes 15 years to complete one's education and the UAE has barely been in the business of education as long as that.

Sarah Searight

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THE TIMES
FINANCE AND INDUSTRY
Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Exchange rate instability could be here to stay

Mr Christopher "Kit" McMahon, deputy governor of the Bank of England, had some gloomy things to say yesterday on the present system of floating exchange rates when he addressed the *International Herald Tribune* annual conference in London.

Wild swings in currencies over the past decade may have permanently set back the world economy and slowed the recovery, he argued. Nor could he see much prospect of greater stability in the future, a prediction where he would seem to part company from his more optimistic Treasury colleagues.

It has been the conventional wisdom in and around the central banking circuit that convergence of national economies on low inflation would provide the basis for more stable currencies. Not necessarily so, claimed the deputy governor, quoting from experience.

Exchange rates showed a persistent tendency to overshoot. "It is hard to believe that exchange rates have now settled into a more stable configuration... We must therefore face the possibility that unless something is done about it, we may have to look forward to another 10 years as volatile as the past decade."

The implications for the world economy of continuing currency instability would be serious, Mr McMahon, in one of the clearest expositions to date of the economic effects, indicted exchange rate misalignments on three counts.

It reduced investment worldwide by increasing uncertainty and squeezing profits in countries with overvalued currencies. "The result may be a failure of capital formation to respond to the usual extent to the current recovery in consumer demand in the world as a whole."

It rocketed up inflation because workers took real wage gains when exchange rates rise, but resisted lower living standards when exchange rates fall.

Most harmful of all, in Mr McMahon's view, it increased pressure for protection in countries at a competitive disadvantage, which was not reversed when circumstances improve.

"I believe that the substantial and enduring exchange rate swings of recent years are likely to have played a significant part in hampering economic performance and impairing the strength of the present recovery."

The answer, according to Mr McMahon, is a firm guiding hand from the authorities, through intervention and through fiscal and money policies, which make it clear to markets that governments care about what happens to their exchange rates.

Although rejecting a return to fixed rates or a new Bretton Woods conference, he had some complimentary remarks on the European Monetary System.

On Monday, in the House of Lords, Lord Cockfield, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, delivered the official government view that the time for us to join "is not yet right."

These are bottom line is what happens to the dollar, the lynchpin of the international financial system. If all countries paid heed to their exchange rates, Mr McMahon suggested in a thinly veiled reference to the United States, "we could begin to edge towards slightly greater stability worldwide." That would be better than nothing.

Questions over the Bank

In a judgment which carries intriguing implications relating to the power and authority of the Bank of England, the Treasury announced yesterday that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had confirmed the Bank of England's decision to take away the deposit-taking licence of St Martin-le-Grand Securities, a small licensed deposit-taker.

Significantly, however, the appeals body which heard the case rejected all but one of the objections which the Bank of England had raised to justify its removal of licence.

This is the first time that the appeals procedure under the 1979 Banking Act has been fully tested. In past cases, banks or deposit-takers which have begun appeals have later withdrawn them.

St Martin-le-Grand, a specialist merchant bank, lost its licence on the grounds that it failed to comply with the requirement that at least two individuals should effectively direct the business of a deposit-taking institution.

The Bank's other objections beyond this, are a mystery. But the appeals committee said in its full report: "Having weighed all the reasons set out by the Bank of England, we do not accede to its view that on any of these grounds the managing director is not a fit and proper person for the purposes of the Act."

It was also stressed that the committee found nothing which reflected on "the good name of the directors, managers and shareholders of the appellant".

The case is a peculiar one. There is no suggestion that the Bank wants to petition for the winding up of the operation.

It is clear, however, that the speed of the appeals procedure under the Banking Act leaves something to be desired since it was nearly a year ago the Bank decided it wanted to revoke the licence.

Enter plastic money

Within the next few weeks an announcement should be forthcoming from the banks on electronic funds transfer at the point of sale (EFT/POS). This is the name bankers give to what could prove the most important development in retail banking since the cheque clearing system. For the layman it means paying at shop counters and petrol station forecourts with a plastic card via and electronic network which automatically debits his or her bank account.

The latest thinking favours dividing ownership and voting control of a new limited company, which would operate EFT/POS, among all the banking members of the English and Scottish clearing system. This is a marked improvement on earlier proposals which would have left control firmly in the hands of the big four banks.

More sensitive is the question of access to the system.

However, the banks are conscious that the issues of access is emotive and politically sensitive. Both the Bank of England and Office of Fair trading are taking a deep interest. They have accepted that there should not be any technical or price barriers to entry. The latest idea is to grade entries. Some institutions could be given direct access, and other the opportunity to part through agency agreements with participating banks.

Lack of state aid 'will cause 10,000 job losses on Airbus'

By Edward Townsend
Industrial Correspondent

The Prime Minister will be told forcibly today that failure by the Government to provide £400m of refundable launch aid for the proposed European Airbus A320 airliner project could cause at least 10,000-20,000 job losses.

Sir Austin Pearce, chairman of British Aerospace, said yesterday, that the Government would face a resulting annual unemployment bill of £30m to £50m, plus redundancy costs for the corporation of £80m-£100m.

These are the figures Mr Austin will present to Mrs Thatcher when he puts forward the British Aerospace case for the continuing British involvement of 20 per cent in the European Airbus Industries consortium.

British Caledonian has already ordered the A320, due to be launched in the late 1980s, but British Airways has not. The French Government has promised support for the project, but the British and West German governments have held back.

Sir Austin, speaking at a one-day debate organized jointly by *The Times* and the accountants, Cooper's & Lybrand, said that if British Aerospace was refused launch aid it would generate redundancies in the design and manufacturing sections of the corporation. And since British Aerospace brought in about three-quarters of what it sold, for every corporation job that went at least three others would disappear.

It would probably be more than that "because for many of the supplying companies the UK production is their base load, on to which they add exports. Without that base load there are no exports and no company".

He said that failure by the Government to provide launch aid for the Airbus could mean British Aerospace going out of this type of business. "Probably the most serious aspect of opting out is that it could give the American companies a monopoly, and US companies are rarely generous to their overseas customers when competition has been eliminated. This would be a price the UK would have to pay.



Sir Austin Pearce: "Opting out would give US a monopoly".

New S E rule soon

The Stock Exchange Council is expected to announce soon that non-executive directors may be appointed to the board of member firms.

The new rule would allow representatives of those companies now buying stakes in brokers and jobbers to have some board representation. While limited partners would also be able to be represented, something that many firms, particularly leading jobbers, Smith Brothers have been arguing for some time.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 727.3 down 0.1
FT Gilts: 83.37 down 0.17
FT All Share: 457.50 up 1.16
Bargains: 19,169
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 96.75 down 0.3
New York: Dow Jones Average: (latest) 1254 down 1.0
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 9,379.29 up 30.77
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 855.72 down 0.29
Amsterdam: 151.2 down 0.7
Sydney: AO Index 708.1 down 2.5
Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index 1016.8 up 3.0
Brussels: General Index 128.16 down 0.79
Paris: CAC Index 143.3 up 0.5
Zurich: SKA General Index 293 down 0.6

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling
$1.4855 down 5pts
Index 83.9 up 0.1
DM 3.9775 up 0.0025
FrF 13.09 up 1.0150
Yen 348.25 down 0.25
Dollar
Index 127.9 up 0.1
DM 2.6765
NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling $1.4845
Dollar DM 2.6785
INTERNATIONAL
ECU£0.570005
SDR£0.708536

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 9
Finance houses base rate 10
Discount market loans week fixed 9¼-9
3 month Interbank 9⅝-9½
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 9⅝-9½
3 month DM 6⅛-6⅛
3 month Fr F13⅛-13

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am $383.25 pm $383.25
close $382.75-$383.50 (£257.50-£258)
New York (close): $382.75
Krugerrand* (per coin): $394.50-$396 (£265.50-£266.50)

Stenhouse faces bid by subsidiary

By Our Financial Staff

The insurance broker, Stenhouse Holdings, of Glasgow, was yesterday placed in the embarrassing position of contesting a merger attempt by its 49 per cent- owned Canadian subsidiary, Reed Stenhouse.

The takeover tussle erupted after the breakdown last Friday of friendly discussions between the two companies with the aim of agreeing merger terms acceptable to both sets of shareholders.

Reed Stenhouse, which is quoted on the Toronto and Vancouver exchanges, is offering one Red Stenhouse ordinary share and 20p cash for every five Stenhouse Holdings shares. This puts a value on Stenhouse Holdings shares of 140.2p each, and a price of £53.2m on the group.

After a brief suspension, Stenhouse Holdings shares rose by 21p to 128p.

Mr Paul Stenhouse, a director of Stenhouse Holdings, and head of Stenhouse Western, whose family controls 31 per cent of the Stenhouse Holdings equity, said that the takeover terms fell short by quite a margin of the price which would be considered acceptable.

Although he had been a prime mover in wanting a merger, he would not allow the small shareholders in the company to be forced to sell out at the offer price. He said that the 140p per share offer compared with a net asset value of 160p per share.

Mr Stenhouse said that, in effect, the offer meant that the Canadians would get for nothing Stenhouse Holdings' 60 per cent stake in Stenhouse Syndicates, the Lloyd's broking firm; and a 20 per cent stake in Noble Grossart, the merchant bank.

Mr Stenhouse said that he also contested Reed Stenhouse's view, in its offer document, that the majority of the Stenhouse Holdings board would accept the takeover terms.

Last night, it was clear that at least three of the seven-man board would oppose the offer.

Continental Corporation, the US insurance corporation, which holds a 21 per cent stake in Stenhouse Holdings, indicated that it would accept the offer terms.

Royal falls 19p on same again profit

By Andrew Cornelius

Royal Insurance
Nine-months to 30.9.83
Pretax profit £63.2m (£62.4m)
Stated earnings 27.4p (27.1)
Premium income £1438m (£1285m)
Underwriting loss £163m (£129m)
Share price 496p down 19p

Royal Insurance, one of Britain's largest composite insurers, yesterday sent a shiver through the already nervous insurance sector by producing third-quarter results which were well below City expectations.

Pretax profits of £63.2m for the nine months to September 30 against £62.4m at the same stage last year and City expectation of £80m to £85m sent the shares tumbling 19p to close at 496p. Other leading insurers, which had been helped recently by the competing bids for Eagle Star Holdings, fell in sympathy, with Commercial Union Assurance down 2p at 185p and General Accident down 5p at 443p.

Mr John Howard, chief general manager at Royal, said that although there were a number of special factors affecting the third-quarter results there was a particularly unsatisfactory performance in the US. Underwriting losses at the nine-month stage increased from £78.9m at the comparable stage last year to £117.5m this year.

Hurricane Alica which hit Texas during the third-quarter cost Royal £6.1m, while last year's good results of workers' compensation business deteriorated as competition intensified.

Royal is taking tough action to correct the underwriting performance and has imposed premium rate increases of up to 16 per cent this year on some lines of business.

In the UK the underwriting losses at the nine-month stage were better at £20.4m, compared with losses of £25.7m last year. The results in the third-quarter were, however, hit by four large fire claims which colt £7.5m.

Mr Howard also indicated that despite the apparent improvement weather claims affecting the household account so far this year have been twice the level of 1980 and 1981.

The cost of theft claims rose by 27 per cent during the current year.

The UK results were helped by the 7 per cent rise in motor premiums earlier this year which is beginning to show through and has cost Royal the loss of only 15,000 motor policies out of a total of 675,000 issued by the group this year.

Mr Howard said that the board of Royal was conscious that all insurance companies were vulnerable in the present takeover climate in the industry. However, he said that net assets of the group had increased from £82m at the end of 1981 to £1,375m today and that the board would aim to produce a return on this asset that is better than any other management could achieve.

He added that Royal had received no takeover approaches.

Total premium grew by 12 per cent to £1,438m during the nine months.

Costain bid to save Streeters

By Jonathan Clare

The Costain Group yesterday launched a rescue bid for Streeters of Godalming after Streeters' bankers declined to increase its overdraft in the face of uncertainty over guarantees in Saudi Arabia.

The directors have accepted a 20p-a-share bid valuing the company at just £1.5m "as the only way of ensuring that the company continues to trade".

Streeters' accounts have been qualified in previous years because of a legal tangle over work in Saudi Arabia and need for support by its bankers until arbitration was over.

Streeters shares were suspended at 37p last month during bid talks; the listing was restored yesterday with a price of 23p. The Costain Group already has a 22.5 per cent interest in Streeters and has previously cooperated with it on main drainage projects.

It said yesterday that its interest in bidding was to retain Streeters' specialist skills which were complementary to Costain.

Streeters has a contingent liability of 7.2m Saudi Riyals (£1.4m) concerning a loan to its former Saudi associate. Interest on this loan is continuing to accrue and with it the contingent liability is increasing.

The former associate has been unable to procure a discharge of the loan and a cheque for 7.4m Saudi Riyals as security for the obligation has been dishonoured.

Streeters' lawyers in Saudi Arabia say the claim will be up held in the courts

Listing as Henara group shines

By Our Financial Staff

An East Ender who left school at 14 is to float his private company, which makes the Henara range of shampoos for Boots, J Sainsbury and Superdrug, on the stockmarket.

The flotation will include an offer for Dixon-Strand, the publicly quoted company which has its shares suspended during talks, but is already 80 per cent owned by the same entrepreneur, Mr Sidney Lerner.

Mr Lerner's private company – Henna Hair Health – has successfully pushed its products through the big chains with almost no advertising. He moved in to Dixon-Strand, which makes various cosmetic products, three years ago when its losses were running at £363,000. He has turned it round to profits of £250,000.

A new company will embrace both Henna Hair Health and Dixor-Strand and is likely to have a market capital of between £10m and £12m.

The minority shareholders will be offered shares in the new company, which will be called Henara.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Toshiba to make VTRs in Britain

Toshiba Corporation will start producing video tape recorders in Britain next April at its Plymouth subsidiary Toshiba Consumer Products (UK). The recorders will be marketed in Britain and other European countries in May.

● **Prices opened** lower in active trading on Wall Street yesterday. The Dow Jones Industrial Average was down 2.03 to 1,252.03 shortly after opening. Declines led advances 529 to 353.

● **US industrial production** in October was up 0.8 per cent after a revised September gain of 1.3 per cent.

● **Mr Sidney Cordier**, a director of Microfilm Reprographics, has paid £1 to buy an option on 180,000 shares in the company at 40p each. That is a 45 per cent discount on last night's closing price.

● **The Severn Valley Railway**, which came under private control in the early sixties, has announced a share issue to raise up to £300,000 to extend its existing line by 4½ miles and build a new railway terminus in Kidderminster, Worcestershire.

● **Mr Richard Wakeling**, aged 37, group treasurer at BOC Group, becomes finance director at John Brown, the engineering group, on December 12.

● **European Community** Industry Commissioner M Etienne Davignon will seek agreement on export levels of video tape recorders and some other sensitive products to the Community next year, when he meets Japanese International Trade and Industry Minister Sosuke Uno today in Tokyo.

Dawn raid nets 14.9% of West's

By Philip Robinson

Mr Ron Shuck's Espley-Tyas Property Group yesterday spent £1m in the stock market buying a 14.9 per cent share in West's Group International, the civil, structural and process engineers.

Espley announced it was a buyer at 10.30am and within about 15 minutes had paid 100p a share for the stake, the maximum allowed under rules governing the substantial acquisition of shares.

Mr Alan Pendleton, West's managing director, said last night: "The first we knew was when our brokers 'phoned us this morning. We are flattered that they think e are such a good company."

Mr Pendleton said that the "dawn raid" had failed to attract the company's three largest shares holders, Imperial Group Pension Fund, M & G and Hill Samuel.

In the year to the end of last March, West's profits plunged from £1.1m to £369,000, partly because of losses in its process engineering. The group has tackled the problem and at the end of last year a major property sale reduced borrowings from £4.7m to £1.8m, bringing gearing down to 15 per cent. The last balance sheet showed £5m of cash and net assets per share of 152p.

In the stock market last night West's shares closed up 16p at a new record for this year of 108p, capitalizing the company at £8.2m.

Espley-Tyas shares were unchanged last night at 79p. Mr Shuck said: "I shall request a meeting with West's tomorrow, I do not want to say any more at the moment."

Banks pledge over $5bn in loans to Brazil

New York (Reuter) International banks have committed more than $5 billion to a planned $6.5 billion loan to Brazil, Mr William Rhodes, chairman of the 14-bank advisory committee, said.

Mr Rhodes, a Citibank senior vice-president, said telexes containing undertakings from Brazil's some 830 creditor banks were continuing to come in.

The committee was due to report yesterday on the loan's progress to M Jacques de Larosière, managing director of the International Monetary Fund.

If M de Larosière is satisfied that enough money has been committed to the loan, he is expected to recommend to the IMF executive board on Friday that it approves Brazil's economic programme which has been worked out with IMF staff. The board's endorsement would unblock previously suspended loans both from the IMF and the banks and would allow it to begin catching up on some $3m of arrears that have built up on its over $90 billion debt.

Trust takeover vote blow to Lord Kissin

Guinness Peat chief wins

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

Guinness Peat shareholders yesterday voted in favour of the board's proposal to strengthen the group's capital base by taking over the Moorside Trust.

In a surprisingly close poll, 4,009 shareholders controlling 45.09 per cent of the capital voted in favour while 126 shareholders controlling 36.56 per cent voted against.

The outcome is a victory for Mr Alastair Morton, chief executive and merchant bankers Morgan Grenfell, who have let no stone unturned in a campaign to dilute the shareholding of Lord Kissin, founder and life president who with other leading shareholders, had objected to the terms of the Moorside deal. Morgan Grenfell's fees are believed to be in the region of £1m.

Yesterday the Moorside acquisition was declared unconditional after shareholders in the investment trust also approved the deal.

At a lively extraordinary meeting punctuated by about a dozen questions, Lord Croham, chairman of Guinness Peat, defended the terms of the acquisition, claiming that the board was advised that a second rights issue this year would not be well received and it was clear that a further recapitalization of the group was needed.

A spokesman for Cofi, a European investment company controlling 8.23 per cent which voted against, said the underwriting price of 40p for Guiness Peat shares was too low in relation to its real value and the dilution caused by the deal was "so great as to be punitive to existing members."

Cofi also said it would have supported a rights issue as did Mr Robert Kissin, Lord Kissin's son and director of the group who dissented from the rest of the board.

Mr Kissin said parties he represented would support a £20m rights issue "at or near 50p if the board should unanimously recommend this."

Mr Morton countered by saying Mr Kissin had voted in favour of an investment trust acquisition at a September 15 board meeting, and added: "I don't believe it."

The Moorside deal, equivalent to a one-for-three rights issue, involves Guinness Peat issuing shares for the investment trust which it then plans to liquidate. The proceeds will be used to help pay off borrowings and finance the group.

Lord Croham said the group was now poised to expand provided it had the necessary capital structure. The prospects for increasing dividends would also be helped by the merger.

Yesterday Guinness Peat shares rose 3p to 54p.

Tim Congdon on alternatives to the PSBR

Financial strategy needs radical change

The least vital part of the economic statement due to be made tomorrow by the Chancellor, Mr Nigel Lawson, has already been leaked. It is the Treasury's forecast for 1984. The Treasury expects a 3 per cent rise in output accompanied by inflation of below 5 per cent and a slight fall in unemployment. On this basis, after 15 years of highly publicized polemics between monetarists and Keynesians, Britain is about to enjoy an economic performance which is just about mediocre by the standards of the 1950s and 1960s.

But the numbers seem virtually miraculous by the standards of the 1970s and there is a danger the forecast will arouse so much controversy by its optimism that not enough attention will be paid to the most important element in the statement – the Chancellor's views on the future direction of fiscal policy.

If he follows precedent, Mr Lawson will give the latest official view on the size of the public sector borrowing requirement (PSBR) in the current fiscal year. He will probably indicate a modest overshoot on the £8.200m figure announced in the last Budget.

More interesting than the 1983-1984 PSBR estimate will be his thoughts on 1984-1985 and later years. Although it is very clear that the idea of a medium-term financial strategy is sacrosanct, it is not certain that the latest edition of the strategy, proposed by the former Chancellor, Sir Geoffrey Howe, in March, will be retained. This envisaged a PSBR/GDP ratio of 2¾ per cent in 1983-1984, 2½ per cent in 1984-1985 and 2 per cent in 1985-1986, with no hint of a further reduction thereafter.

If the Government is to make progress on fiscal policy it must, discard this version of the medium-term strategy. The strategy needs to be radically reformulated because of recent policy developments. It should also, if it is to have the right impact on expectations, be both simplified and made more ambitious by a commitment to a balanced budget.

The policy change which has invalidated the PSBR as a fiscal target is the vast programme of State asset sales now being planned. Because of the privatization of British Telecom and British Airways the Government should receive about £3,000m from asset sales in 1984-1985 and 1985-1986, compared with figures of £1,500m in 1984-1985 and £500m projected for 1985-1986.

The exta receipts will lead to a reduction in the PSBR, but they are not a permanent addition to revenue and do not in any sense represent a genuine strengthening of public sector finances. It would be quite wrong to use them as a pretext for tax cuts or a relaxation of expenditure control. But that is what the existing version of the medium-term strategy, with its 1985/1986 target of a 2 per cent PSBR-GDP ratio, would allow.

Fortunately, there are readily available alternatives to the PSBR which are unaffected by special transactions such as once-for-all asset sales. One is known as the public sector financial deficit and data relating to it has been compiled for many years. While very heavy asset sales are being undertaken, with all the uncertainties about timing and valuation involved, the financial deficit is a much more sensible focus for fiscal policy.

Perhaps even better than the financial deficit of the public sector as a whole is that of central and local government. The purpose of excluding the public corporations is that they have large investment programmes which, if they were in the private sector, it would be ligitimate to cover – at least in part – by borrowing. The financial deficit of central and local government combined has been termed the general government financial deficit by the organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and, as the accompanying table shows, it is already quite low in Britain compared with other countries.

Whichever budget concept is taken as the centrepiece of fiscal policy, wrangling between the Treasury and spending departments will continue. But it does seem clear that PSBR target should, in current circumstances, be given less prominence than a financial deficit target. Were asset sales to dwindle or come to an end after 1985–1986 the PSBR could be reinstated to its traditional preeminence if the Government wished.

There is a drawback to having several fiscal targets simultaneously. Macro-economic policy is already littered with too many concepts, definitions and terms. Although this state of affairs is ideal for the pundits and technicians who benefit from the increased demand for their analytical services, it does not improve understanding of the Government's objectives.

The main function of the medium-term financial strategy is to warn wage bargainers that government policy will not accommodate inflationary pressures. What is required is that the Chancellor select one of the various concepts and call it, with no more fuss, the budget deficit. He should also say that he will eliminate it completely within two or three years and pursue a balanced budget thereafter.

The very simplicity of the balanced budget proposal is its main virtue. People would recognize, in broad terms, what the Government was about and respect it for what it was trying to do.

The central intention of Mr Lawson's Mansion House speech was to alter inflation expectations by stating price stability as a policy goal. It was, in this respect, far more effective than most previous ministerial statements under the Thatcher Government.

In the November economic statement Mr Lawson should follow that success by preparing the ground for a return to a balanced budget. The impact of the announcement will be strengthened if the Chancellor lays down a well-defined timetable.

The author is economics partner of stockbroker, L Messel & Co.

General government financial deficit as % of gnp – gdp

	1979	1980	1981	1982*	1983*	1984*
USA	+0.6	−1.3	−1.0	−3.8	−4.4	−3.9
Japan	−4.8	−4.5	−4.0	−4.1	−3.4	−2.5
Germany	−2.7	−3.2	−4.0	−3.9	−3.7	−3.1
France	−0.7	+0.3	−1.9	−2.6	−3.4	−3.3
UK	−3.2	−3.3	−2.5	−2.0	−2.5	−2.5
Italy	−9.5	−8.0	−11.7	−12.0	−11.6	−12.4
Canada	−1.9	−2.1	−1.2	−5.3	−6.5	−5.7

*Estimates
Source: OECD *Economic Outlook* July 1983

THE TIMES
Coopers & Lybrand

The debate on public investment and economic recovery

It's time to rebuild Britain

The drive to cut public spending has fallen most heavily on capital projects, which are easiest to cut. Everyone agrees this is the wrong way round.

As a result, the proportion of public investment in the national income appears to have plunged.

Can something be done to alter these priorities without simply running into the problems of more public spending and borrowing?

This question may not be at the top of political priorities, but its urgency was demonstrated dramatically yesterday at a debate on public investment and economic recovery sponsored jointly by *The Times* and Coopers & Lybrand, the accountants.

An astonishing array of chairmen and chief executives of banks, to industrial companies and construction groups came to debate the issues with academics and professionals.

Professor Christopher Foster of Coopers & Lybrand Associates set the scene in yesterdays *Times* arguing that public investment is the missing ingredient in the comparison of the present depression with that of the thirties. Then, at this stage of the cycle, growth picked up instead of slowing down – thanks to a big rise in public investment in everything from basic infrastructure to housing.

Would a programme of public works cut unemployment and boost growth or merely lead to more waste? Here is a summary of the debate

MacGregor calls for change of direction

Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of the National Coal Board, told the debate that if the slow decline of the country was to be arrested, we would need a symbolic change of direction.

Before the war, Cunard raised £9m to complete the Queen Mary on Clydeside, and that decision was "totally electrifying" in changing Scotland's mood of depression. "We really need something like that today," he said.

"The government has not got the money to do this without borrowing or without rising inflation or both. Therefore it would seem to me that in this country there must be enough brain power to stimulate the economy without changing the rules of inflation. The correct procedure is to pick out some infrastructure projects that are self-financing."

This was not a new idea, he said. Mr Robert Moses, the architect of the infrastructure round New York, had completed the project without state finance. It was a magnificent piece of financial engineering.

"In the City of London, the financial centre of the world, it should not be beyond the ingenuity of people to harness capital on a similar basis." He believed there were enough examples of self-financing projects around. "We should harness the people and the financial resources that Moses did in the 1930 to help to relieve the tragedy of that time," he said.

Earlier, Mr MacGregor said that the inflation of the 1970s had had more impact on Britain than on any other country. Between 1975 and 1980 increases in unit labour costs were 35 per cent in the United States, 15 per cent in West Germany but costs fell by 1 per cent in Japan.

Britain increase was 78 per cent. "That tells the story; we lost a lot of ground," he said.



Ian MacGregor (left) and Peter Rees: accord on inflation

Investment must not hit money, says Rees

The Government will not finance any public investment programme that threatens to jeopardize its policy of establishing sound money, Mr Peter Rees, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, made clear.

In his contribution to the conference, Mr Rees said that the government regarded privatization as the best means of solving the dilemma posed by alleged shortfall in public investment. Privatization transferred investment decisions from the public to the private sector, where there were penalties for failure, and rewards for success.

Privatization was also the solution which produced the most efficient allocation of resources for investment in the economy as a whole, and did so at the lowest level of interest rates consistent with the governments objectives for inflation.

Mr Rees acknowledged that capital spending in the public sector had fallen as a percentage of gross domestic product in recent years. Between 1973 and 1974 and 1982 and 1983, public sector capital expenditure had risen in cash terms from £6.4 billion to £11.1 billion. This was equivalent to a reduction in cost terms of about 50 per cent.

This needed to be put in context. The decline had occurred during a period of severe shocks to the world economy, resulting in a rapid surge in inflation and two recessionary troughs in economic activity. Over the same period, private sector investment in Britain had also declined in relation to, although much the larger fall had occurred in the public sector.

Mr Rees said it was important to be aware that public sector capital spending meant something different to capital spending in the private sector. United Nations convention had established, for example, that a tanker built for BP counted as capital expenditure, but that an indentical tanker built for the Royal Navy counted as current expenditure.

Privatization and other asset sales had also reduced the published figures for public sector capital spending. Sales of council houses, for example, had reduced the overall capital spending figure last year by more than £2 billion.

Published figures also excluded capital spending by the nationalized industries where it was financed from the industry's own resources. In fact, nationalized industry investment has increased by 43 per cent since 1979-1980, which meant it had been maintained in real terms. This year, the industries' investment would increase by 12 per cent, an increase in real terms.

It was also important, Mr Rees said, to differentiate between different kinds of public sector investment. Prison building, for example, had no easily measurable return, whereas an investment by British Airways in new aircraft would produce rates of return that could be calculated.

Public investment in hospitals and schools also produced a social return that could not be easily measured, where as roads and sewers had an economic return that was very clear.

As a result, choices between different sector investments were inevitably a political rather than an economic decision.

The history of past investment decisions in the public sector was far from reassuring. Power stations had been built, for example, but not used, and oil rig facilities had been constructed which never built any oil rigs.

Given the lamentable outcome of so many plausible investment proposals over the years, he said, the government was right to examine any new plans "with healthy scepticism".

Extra capital spending could only be financed by government via higher taxation, savings on current spending, or by higher borrowing. Higher taxation was unacceptable to the government. Reducing the current expenditure was superficially attractive, and the government had made great strides, for example in reducing civil service numbers, but there were no easy options in education, health, social security, defence, and law and order.

It was by no means clear that spending on hospital building was always a better use of money than spending directly on staff and services, and capital spending tended to lead to higher current spending in later years as well.

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

Authorized Unit Trusts

1982/83 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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The debate on public investment and enconomic recovery

THE TIMES Coopers &Lybrand

Borrowing to invest 'will not cut jobless'

"Most people now would agree that there needs to be control of the money supply in order to hold down inflation", Patrick Minford, Professor of Applied Economics at the University of Liverpool, told the conference.

"More disputed is the idea that in order to control the money supply, it is necessary to control the budget deficit which in practice we define as the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement.

"The suggestion before us today is that public investment in infrastructure be raised and financed by borrowing (so raising the PSBR) and that this will reduce unemployment, besides giving us productive social capital.

"When the government borrows, it borrows from one group of people on the basis that future general taxpayers will pay then back. It is conceivable that the expenditure for which the government borrows will generate a commercial return or savings on future expenditure sufficient to avoid raising future taxes.

"But expenditure in the public sector is subject to political pressures which make commercial operation extremely difficult; furthermore, even if the project is truly commercial the same pressures will obtain indirectly to divert the revenues generated into additional expenditures in other areas.

"So public expenditure financed by borrowing will require future taxation. To say that the same investment undertaken by the private sector would generate a commercial return is to miss the point; the fact that the taxpayer is guaranteeing the expenditure removes this commercial status.

"The question that confronts the lender asked to buy the government bonds is perennial: will I be cheated? No government likes to raise taxes and it is tempting to default on the bonds. Explicit default carries large penalties, but there is a convenient form of implicit default: inflation by printing money (or 'monetization'), instead of raising taxes.

Patrick Minford: higher taxes not the answer.

"As governments borrow more, so the interest rate on debt tends to rise, and the burden on future taxpayers rises too; the political pressures for monetization grow. As the pressures grow, lenders become still more uneasy and require a still larger interest premium.

"Two things follow: a rise in the PSBR without an accompanying rise in the money supply can only be temporary; and even a temporary rise in borrowing will cause a rise in interest rates, unless market confidence is rock solid that it is temporary and that it will not lead to monetization.

"Suppose that for three years the PSBR is raised by £6 billion a year, this will be borrowed, the money supply targets will be held to as in the medium term financial strategy, and the loan proceeds (net of interest) will be spent on infrastructure.

"After the three years the intention is to raise taxes to pay off the interest on the loans (plus the maintenance on the new infrastructure) and the PSBR is to revert to what it would have been without the programme.

"We can examine three possible ways in which the programme could be thought to reduce unemployment: It increases demand in the economy and so demand for labour; it increases business profitability by lowering costs and so labour demand; it increases the labour-intensiveness of the economy and so labour demand.

"Output will rise for the duration of the programme and extra jobs would be created for that duration also. The programme over, foreign debt would be higher, output would fall back to below where it was before as the economy slowly pays that debt off

In short, the programme would temporarily reduce unemployment by shifting expenditure, output and employment inot the present out of the future. There would be no permanent effect on unemployment.

Better and more infrastructure should lower business costs. This, ceteris paribus, would increase the profitability of employing extra labour and raise labour demand at any given real wage. Employment would rise.

But taxes will have to rise after the programme to pay for the interest on the loans as well as the maintenance costs. These will raise business costs.

In effect, business costs and unemployment may rise or fall depending on how efficiently the taxes are raised and on the quality of the new infrastructure.

Case for Severn Barrage scheme

The principal economic value of the Severn Barrage would be to generate electricity, Dr Tom Shaw, of the Severn Tidal Power Group, told the debate.

Several schemes have been considered over the past 80 years, but in 1981 the Severn Barrage committee concluded that the project was practicable and recommended a detailed scheme similar to the Rance tidal power station project in Brittany, inaugurated 17 years ago.

The Severn Barrage would be equivalent to two large power stations, generating 6 per cent of the present national output. It would diversify power supplies, use a renewable and predictable source of energy and have a very long life.

Construction could take up to 12 years, but the first power might be generated after seven or eight years.

The project would cost an estimated £5.6 billion at December 1980 prices.

The five-firm Severn Tidal Power Group consortium has now started a study to find out if the barrage could be privately financed. The consortium hopes to report to the Department of Energy, which is helping to finance the study, within 12 months.

But, said Dr Shaw, the barrage would have benefits apart from generating electricity. It could also help shipping, industry, commerce, inland communications, tourism and recreation.

Why we need a Channel tunnel

Professor Ken Groves, chief executive of EuroRoute and director of the Constructional Steel Research and Development Organisation, spoke about the Channel Tunnel.

He said: "The proximity of wealthy European market and the ability to get there more cheaply and quickly are the prime considerations in weighing the case for a Channel link.

"There has been too much talk about whether we need a Channel Tunnel and if so of what dimension or perhaps a bridge if it could be built. There has been too little discussion about why we need a link and what form of traffic it should serve. Only when we are agreed on this can an appropriate civil engineering solution be devised.

He said a growing volume of British exports go to Europe which takes over 50 per cent of our trade. "In 1972, we exported £4,200m worth of goods across the Channel. In 1980 this had risen to £28,900m a sevenfold increase." The increase in trade had caused unitized freight to grow from 6.5 million tonnes in 1971 to 18 million tonnes in 1980. But the important point was that within the figure, road haulage had increased from 2.7 million to 12.0 million tonnes in a decade.

Three groups of schemes had been submitted to the French and British governments by consortiums interesed in participating in their construction. "These are railway tunnels, either single or double track with and without the ability to carry road vehicles on trains. Large road only suspension bridges of spans greater than those ever built before over estuaries, and the EuroRoute bridge and tunnel scheme for road and rail traffic.

"The latter is the most comprehensive scheme, engineered and costed out by Mott Hay and Anderson with the contractors at between £4.06 billion and £4.40 billion at January, 1983 prices.

Construction could start in 1985 and be completed in 1992.

There would be four lanes of traffic.

Prof Groves pointed out that although the case for EuroRoute was a commercial one, there were other benefits. One hundred thousand jobs would be created in Europe by building the crossing. About 53,000 of these would be directly related to the construction, the remainder being generated by the multiplier effect of increased spending.

One might assume 50 per cent of the jobs would be in Britain.

Dual reasons for prison investment

Mr Christopher Train, the director general of the Prison Service, spoke about prison building.

He said one might argue the case for prison building on economic grounds, "in terms for example of the role of the capital investment it involves in stimulating economic recovery".

But that he said, was an incidental benefit and not the primary purpose.

Mr Train said: "There are about 120 penal establishments in England and Wales. They do not form a single system but a series of part separate, part overlapping systems."

All the 9 country houses, he said, had accommodation for 150 or fewer, and several of the camps were sub-economic in size. Rationalization here was highly desirable if proper use was to be made of scarce manpower and other resources.

The second important point is our total dependence on the obsolete Victorian estate, not just in terms of housing the majority of inmates – 25,000 out of 43,500 – but also of taking the whole of the current 5,000 excess of population over certified accommodation.

Mr Train continued: Some argue that the real solution to the problem of prison conditions lies in penal policy, rather than capital investment: in other words that action should be taken on the demand, rather than the supply, side.

Talking about the new prison building programme, he said that it woud involve additional construction expenditure of about £170m, with the private construction industry doing that work also.

A prison brings considerable economic benefit to the surrounding community. With allowances and the substantial amounts of overtime worked throughout most of the prison service, a basic grade prison officer earns about £10,000 a year. That means that even a medium sized establishment is likely to generate between £60,00 and £70,000 a week of spending power on the part of staff.

It is, I think, axiomatic that so central an aspect of the machinery of the state as the adminsitration of its penal system should not be conducted by a private agency.

"To that extent, it is inevitable that the goverment has the paramount interest in securing adequate provision of prison places.

Money for roads could help stop city decay

Society faces choices in inner city areas especially London, Mr Terrel Wyatt, chairman of Costain, told the symposium.

Either we provide the traffic arteries, or inner city areas will decay. Transport of goods and people are as important to a city as a supply of blood to parts of the body. Without it, gangrene sets in, he said.

What was needed in London and elsewhere sound finance which required that soundly-invested taxpayers money to meet the needs of society was not thrown away, as in overmanning in the Government's own services; private sector finance for urban roads where approppriate; and imaginative design solutions, avoiding the damage done in the past by roads like Westway in West London.

The situation in London, with the greatest concentration of population and the greatest need for roads, was a scandal, Mr Wyatt said.

While public transport and traffic management should make the greatest possible contribution, there was still a need for "sensitive and imaginative" new roads, to quote the recent White Paper.

Without these roads, inner city decline would continue, while growth industries were attracted to good communication links like the M4 western corridor, and the M25 orbital motorway, particularly near the intersections.

"The need is for political will", Mr Wyatt said. "Our political institutions and administration are there to serve society. They fail society because the time perspective of a four to five year Parliament is too short."

Call for development agency to take risks

Mr Allen Sykes, a director of Willis Faber, said that dramatic organizational and political changes would have to occur before such projects as a Severn tunnel became feasible.

Given the present political and organizational obstacles it would be years before any project such as the tunnel could get through the planning process by which time it would be years too late to make any contribution to the present recession.

One possible solution would be to set up a new vehicle such as a development agency with extensive powers and the opportunities to take the risks.

Mr E P Beck, chairman of John Mowlem, said that the construction industry had been exploring ways of joint building between the public and private sectors. But it had found Treasury flexibility had been a big obstacle to getting something done.

Mr Willem Buiter, Professor of Economics at the London School of Economics, said that "live now, pay later" was not necessarily a recipe for distaster, "as long as you are prepared to pay later". He said that Britain was held back by antiquated Victorian capital equipment.

Mr Andrew Britton, the director of the National Institute of Economic and Social Research, said that any project should be undertaken on its merits, which might not necessarily be monetary.

Cooperation needed to succeed in new projects

Mr Brandon Gough, senior partner of Coopers and Lybrand, concluding the debate, said: "From the projects described today it is possible to distinguish three categories of investment project. There are those, such as prison building, clearly only likely to be suitable for public investment, whatever the theoretically possible role of leaseback schemes may be.

"At the other extreme there are schemes, from which there are clearly identifiable income streams and which should probably be left to the private sector to sink or swim on their financial merits.

"However, there is an important intermediate category of projects which presents difficulties for both the public and private sectors. They involve vast sums of money; they are enmeshed in the complexities of the regulatory and planning framework; and they require long lead times before returns are produced.

"This kind of scheme needs careful commercial assessment and should be managed and controlled in such a way that there are clear penalties for failure. Unfortunately, the public sector has an unhappy record in identifying, managing and controlling such schemes."

Mr Gough said that the schemes require the cooperative effort of the private sector and Government.

He said that a new institutional framework would be needed, and proposed, the establishment of an institution straddling the public and private sectors, appraising the controlling projects, channelling funds and ensuring that risks were fairly matched by potential reward.

It would be a means of channelling private sector funds and management disciplines to major projects, and ensuring that government backing is adequately rewarded. And it should as, far as possible, remove "the dead hand of general public expenditure restraint and the Public Sector borrowing requirement from much needed capital investment which promises good returns to those who finance it and to the nation as a whole".

New Young brewery pays off

Young and Co's Brewery
Half-year to 30.9.83
Pretax profit £1.6m (£1.2m)
Turnover £16.2m (£15.4m)
Net interim dividend 2.5p (2p)
Share price 280p, up 5p

Like other brewers, Young and Co's Brewery was dismayed that the good summer did not have such an uplifting effect on sales as expected.

But the benefits of the new brewery in south-west London and the new team of young managers helped to increase profits by 30 per cent, despite a 5.9 per cent fall in volume sales.

Young is particularly sensitive to summer weather as many of its customers go abroad for their holidays. Further benefits from the new brewery – the contractors only left two weeks ago – will continue to arise in the second half.

Although Young is famed for its traditional beers, there has been a substantial shift towards higher lager sales. During the first six months, these increased by 8.9 per cent, with every sign of the trend continuing.

A second big contributor to the good results was the changeover to managed pubs in place of tenancies.

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK ● edited by Michael Prest

City unimpressed as HAT raises profits 19%

HAT Group
Half-year to 31.8.83
Pretax profit £3.9m (3.3m)
Stated earnings 3.75p (3.54p)
Turnover £80m (£61.5m)
Net interim dividend 1.65p (1.5p)
Share price 111p Yield 4.2%
Dividend payable 28.2.84

Perhaps the best illustration of City attitudes to the widely diversified HAT Group is that an 18.7 per cent increase in pretax profits caused a 7p fall in the share price to 111p.

That illustration goes some way to explaining the caution that should be exercised over a share that has reached near glamour status levels.

Over the last five years, both turnover and growth have gorwn dymanically. Turnover has risen from £64m in 1978 to an expected £160m this year and pretax profits from £2.1m to an expected £7.8m.

Much of that growth is owed to the vision and work of its young chairman Mr David Telling. His vision of the group's future sees that growth being projected into three major areas.

In Britain the painting, building materials and building service side coupled with cleaning can be combined to offer a full maintenance contract to leading blue chip companies.

A management subsidiary will then hire out all of HAT's services to offer a service which handles all building maintenance and cleaning.

Second, in the US, an infrastructure can be built up which can effectively match the British operations.

Third, he sees the Far East operations, where HAT already has the Shell/Brunei contract to paint literally hundreds of drilling rigs, expanding so that British expertise is employed by the big British corporations operating in the area.

But Mr Telling would be the first to admit that even after last summer's £14.5m rights issue, HAT has nowhere near enough money to finance such an expansion.

Yet that expansion is well under way. HAT already works for BP, which is operating offshore from China. The US operations are growing quickly, and the all-encompassing service to companies in Britian looks feasible after winning a contract from IBM.

So can HAT group, where the Telling family holds 10 per cent, finance that expansion without a takeover?

Sketchley

SKETCHLEY
Half-year to 30.9.83
Pretax profit £5.7m (4.4m)
Stated earnings 16.1p (12.1p)
Turnover £49m (35.6m)
Net interim/dividend 4.1p (3.6)
Share price 418, up 7p. Yield 4.1%
Dividend payable 15.12.83

Sketchley, the industrial workwear, linen hire and dry-cleaning group has made a point of keeping its head down in the recent washtub battles. But it has been seriously affected by the outcome. The Office of Fair Trading, by refusing the cleaning groups permission to expand by acquisition, has virtually forced them into seeking expansion abroad.

And for both Pritchard and Sketchley that has meant moving into the USA. Sketchley, fortunately, has so far done well

American operations, in just 18 months, account for virtually a third of the currently reported pretax profits which are up by 30 per cent.

But it would be a serious misjudgment to expect the same growth for the second half. Even the company's newly appointed managing director, Mr Charles Wenham, cannot be drawn on the subject.

The British side of the business looks risky. Unemployment means cutbacks on workwear, Sketchley still has not won any big hospital contract – and trading margins are getting tighter.

Mr Wenham faces an uncertain future and much is being laid upon his shoulders.

GEI

GEI International
Half-year to 30.9.83
Pretax profit £825,000 (£740,000)
Stated earnings 1.2p (1.1p)
Turnover £29.8m (£26.4m)
Net interim dividend 1.76p (1.76p)
Share price 67p (up 10p) Yield
Dividend payable 20.1.84 11.3 per cent

Small companies may bounce back more quickly than bigger ones after the recession, and GEI, the engineering and packaging machinery group, has managed to push pretax profits up by 11.5 per cent. But the figures are still a long way short of those achieved in the heady days of the late 1970s, and Cox Denholm, now included in the profits, remains a legal engima.

At 13 per cent, the somewhat faster rise in turnover points to fatter order books. But it also indicates how tough competition remains. One consequence of lower industrial demand and higher interest rates is that companies do not place orders so far into the future as they once did. Nevertheless, the volume of orders does appear to be rising.

The engineering side has benefited from the acquisition in April of Metramatic, without which profits might have been lower, and the Barlow and Chidlaw operations, which were losing money, have been transferred to Allspeeds Holdings.

Although cash reserves have fallen from the almost £8m in the year-end balance sheet, a faster decline in interest rates and stemming some losses have produced a net interest inflow. If progress is maintained shareholders might be lucky enough to see the final dividend slightly increased over last year's 3.555p net.

Car sales lift Godfrey Davis profit

GODFREY DAVIS (HOLDINGS)
Half-year to 30.9.83
Pretax profit £1.9m (£1.3m)
Stated earnings 6.4p (3.3p)
Turnover £59.7m (£45.8m)
Net interim dividend paid on increased capital 1.5p (1.5p)
Share price 87p, up 2p
Dividend payable 3.1.84

The big increase in car sales in the first six months helped Godfrey Davis (Holdings) Ford main dealerships contribute substantially higher profits to the group.

Car sales were up 27 per cent by volume, while the contract hire side of the motor business is now more stable.

New contract hire business is being financed directly by Godfrey Davis instead of by Ford, which gives the company substantial tax advantages and hs reduced the rate of the first half to 33.3 per cent. About 2,000 vehicles are still to be run off under the old scheme so more benefits are still to come.

The motor dealerships benefited greatly from the exceptionally high level of new cars sold with A-plates in August, but Mr Cecil Redfern, the chairman, says sales would have been up even without this boost.

The motor business contributes about 55 per cent of profits

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

Perth (Reuter) Wigmores now holds a total of 2.5 million Broken Hill Property Company shares after market purchases at an average cost of A$12.38 (£8.62) each since the end of its tender offer which garnered 792,000 shares, the chairman, Mr Robert Holmes A Court said yesterday.

At yesterday's closing BHP price of A$12.80, the stake is worth A$32m.

Mr Holmes A Court said Wigmores would change its name to Bell Resources.

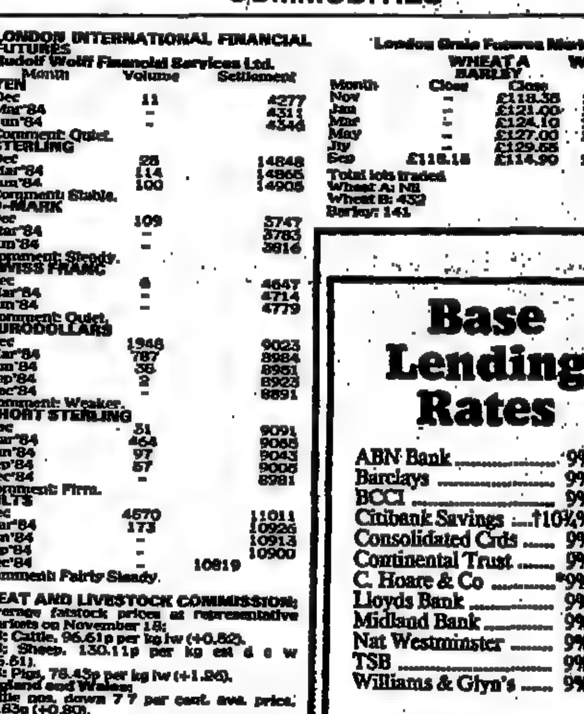
J W Spear and Sons
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax loss £159,000 (£489,000)
Stated loss 4.3p (11.8p)
Net interim dividend nil

London Prudential Investment Trust
Half-year to 31.10.83
Net earnings £212,000 (£167,000)
Stated earnings 3.54p (2.79p)
Net asset value 216.8p (161.1p)
Net interim dividend 2.25p (same)

Somic
Half-year to 30.9.83
Pretax profit £112,000 (loss £22,800)
Stated earnings 2.7p (loss 1.144p)
Turnover £1.3m (£1.4m)
Net interim dividend 1p (nil)

Scottish National Trust
Year to 30.9.83
Gross revenue £5.9m (£5.3m)
Stated earnings 4.31p (3.83p)
Net asset value 224.6p (154.9p)
Total dividend 3.9p (3.65p)

COMMODITIES



LONDON INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL FUTURES
Rudolf Wolff Financial Services Ltd.

Month	Volume	Settlement
YEN		
Dec	11	4277
Mar'84	-	4311
Jun'84	-	4346
Comment: Quiet.		
STERLING		
Dec	28	14848
Mar'84	114	14865
Jun'84	100	14905
Comment: Stable.		
D-MARK		
Dec	109	3747
Mar'84	-	3783
Jun'84	-	3816
Comment: Steady.		
SWISS FRANC		
Dec	6	4647
Mar'84	-	4714
Jun'84	-	4779
Comment: Quiet.		
EURODOLLARS		
Dec	1948	9023
Mar'84	787	8984
Jun'84	38	8951
Sep'84	2	8923
Dec'84	-	8891
Comment: Weaker.		
SHORT STERLING		
Dec	31	9091
Mar'84	464	9065
Jun'84	97	9043
Sep'84	57	9005
Dec'84	-	8981
Comment: Firm.		
GILTS		
Dec	4570	11011
Mar'84	173	10926
Jun'84	-	10913
Sep'84	-	10900
Dec'84	-	10819
Comment: Fairly Steady.		

MEAT AND LIVESTOCK COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on November 15:
GB: Cattle, 96.61p per kg lw (+0.82).
GB: Sheep, 130.11p per kg est d c w (+6.61).
GB: Pigs, 78.43p per kg lw (+1.26).
England and Wales:
Cattle nos. down 7.7 per cent. ave. price, 95.83p (+0.80).
Sheep nos. down 11.7 per cent. ave. price, 130.63p (+6.63).
Pig nos. down 2.4 per cent. ave. price, 78.11p (+1.39).
Scotland:
Cattle nos. down 4.1 per cent. ave. price, 99.58p (–0.44).
Sheep nos. down 13.1 per cent. ave. price, 128.52p (+6.13).
Pig nos. up 2.3 per cent. ave. price. 78.21p +0.01).

London Grain Futures Market

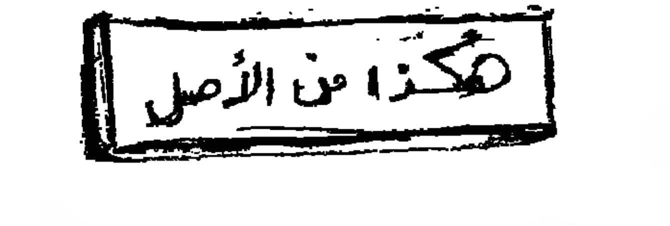
Month	WHEAT A Close	BARLEY Close	WHEAT B Close
Nov	-	£118.35	117.75
Jan	-	£121.00	119.90
Mar	-	£124.10	123.00
May	-	£127.00	125.00
Jly	-	£129.55	-
Sep	£116.15	£114.90	111.90

Total lots traded
Wheat A: Nil
Wheat B: 432
Barley: 141

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9%
Barclays	9%
BCCI	9%
Citibank Savings	†10¾%
Consolidated Crds	9%
Continental Trust	9%
C. Hoare & Co	*9%
Lloyds Bank	9%
Midland Bank	9%
Nat Westminster	9%
TSB	9%
Williams & Glyn's	9%

† Mortgage Base Rate.
* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 6¾% £10,000 up to £50,000, 6¾% £50,000 and over, 7¼%.



MARKET REPORT ● by Derek Pain

Bid talk lifts Hill Samuel

ACCOUNT DAYS: Bog'a, Monday. Dealings end, Nov 25. Contango Day, Nov 28. Settlement Day, Dec 5

Will Hill Samuel, the diversified merchant banking group, be the next City institution to get embroiled in the flurry of take over activity which is mesmerising the financial community?

According to stock market speculation yesterday an overseas group is busy building up a shareholding in the company which more than a decade ago almost merged with a then powerful force called Slater Walker.

Hill Samuel shares advanced a further 10p to a highest ever 296p as the gossips predicted a bid.

The company dismissed the stock market speculation. There was, it maintained, no evidence of any share stake being amassed and no approach had been received. And, for good measure, tha bankers declared that it was not involved in any talks with stockbrokers or stockjobbers and was merely "keeping a variety of options open".

Mr Christopher Castleman, the chief executive who is responsible for much of the group's recent profits growth, was overseas and Sir Robert Clark, chairman, was also unavailable.

Last week Hill Samuel reported interim net profits of £10.8m against £9.66m. After the recent progress this performance disappointed the market.

Will the Breengreen cleaning group bother to hold on to the 7.2 per cent shareholding it acquired in Sunlight Services during the fiercely contested bid battle? Mr. David Evans, chairman, says it will but the market thinks Breengreen's cash needs may tempt him to change his mind.

But, after the Vickers da Costa, Akroyd and Smithers and Charterhouse deals, Hill Samuel was not the only financial share under intense speculation. Merchant bankers **Brown Shipley**, **Kleinworth Benson** and **Schroders** were firm as buyers played the spot the next to go game.

In a day of bid activity it was not just the financial section which attracted attention. Sugar group **Tate and Lyle**, up 12p on Monday, advanced a further 12p to a 380p peak on suggestions that Hanson Trust had grown tired of stalking London Brick and had turned its thoughts to the Mr Cube business.

Tate and Lyle said it never commented on market talk and Hanson did not appear to want to say anything.

After a mixed, indecisive day which failed to produce any firm pattern, shares, as measured by the FT 30 Share Index, ended maringally lower. Gilts, after their recent strength, succumbed to profit taking, suffering falls of up to £½.

BOC Group, fell 3p to 234p in early trading on suggestions that 20m shares were on offer. Later the price regained an unchanged position.

Molins, makers of cigarette machinery, gained 7p to 109p after a stockbroker lunch. **Logica**, the software house, continued its progress, gaining a further 12p to 265p. Behind the latest advance is the group's Hongkong Stock Exchange deal.

Intriguing times at London and Liverpool Trust, the office equipment and video group. Stock market suggestions that the group is up for sale are denied by Mr Jeffrey Bonus, chief executive. "We are not hawking ourselves around", he declared. HAT Group, the painters and plumbers, said to be interested has said it is not bidding. Yesterday LLT shares, 350p earlier this year, fell 1p to 45p.

Tea shares, such as **Eastern Produce** and **Crosby House**, reflected the bumper auction prices. And **Atlantic Resources**, the leading Irish oil stock, made further progress. However, poor little **Kenmare** almost halved to 7p on the news that its off-shore interests were not up to even the more subdued hopes.

Aspinall Holdings, yesterday's spectacular newcomer, touched 171p, up 8p but two of Asil Nadir's stocks – **Polly Peck** and **Cornell** – lost ground on fears that their Middle Eastern mineral water operations could face some fierce competition.

Vague bid talk stirred **Metal Closures** into an 8p gain to 129p and another to encounter bid speculation the **Scapa Group**, although the imminence of interim figures also helped the shares reach 290p (up 8p).

With **Reed International** shares so strong following the announcement of its propsed Mirror Group Newspapers flotation, there are growing hopes that **S. Pearson** could be tempted to demerge the *Financial Times*. Such thoughts spurred Pearson shares 10p higher to 395p.

British and Commonwealth, the shipping group, came in for an after hours run, gaining 40p to 908p. The related **Caledonian Investments** finished 45p strong at 808p.

WALL STREET

PRICES & COMMENT

THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

RECENT ISSUES

BRITISH FUNDS

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A – B

C – E

F – H

I – N

O – S

T – Z

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

SHIPPING

MINES

OIL

PROPERTY

PLANTATIONS

MISCELLANEOUS

UNLISTED SECURITIES



Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) November 15	Market rates (close) November 15	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.4820-1.4890	$1.4850-1.4860	0.04-0.09c disc	0.22-0.27c disc
Montreal	$1.8320-1.8390	$1.8355-1.8365	2c prem-8c disc	0.08-0.18c disc
Amsterdam	4.44-4.47fl	4.45-4.46fl	1½-¾c prem	3½-2¾c prem
Brussels	80.50-81.00f	80.75-80.85f	7c prem-3c disc	2-12c disc
Copenhagen	14.28-14.35k	14.31-14.32k	75-180ore disc	485-520ore disc
Dublin	1.2730-1.2785p	1.2765-1.2775p	25-35p disc	90-100p disc
Frankfurt	3.96½-3.98½m	3.97½-3.98½m	1¼-¾pf prem	3¼-2¾pf prem
Lisbon	188.00-189.50e	188.75-189.25e	150-385c disc	500-1000c disc
Madrid	227.00-229.80p	229.30-229.50p	225-280c disc	725-805c disc
Milan	2399.50-2413.00lr	2405-2407lr	14-16lr disc	46-49lr disc
Oslo	10.99-11.08k	11.05-11.06k	355-425ore prem	1040-1120ore disc
Paris	12.06-12.12f	12.08½-12.09½f	2¾-3¾c disc	11-12¾c disc
Stockholm	11.69-11.75k	11.72-11.73k	255-310ore disc	735-800ore disc
Tokyo	347¾-350¼y	347¾-348¾y	0.95-0.80y prem	2.45-2.25y prem
Vienna	27.90-28.10sch	27.95-28.00sch	8-4gro prem	22-18gro prem
Zurich	3.19¾-3.23¾f	3.20¾-3.21¾f	1¾-1¼c prem	4¾-3¾c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975 was down 0.1 at 83.3.

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 9%

Discount Mkt Loans %
Overnight: High 9¼ Low 8

Week Fixed: 9⅛-9

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	8^{31}/32	2 months	8^{15}/16
3 months	8^{27}/32	3 months	8^{13}/16

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

1 month	9^{1}/32-9	1 month	9^{21}/32
2 months	8^{31}/32-8^{29}/32	2 months	9^{9}/16
3 months	8⅞-8^{27}/32	3 months	9½
6 months	8^{25}/32-8¾	6 months	9^{13}/32

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	9⅝-9½	7 months	9½-9¼
2 months	9⅝-9½	8 months	9½-9¼
3 months	9½-9⅜	9 months	9⅝-9½
4 months	9½-9⅜	10 months	9⅝-9½
5 months	9½-9⅜	11 months	9¾-9½
6 months	9½-9¼	12 months	9¾-9½

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	9^{3}/16-9^{3}/32	6 months	9^{7}/32-9^{5}/32
3 months	9^{5}/16-9^{3}/32	12 months	9^{11}/32-9^{5}/16

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	9	3 months	9¼
7 days	9	6 months	9^{5}/16
1 month	9⅛	1 year	9⅜

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight Open 9¼ Close 8

1 week	9^{3}/16-9^{1}/16	6 months	9^{7}/16-9^{5}/16
1 month	9^{7}/32-9^{5}/32	9 months	9⅝-9½
3 months	9^{5}/16-9¼	12 months	9¾-9⅝

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate %)
3 months 9^{5}/16 6 months 9^{7}/16

Finance House Base Rate 10%

Other Markets

Australia	1.6030-1.6180
Bahrein	0.5580-0.5610
Finland	8.4785-8.5185
Greece	141.25-143.25
Hongkong	11.5750-11.6250
Iran	n.a.
Kuwait	0.4315-0.4345
Malaysia	3.46-3.49
Mexico	230-255
New Zealand	2.2365-2.2565
Saudi Arabia	5.15-5.18
Singpore	3.1470-3.1770
South Africa	1.7360-1.7530

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.1627-1.1637
† Canada	1.2361-1.2364
Netherlands	2.9955-2.9965
Belgium	54.36-54.40
Denmark	9.6450-9.6480
West Germany	2.6765-2.6775
Portugal	126.75-127.75
Spain	154.40-154.50
Italy	16.1950-16.2050
Norway	7.4470-7.4500
France	8.1400-8.1430
Sweden	7.8960-7.8990
Japan	234.30-234.40
Austria	18.8350-18.8450
Switzerland	2.1625-2.1635

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 : US $0.8089-0.8092

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 9-10; seven days, 9¼-9⅛; one month, 9^{7}/16-9^{5}/16; three months, 9¾-9⅝; six months, 9⅞-10.

Gold

Gold fixed: am. $383.25 (an ounce); pm. $383.25 close. $382.75-383.50 (£257.50-258.00).
Krugerrand* (per coin): $394.50-396.00 (£265.50-266.50).
Sovereigns* (new): $89.75-90.75 (£60.50-61.00).
* Excludes VAT

UK scores badly on small-firm climate

Britain has one of the least favourable climates for small businesses. This is the conclusion of a survey of 10 European countries organized by the United Kingdom committee for the European Year of the Small and Medium Sized Enterprise.

Only Italy fared worse than Britain. West Germany offered the best business climate.

Britain was bottom of the league for labour factors, largely because of low productivity, and for industrial and commercial premises, because of cost. The costs of factory and office space in Britain were more than twice as high than in Belgium, which headed the league on premises.

Britain was also, more surprisingly, at the bottom of the league for bringing in legislation that actively discriminated in favour of small business. Germany and France topped the list.

But Britain's many tax-based initiatives to help small businesses showed up clearly when the taxation situation in the 10 countries was compared: Britain topped the league, with Belgium bottom.

In availability of capital and credit, Britain was seventh. West Germany was first, followed by Greece.

1 West Germany
2 Greece
3 France
4 Netherlands
5 Denmark
6 Belgium
7 Luxembourg
8 Irish Republic
9 United Kingdom
10 Italy

Source: EYSME assessment committee on basis of EIU survey.

In the economic activity league, Britain was ninth, ahead of Belgium. The Irish Republic was rated best, followed by The Netherlands, Denmark, Greece, France, Italy, Germany and Luxembourg. The big factor telling against Britain was low growth in the economy.

On discriminatory legislation, Britain earned black marks for lack of effective competition laws. The laws protected smaller businesses, especially retailers. Disclosure rules for companies also compared poorly with the practice in other countries in terms of helping small businesses to operate.

Only the first conclusions of the survey were published yesterday. A detailed analysis, by the Economist Intelligence Unit, will be issued next month.

Charterhall seeks £7.9m for Forties venture

By Jonathan Clare

Charterhall, a small oil company, is asking its shareholders for £7.9m to pay for the stake it successfully tendered for last week in the Forties Field.

The tender, accepted by BP Oil Development, gives the company a direct interest in the established Forties Field via a single unit equivalent to 0.25 per cent of the field for £7.5m.

The Forties stake will increase Charterhall's reserves by 1.8 million barrels and is expected to generate income for the next 10 years. It will complement the company's most important asset, the stake in the Buchan oilfield which is said to be one of the most profitable in the North Sea.

The Buchan development costs were repaid to BP earlier this year so Charterhall now receives the full benefit of the 3.84 per cent net production income.

An extensive offshore drilling programme planned for next year together with onshore exploration in Britain will provide relief from petroleum revenue tax and corporation tax. This tax relief will increase the benefits derived from the new Forties stake.

The terms of the rights issue are three shares for every 10 held at 62p. The share price fell 5p to 73p on the announcement.

Charterall has a portfolio of undrilled and partially unexplored acreage in other areas which, it says, has potential for providing further growth and adding to reserves. A well is now being drilled in the non-Buchan area of block 21/1A in the north Sea with results expected early next year.

The city expects a substantial improvement in Charterall's results in the current year. Last year – to end June 1983 – it made profits of £207,000 against a loss of £227,000 largely from income from the Buchan stake received since mid-May.

Bank names chief for International Division

National Westminster Bank: Mr Roy Haines has become treasurer and assistant general manager of the International Banking division. He succeeds Mr Bill Batt who retires next March. Mr Ron Porter has been appinted deputy treasurer.

Bank of Scotland: Mr Thomas Bennie, divisional general manager, international division, has been made a joint general manager. He succeeds Mr John F. Wilson, who retires nex May. Mr Peter Burt, an assistant gereral manager, international division, has been appointed divisional general manager, with effect from February 1.

The Association of Corporate Trustees: Mr E. J. Josland of the Prudential Assurance Company, has been elected chairman.

AMI Hospital: Mr E. J. C. Album has become chairman.

G. T. Management: Mr Anthony Littlejohn has joined the board as finance and administration director.

Slough Estates: Mr William J. Baker and Mr Roger W. Carey will become executives directors on December 1.

APPOINTMENTS

Plessey Electronic Systems Research: Dr F. G. Marshall has been appointed managing director.

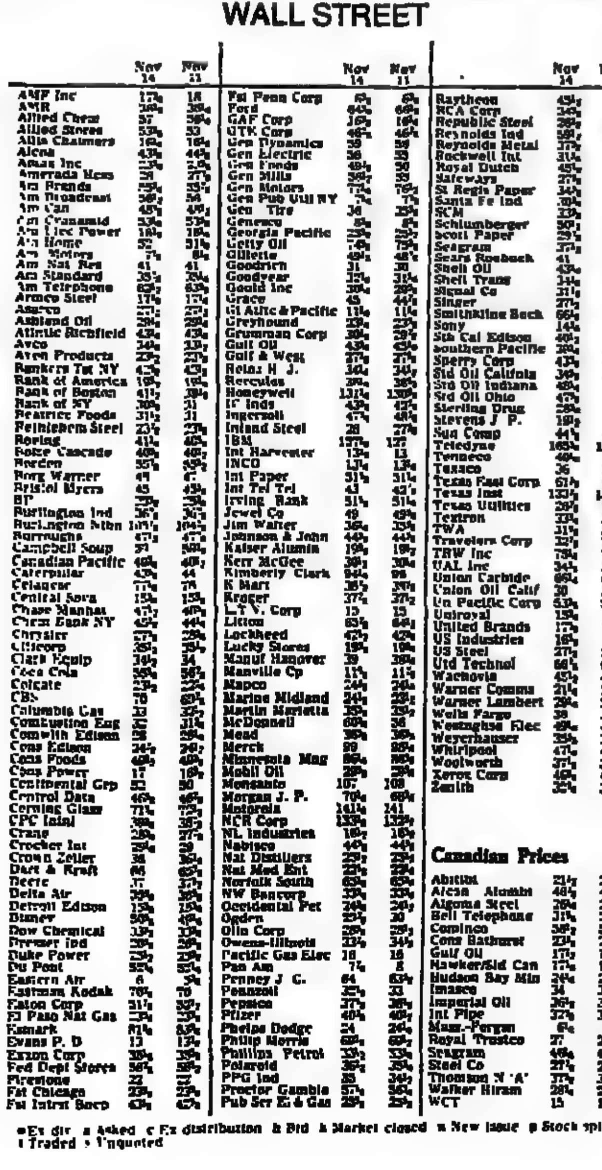
Shirespell: The board of Shirespell which recently acquired Ellerman Lines have appointed Lord Matthews, chairman and chief executive of Fleet Holdings, as non-executive chairman.

Office Cleaning Services: Mr Eric Mercer is joining the board. Until taking up this new appointment in January, Mr Mercer will continue as director of New Century Cleaning.

Wise Speke: Mr A. S. Clowes, formerly a senior partner of Sheppards and Chase has joined Wise, Speke & Company as a consultant.

General Freight: Mr John Mace has become operations director. Mr W. G. Byrnes, who is also chairman of GFI has become managing director. Mr Doug Parris, will be responsible for the fleet and chartering operations.

WALL STREET



CRICKET: 'SPECIAL BULLETIN' SENT TO MEMBERS

Yorkshire committee put forward their side of the Boycott argument

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

The stench of dirty laundry came wafting out of Yorkshire against yesterday when the committee issued a statement to their 10,000 members asking them to support the sacking of Geoffrey Boycott. With the cricket world as a whole yearning for some way to be found in which Boycott should play out his last few active years with Yorkshire (he is 43), the committee, in spite of having engaged him for the last 22 years, can find nothing to say in his favour.

In a "special bulletin" they say:

a) that he is known to have made approaches to other counties to establish a basis on which he might play for them.

b) that the club has received, in 1983 alone, a number of written and verbal complaints about Boycott's attitude.

c) that the committee are not motivated by malice; indeed, on four previous occasions they could have ened Boycott's contract. These include a television interview with Michael Parkinson five years ago when Boycott was censured for making unauthorized remarks; delays and difficulties in coming to contractua terms; an independent inquiry vefore the 1982 season which recommended that Boycott's contract should be ended; and "continual controversy and turmoil".

The apparent contradiction that Boycott should have been dismissed so soon after being granted a testimonial for 1984 is accounted for by the fact the "he has played continuously for Yorkshire in he 10 years since his first benefit was granted and that suuccessful testimonials take a lot of planning".

After that, the committee say, soundings were taken as to Boycott's future plans. "He wished to continue playing beyond 1984. He hoped to regain his England place when the TCCB ban expires in 1985. One more year was not enough. Before the October 3 decision, when the committee first decided not to renew his ontract, he had not suggested he would be prepared to play for his testimonial season only. Between October 3 and 18, when the committee reaffirmed their decision, Boycott indicated that he would be willing to retire at the end of the 1984 season."

Boycott: huge following.

The support of Bill Frindall, a statistician, has been enlisted to show that in recent years Yorkshire have drawn 70 per cent of the matches in which Boycott has played against 46 per cent in which he has not played. But how often may Boycott have saved Yorkshire from defeat, or, had there been two or three Boycotts, how many more matches might Yorkshire have won?

An article by David Miller in *The Times* of October 28 has also been quoted by the Yorkshire committee to back the case for Boycott's dismissal. Boycott's supporters (Yorkshire Members 1984) will be disputing Mr Miller's article in a letter to be sent today to all the county's members.

At a special general meeting of the county, to be held at Harrogate on December 3, three resolutions will be proposed: 1) that Boycott should be reinstated; 2) that the members have no confidence in the general committee; 3) that the members have no confidence in the cricket sub-commitee.

This has now become less an issue between Boycott's supporters and the Yorkshire committee than one between the different factions on the committee itself, ith Boycott as the root of dissension.

If the Yorkshire committee survive the vote of no confidence that, presumably, will be the end of the matter, albeit at considerable expense, both in financial terms and by way of public support. If they lose it, Boycott's desire to end his playing days with Yorkshire may yet be fulfilled.

● Peter Briggs, the chairman of Yorkshire Members 1984, said yesterday: "The letter and contents distributed to Yorkshire members are distorted and untrue" (Exchange Telegraph reports) He claimed that the club's approach was unethical in issuing material which, he said, was the subject of a legal action and which was contrary to the spirit of the game of cricket.

Gavaskar 'set to retire'

Delhi (AFP) – Sunil Gavaskar, who became the highest runmaker in Test cricket on Sunday, is considering retirement from the game at the end of this year. "I am seriously thinking of calling it a day. I have had enough cricket." Gavaskar, aged 34, told the Indian fortnightly magazine, *India Today*.

When asked what he would do after cricket, he said: "I am crazy about politics", adding that sportsmen should be represented in the national parliament. Several film stars have moved into politics in India.

Gavaskar disclosed that his main inspiration had come from his parents – by monetary incentive. "For every Test run I scored, my mother paid me a rupee (about 7p) and my father gave me 100 rupees for every hundred runs I made." He is now richer by 2,900 rupees (£200) for his record-equalling 29 Test centuries from his father and 8,122 rupees (£560) from his mother.

● AHMEDABAD: Clive Lloyd, the West Indies captain, yesterday described the pitch on which the third Test match against India is being played as "among the poorest on which I have played a Test match" (Reuter reports). The pitch, in a newly-constructed stadium, is being used for the first time. Play resumes today after the rest day.

SCORES: West Indies 281 (C H Lloyd 68, P J Dujon 98) and 152 for 7 (Kapil Dev 6 for 57); India 241 (S M Gavaskar 90; W W Daniel 5 for 39).

Imran needed as a batsman

Perth, Australia (AP) – The Pakistan captain, Imran Khan, looks certain to play in the second Test against Australia in Brisbane, whether he is fit enough to bowl or not. His inclusion as a batsman seems automatic after Wasim Raja's failure in the first Test.

Imran has not played on tour because of a stress shin fracture. "I'm due to have further X-rays in Sydney on Saturday," he said. This means that Imran will not play in Pakistan's four-day match against New South Wales, starting in Sydney on Friday, but he looks likely to come into the side in Brisbane on Friday week.

Celebration for an American in Paris

LeMonde already on top of the world

An unusual bill had to be picked up by the Pernod company in Paris last night to facilitate the appearance of the star turn at their annual cycling awards jamboree in the Hilton Hotel. It was for a return air ticket from San Francisco.

In the past, only petrol money has been required for the distinguished winners of the super Prestige Pernod Trophy of which six have been French, three Belgian, two Dutch and one Italian. Their successor is Greg LeMond, a blond-haired blue-eyed Californian.

Not only is LeMond the first Non-European to win this unofficial world title, he is the youngest (at 22), and only the fourth to complete the world championship-Pernod double, after Eddy Merckx, Freddy Maertens and Bernard Hinault.

LeMond's rapid rise to the top of his sport has surprised all except perhaps three people: LeMond himself, Hinault, who has been the American's team leader for the past three years, and Cyrille Guimard, the manager of LeMond's team.

Dialogue between LeMond and Guimard began during 1980, when the American was competing in his first season as a senior amateur, aged 19. It happened in the Ruban-Granitier-Breton stage race in Brittany.

LeMond was the last man to resist an attack by the all-conquering Soviet team. Guimard was following this particular stage in an official car when he witnessed an odd incident: LeMond punctured a tyre and his team mechanic was a long time arriving with a spare wheel. Bu the time the bike was ready for the road, LeMond judged that he has lost too much time to stand a chance of catching the Soviets. With victory out of his grasp, he threw his bike into the hedge, cursed his mechinic and retired from the race.

"I like a rider with temperament," declared Guimard. "He will be the successor to Hinault."

In 1979, he was selected for the United States team for the world junior championships in Uraguay. LeMond won the silver and bronze medals for track pursuiting, and then came the road race. Only one rider was left with the young American during the last lap – a Belgian, Kenny de Martelaire.

"There were car tyres lining each side of the finishing straight," LeMond said, "and Kenny switched me into them as we began the finishing sprint. I had to race behind them before coming back onto the course between two tyres. He switched me a second time, and I ended up riding across the tyres."

No protest was needed. The judges disqualified the Belgian and awarded the gold medal to LeMond.

Four years on, he has added the professional world title to his tally, as well as the Pernod award. And next year, he says, he will start in his first Tour de France. Nobody will be surprised if he wins.

John Wilcockson



LeMonde: a unique win for 'the successor to Hinault'.

BOXING

Irish fire power to stop Nati

By George Ace

Northern Ireland's British feather-weight champion, Barry McGuigan, faces a moment of truth tonight when he meets Valerio Nati, of Italy for the vacant European title before a capacity crowd at the King's Hall, Belfast.

The gap in experience between the two boxers is vast, with Nati, still only 27, wearing the European bantamweight crown while McGuigan was still boxing in an amateur's vest. That fact alone makes the local bookmakers' odds of 9-2 on McGuigan look a little lopsided.

Against that Nati has never boxed outside Italy in his career. Nor, for that matter, has he ever faced an opponent with the fierce punching power that McGuigan possesses.

McGuigan has a record akin to that of Frank Bruno in that his last contests have occupied only 34 rounds of boxing, including a two round eclipse of Vernon Penprase for the British title last April.

The 22-year-old British champion takes up a step up in class tonight and while he has the undoubted fire-power in both hands to demolish the Italian, McGuigan will have to tread warily in the early rounds against an opponent of proven boxing ability.

Earlier this year Nati took the then reigning European champion, Loris Stecca, to a desperately close decision and was an automatic choice when Stecca decided to relinquish his European crown and go for the world title rather than face McGuigan in Belfast.

McGuigan has a deceptively long reach; for a featherweight; possesses a stinging left jab and hooks powerfully to the body with both hands.

Nati has the skills to outbox McGuigan but there is no hiding place in a boxing ring and there is a distinct possibility that McGuigan will get to the Italian some time in the second half of the bout. If that proves to be the case the German referee, Kurt Halbach, will not have to refer to his score card.

The chief supporting bout sees the 34-year-old Belfast boxer, Davey Larmour, defending his British bantamweight title against the former champion, John Feener, from Hartlepool.

Feeney holds a decision over Larmour when badly cut eyes forced the referee to stop the contest in the fifth round in London five years ago. But Larmour was a last minute substitute on that occasion and is quietly confident that he can reverse that decision and earn himself a tilt at the European title.

Hagler defence date

Buenos Aires (AP) – Marvin Hagler will defend his undisputed world middleweight boxing championship against the Argentine Juan Roldan on February 25 in either New York or South Africa according to Juan Carlos Lectoure, Roldan's manager here yesterday

FOOTBALL: EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP

The Scarlet Pimpernel accepts he is a marked man

From David Miller, Sofia



The modest Rush is an unlikely hero.

Small schoolboys in pointed woolly hats, satchels strapped to their backs, skip and tumble through half a foot or more or snow as this Balkan city lies blanketed in somnolent, muffled winter. The taxis, their bumpers festooned with icicles, slowly waddle and slide their way along linen-coloured streets like stranded walruses.

Somewhere beneath the gloom, barrack rooms of army squaddies are no doubt reluctantly buttoning their tunics and gaiters as they prepare to shovel clear the Levski Stadium in the city centre, for this evening's European Championship qualifying tie, from which Wales need to take at least a point against a Bulgarian side whose teeth will be partially blunted by the hazardous conditions. The Welsh can afford a half-smile.

It is reasonable to suppose that the outstanding home wingers, Mladenov and Iskrenov, the latter so nearly th destroyer of Watford in the UEFA Cup two weeks ago, will be somewhat retarded by a difficult pitch, giving Hopkins and Joey Jones a slightly better chance to cope at full back.

Ian Rush, who is beginning to acquire with Liverpool and Wales that Pimpernel scoring reputaion of a Greaves in an era so mich more defensive than a generation ago, would normally prefer your actual snooker surface for his ferret's touch, but he admits that "it suited us when we drew 4-4 with Yugoslavia to play on a really muddy pitch, so this may now be to our advantage."

For someone with the most precious gift in the game, that positional instinct and dexterity which produces 30 goals a season, Rush is disarmingly modest. With Karl Malden nose and seemingly innocent physique, he hardly looks like the most lethal striker Wales have had since John Charles, but his demeanour is as gentle as the big man's.

As one of the youngest of ten children of a family from Flint, he did not have the chance to be bumptious. His five brothers all play local football, he still lives at home with his parents, and it is pleasant to hear someone from the best team in Britain saying, without affectation, that he thinks he can only get better as his confidence increases with the scoring of goals.

"I'm more prepared to take people on this season, to hold the ball; I think I'm more calm", he says, now in his third season with Liverpool, and still only 22.

He said that the only coaching he ever received from Bob Paisley and Joe Fagan, when he arrived from Chester to play alongside Kenny Dalglish, was the instruction to be more selfish. Coaches take note.

In his last seven internationals, Rush has scored six goals, the kind of talent for which the allegedly superior England yearn, but as a boy his ambition was always to play for Wales. He was fortunate at Chester to have as manager the avuncular Alan Oakes, the former Manchester City stalwart.

"He treated me as if he were my dad, used to come and encourage me even when I was in the reserves at 16 and 17. As a player, he could run all day, but he knew I wasn't the same style. In league matches for Chester, Rush scored 18 goals.

He feels that he is improving in each game with Wales, that they are settling under Mike England into a team capable on their day of beating anyone. "It's a different style to Liverpool's, where we mainly play the ball to feet. Wales play more of a long ball, and they need me to hold it longer to get support from midfield. Because we have more good players with Liverpool, I tend to find that it's with Wales I'm more heavily marked".

Certainly, he will be tonight. If Robbie James is fit, Wales will be playing 4-4-2, with Rush and James in front of a middle four of Flynn, Vaughn, Nicholas and Thomas, the latter having a slight injury which seemed to stand up to training satisfactory yesterday. Jackett is still injured.

The diminutive Flynn will be playing his 62nd international, only six short of the record of the illustrious Ivor Allchurch.

Ivan Vutfov, Bulgaria's manager, has managed to regenerate some enthusiasm in a side which down the years has a record substantially inferior to the quality of players they have tended to produce, victories in friendlies against Greece and Czechoslovakia, suggest that they will not be easy opposition tonight.

Yet Wales, like Ireland, have that distinctive and emotional surge which is somehow too often missing from an edgy, pressurised England camp, and it is undoubtedly to their advatage that if they keep clear of injury, their comparative shortage of players simplifies the selection problems and gives them a continuity which England lack. They need three points from their last two games, and perhaps only two. The odds are reasonable.

BULGARIA (probable): Mihailov (Levski); Kolev (Levski), Grabov (Glivichi), Markov (Lokomotiv), Dmitrov (CSKA), Iliravkov (CSKA), Iskrenov (Levski), Sadakov (Lokomotiv), Marinov (Botev), Gospodinov (Varna), Mladenov (CSKA).

WALES (probable): N Southall (Everton); J Hopkins (Fulham), P Price (Tottenham), K Ratcliffe (Everton), J Jones (Chelsea), B Flynn (Burnley), N Vaughan (Cardiff), P Nicholas (Crystal Palace), M Thomas (Stoke), R James (Stoke), I Rush (Liverpool).

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Wales	4	2	2	0	8	4	6
Yugoslavia	4	2	1	1	8	8	5
Norway	6	1	2	3	7	8	4
Bulgaria	4	1	1	2	4	5	3

To play: Bulgaria v Wales (today); Wales v Yugoslavia (Dec 14); Yugoslavia v Bulgaria (Dec 21).

Hand is almost right back where he began

From Eamon Dunphy, Dublin

Hand: reappointed

Last week the Football Association of Ireland confirmed Eoin Hand's reappointment as manager for the World Cup qualifying rounds. This added to the fact that he intends to introduce some new faces to the side lends interest to the otherwise inconsequential visit of Malta to Dalymount Park. Depending on your view of Irish soccer, the vote of confidence extended to Hand was either a definition of parochialism, or a commendable act of loyalty.

Those who believe the former would point to the record. Hand has failed to qualify a side many of whose members are coveted by his peers in the business, for either of the two major championships they have contested in his charge. The narrow failure to get to Spain from a desperately competitive group out of which France and Belgium ultimately emerged was easily forgiven. But the failure in Group seven of the European championship has been more emphatic.

Last month's home defeat by the Netherlands contrived out of a two-goal half-time lead added substance to the feeling that firmer more charismatic leadership was needed if the enviably talented side was to match the achievements of their Northern cousins.

For a number of reasons such criticism was muted. Of no little significance in this context was the conservative manner of sports writing in this country. The vivid jingoism of the back pages of Fleet Street's popular press might, one feels, have diminished Hand's job prospects. Here his genial accessibility has ensured a sympathetic public profile, making him an unlikely target for public hostility.

Sure the results have not been too bad, and anyway, who else is there? To that the more unsympathetic have responded with names such as Jackie Charlton and Brian Clough. But they would cost money, rock the boat, and anyway, since when did we need an Englishman to inspire us?

In a more technical vein, Hand has a strong side with the exception perhaps of a good fight back. There is optimistic speculation that some relief is at hand in the form of Kieran O'Regan the 20-year old from Brighton.

Tony Grealish, Michael Robinson, and Tony Galvin are all missing with injuries. Kevin Moran is omitted in favour of David O'Leary and Gerry Daly is offered the chance to revive his international career. Kevin Sheedy of Everton and the former QPR and Blackpool forward, Mick Walsh, now with the Portuguese club, Oporto, add to the experimental nature of the side.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND: P Bonner (Celtic); K O'Reagan (Brighton), M Lawrenson (Liverpool), D O'Leary (Arsenal), C Hughton (Tottenham Hotspur), G Daly (Coventry), L Brady (Sampdoria), K Sheedy (Everton), F Stapleton (Manchester United), M Walsh (Oporto), K O'Callaghan (Ipswich). Substitutes: J McDonagh (Notts Co), G Waddock (QPR), K Moran (Manchester United), O'Keefe (Port Vale).

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Spain	6	5	1	0	11	5	11
Netherlands	6	4	1	1	15	5	9
Rep of Ireland	7	3	1	3	12	10	7
Iceland	8	1	1	6	3	13	3
Malta	5	1	0	4	4	13	2

To play: Netherlands v Spain (today); Republic of Ireland V Malta (today); Netherlands v Malta (Dec 17); Spain v Malta (Dec 21).

Nicholas left out in the cold

By Hugh Taylor

It was not the onset of bitter East German weather that brought cold comfort yesterday to Charlie Nicholas, the luckless Arsenal forward, as much as the cool celerity with which he was discarded by Jock Stein when the Scotland manager announced his team for the final match in the European Championships qualifying section in Halle tonight.

Stein, who had heartened Nicholas by including him in the Scotland pool although he was struggling to find form with his club, was no longer playing the role of benevolent uncle when he said: "Nicholas will be on the bench for this one. Steve Archibald is the man on form and will partner Dalglish". He indicated that Nicholas might not be first choice as substitute, pointing out: "McGarvey, of Celtic, is scoring goals and playing well and deserves a chance".

Few will grumble about the selection of Archibald as partner in the attack. Since the Tottenham centre-forward changed his styule – "I am now more involved in trying to score than to make chances for others." – he has again become the toast of White Hart Lane and Stein has high hopes that Archibald's more virile approach will blend better with Dalglish's play than the daintier touches of Nicholas.

Although all Scotland can take from the match is the dubious distinction of avoiding the wooden spoon in their section, which Belgium have won, the manager believes there is a lot at stake still for the country. "With the World Cup draw coming up next month," he said, "this is a splendid opportunity for players to stake their claim for places in the squad we hope will go to Mexico".

His main aim, then, will be to try to perfect the pattern he has in mind for the next Scottish assault on the premier tournament. It is based on width and Stein is confident that Strachan and Bannon, both of whom are midfield players, will perform equally vigorously on the wings. Strachan's deft moves can stretch the tightest defences and Bannon, a fast and powerful striker of the ball, has been a key man on the left flank in Dundee United's spendid European Cup progress.

Although Souness and Weir, who are injured, will be badly missed there have been signs recently that Scotland have found a style that suits them and the team should be strong enough to repeat their victory of a year ago over the East Germans and gain at least the point needed to avoid finishing in bottom place in the section.

EAST GERMANY (probable): B Rudwaleit; D Stahmann, R Kreer, R Troppa, U Zoetzsche U Pilz, Ernst, backs W Steinbach, Streich, H Richter.

SCOTLAND W Thomson (St Mirren) R Gough (Dundee United), A Albiston (Manchester United) J Wark (Ipswich Town), A McLeish (Aberdeen), W Miller (Aberdeen capt), G Strachan (Aberdeen), P McStay (Celtic), K Dalglish (Liverpool), S Archibald (Tottenham Hotspur), E Bannon (Dundee United). Substitutes: J Leighton (Aberdeen), R Stewart (West Ham United) D Narey (Dundee United), F McGarvey (Celtic), C Nicholas (Arsenal).

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Belgium	6	4	1	1	12	8	9
Switzerland	6	2	2	2	7	8	6
Scotland	5	1	2	2	7	8	4
E Germany	5	1	1	3	5	6	3

To play: E Germany v Scotland (today).

TODAY'S FIXTURES

7.30 unless stated

FOOTBALL

European Championship

Group one
East Germany v Scotland (4.0)

Group three
Greece v Denmark (4.0)
Luxembourg v England (6.15)

Group four
Bulgaria v Wales (4.30)

Group five
Czechslovakia v Italy (4.0)

Group six
W Germany v N Ireland (2.30)
Turkey v Austria (1.0)

Group seven
Netherlands v Spain (7.0)
Rep Ireland v Malta (8.0)

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Premier division: Fareham v Hastings. Midland division: VS Rugby v Moor Green
CENTRAL LEAGUE: First division: Newcastle v Sheffield Wednesday (7.0); Sheffield United v Nottingham Forest (7.0); Stoke v Derby (7.0); Sunderland v Aston Villa; West Bromwich Albion v Manchester United (7.0). Second division: Barnsley v Port Vale (7.0).
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Bristol Rovers v Leicester (2.30); Charlton v Ipswich (2.0); Norwich v Oxford United (2.0); Reading v West Ham

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Second division: Newbury v Epping.
ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Edgware v Kingsbury.
HAMPSHIRE SENIOR CUP: First round: Waterlooville v Fleet.
MIDWEEK LEAGUE: Bournemouth v Peterborough (7.0); Northampton v Southend (2.0).
FA YOUTH CUP: First round: Dartford v Windsor and Eton (7.45); [illegible] Faversham v Crystal Palace; Leatherhead v Brentford.
FA COUNTY YOUTH CUP: Second round: Middlesex v London.
REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: Royal Navy v Cambridge University.

RUGBY UNION

CLUB MATCHES: Abertillery v Weston-super-Mare (7.0); Gloucester Cheltenham (7.0); Nuneaton v Coventry (7.15).
REPRESENTATIVE MATCHES: Oxford University v Major RV Stanleys XV (7.15); Cambridgeshire v Cambridge University LX club (at Shelford); Combined London Old Boys v United Hospitals (at Old Paulines RFC, Thames Ditton 2.30); Middlesex County Clubs v Kent County Clubs (at Centaurs RFC, Osterley, 2.30).
UAU CHAMPIONSHIP: Qualifying round: South East: City v East Anglia UC London v Essex.

BASKETBALL

NATIONAL LEAGUE: First division: Leicester v Birmingham Bullets; Doncaster v Crystal Palace Supersonics (7.15).

BADMINTON

Carlton Challenge (at Gloucester LC)

هكذا من الأصل

...THE DAY OF RECKONING

Cold comfort for Robson's changed team if fates conspire against them

By Stuart Jones

England's destiny in the European championship lies in the lap of the Greek gods. After the curtain of darkness has fallen on the Olympic Stadium in Athens and before the sideshow begins in Luxembourg, the Group Three qualifiers will surely have been unveiled. To go through, Denmark, the leaders by one point but with an inferior goal difference, must beat Greece.

Bobby Robson, England's manager, admits that he could have chosen any combination of those he brought out here and expected them to win comfortably. "But we must go out and do the job," he said and then glanced towards the ceiling. "And we also have to hope that big fellow up there likes us."

It is unthinkable that England could lose tonight. If they do, they clearly have no right to join the other seven finalists in France next summer. Luxembourg have avoided defeat in only one of their last 39 internationals. Half-way through that run, they held Sweden to a draw.

That does not mean that England need only walk on to the pitch to claim the two points. It is numbingly cold here and Robson said that when the squad trained in the tiny arena on Monday night, a ten-yard strip on the flank under the main stand was "as hard as this." He rapped the table with his knuckles.

The rest of the surface was little softer, and Robson is "slightly concerned" about the conditions.

Two of Robson's four changes were enforced by the absence of the injured Shilton and Mabbutt. Clemence, who last appeared 11 months ago against Luxembourg, and Devonshire, are their replacements. Disappointed by Devonshire's tentative displays so far, Robson wants him to "take on the right back and show he can perform a thousand miles away from home comforts".

The long-awaited selection of Duxbury, who gains his first cap, would seem to signal the end of the lengthy career of Neal at the age of 32. Although his recent form for Manchester United, particularly against Aston Villa 10 days ago, has been below his usual high standard, the 24-year-old Duxbury should now take the opportunity to establish himself.

The current form of Woodcock, especially against Villa when he claimed five goals, makes him the obvious candidate to come in for Blissett, who missed twice as many as the three he scored against Luxembourg at Wembley. Woodcock, too, has something to prove. He has started in only four of the last 28 internationals and Robson has yet to be convinced that he is "a natural marksman".

Robson has afforded himself the luxury of keeping three forwards – Barnes, Withe and Chamberlain – in reserve in case Woodcock and Mariner, who could be playing his final game for england, fail to hit the target. "I just hope to God that it doesn't come to that," Robson added.

LUXEMBOURG: Defrange, Michaux, Bossi Dresch, Meinier, Langers, Wagner, Hellers, Barboni, Reiter, Malget.
Referee: C A Bakker (Netherlands).

ENGLAND: Clemence (Tottenham), M Duxbury (Manchester United), K Sansom (Arsenal), S Lee (Liverpool), A Martin (West Ham), T Butcher (Ipswich), B Robson, (Manchester United), G Hoddle (Tottenham), P Mariner (Ipswich), B A Woodcock (Arsenal), A Devonshire (West Ham). Substitutes: G Bailey (Manchester United), J Gregory (QPR), J Barnes (Watford), P Withe (Aston Villa), M Chamberlain (Stoke).

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Denmark	7	5	1	1	15	5	11
England	7	4	2	1	19	3	10
Hungary	7	3	0	4	18	15	6
Greece	6	2	1	2	5	6	5
Luxembourg	6	0	0	6	5	31	0

To play: Greece v Denmark (today); Luxembourg v England (today); Greece v Hungary (Dec 3); Greece v Luxembourg (Dec 14).

Tight spot for England

England will play in tights tonight if the temperature in Luxembourg remains at freezing point. Bobby Robson telephoned London urgently last night for a supply of tights, studs suitable for hard ground, and protective knee pads for the England goalkeeper, Ray Clemence.

The emergency kit will be on the first Luxembourg flight out of Heathrow this morning. The courier making this special delivery will be the former Arsenal goalkeeper, Bob Wilson, who is flying to the match for BBC television.

Simonsen stands by

Athens (Reuter) – Denmark, who had group three at their mercy a month ago, need to beat Greece here today to qualify for the European Championship finals next year in France. Little has gone right for the Danes since they beat England 1-0 at Wembley in September. First England went to Hungary, and won, and then the Danes made the same trip, and lost.

Denmark's one fitness doubt, former European footballer of the year, Allan Simonsen, appears to have recovered from a strained knee tendon, and is expected to play.

GREECE (probable): Sarganis; Damanakis, Alavantas, Vamvakoulas (or Karoulias), Xanthopoulos, Mihos, Louis, Mitropoulos, Papaioannou, Anastopoulos, Kostikos (or Dimopoulos).

DENMARK (probable). O Kjaer; M Oslen, S Busk, I Nielsen, S Lerby, A Simonsen (or F Amesen), J Bertelsen, J Laundsen, M Laudrup, P Elkjaer, J Olsen.

Germans sting the Irish pride

From Clive White, Hamburg

Whether it was an example of German arrogance or a bit of gamesmanship, it was neither polite nor wise of West Germany to announce yesterday their programme of preparations for next year's European championship on the eve of a qualifying match.

Since Northern Ireland are the emotive team personified, the announcement that West Germany are to tour Spain for a week in February playing matches against Real Madrid and Barcelona, has pricked such potentially dangerous qualities as Irish pride and passion, which may otherwise have lain dormant.

On the face of it, Northern Ireland have flown here with little hope of reward. But Harry Cavan, the president of the Irish FA and vice president of FIFA reminded everyone of the importance of finishing second in group six since this could have a bearing on the World Cup seedings for the qualifying competition.

Now stirred, the Irish need only rekindle the flame of almost exactly a year ago in Belfast when they beat the Germans 1-0 to place themselves, lightheadedly, in a position of strength. They won that night deservedly with a towering effort that dwarfed and intimidated the European champions. Only six Germans remain from the calamitous evening: Schumacher, Förster, Briegel, Stielike, Matthaus and Karl-Heinz Rummenigge.

It is pointless to compare the merits of individuals since any one of five German national XIs would be overwhelming (on paper) for the Irish. But Billy Bingham, the Irish manager, was delighted (professionally of course), to hear of the ill health of the new sensation, Voller, who has scored four goals in the last two internationals. He failed the test yesterday on a leg injury. Littbarski, one of the few to walk tall in Belfast, has been omitted and injury has prevented Michael Rummenigge from lining up at the kick-off for the first time internationally with his revered brother.

Probable teams:
WEST GERMANY: H Schumacher (Cologne); W Drammler, (Bayern Munich) K Augenthaler (Bayern Munich) K Förster (VFB Stuttgart) H-P Briegel (Kaiserslautern), L Matthaus (Borussia Mönchengladbach) U Stielike (Real Madrid) W Rolff (SV Hamburg) N Meier (Werder Bremen) K-H Rummenigge (Bayern Munich) H Waas (Bayer Leverkusen).

NORTHERN IRELAND: P Jennings (Arsenal); J Nicholl (Rangers) J McClelland (Rangers) C Nicholl (Southampton) M Donaghy (Luton Town) G Armstrong (Real Mallorca), M O'Neill (Notts County), P Ramsey (Leicester City), N Whiteside (Manchester United), W Hamilton (Burnley) I Stewart (Queens Park Rangers).

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
W Germany	6	4	1	1	13	3	9
Austria	7	4	1	2	14	7	9
N Ireland	7	4	1	2	7	5	9
Turkey	7	2	1	4	5	15	5
Albania	7	0	2	5	3	12	2

To play: West Germany v Northern Ireland (today); Turkey v Austria (today); West Germany v Albania (Nov 20).

RUGBY UNION: ENGLAND MAKE FIVE CHANGES FOR TWICKENHAM

England reward White's long wait

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

England have selected two new caps for their first international of the season, against New Zealand at Twickenham on Saturday. Colin White, the Gosforth loose head prop, will make his first appearance at the age of 34, and Paul Simpson, the Bath back row forward, will play at flanker.

Peter Wheeler retains the captaincy – for the first time in a senior international – of a side which includes five of his Leicester club colleagues, among them Cusworth, the stand off half discarded somewhat precipitately after the drawn game with Wales last season. The selectors could hardly fail to be influenced by the Midland Division's win over the All Blacks last week; seven of that team will play on Saturday, the seventh member being Pearce, who retains the tight head prop position ahead of Blakeway.

There are five changes for the side which ended a calamitous season in defeat against Ireland last March. Slemen returns to the left wing, which many critics say he should never have left; Horton and Boyle, are omitted, and neither Smart nor Jeavons could be considered for fitness reasons. Smart has an Achilles tendon injury, and Jeavons damage again to a finger and wrist. Halliday, the Bath centre, could not be considered either, because of an ankle injury he sustained last weekend.

White's selection will undoubtedly be the toast of the north. He has waited a long time for this honour, as did another loose head, Cowling, who was capped at a similar age, seven years ago. White, a forestry worker, has played for England B, the Barbarians and Northumberland, and enjoyed a convincing game for the North against the New Zealanders two weeks ago. In taking over from Smart, he has held off the challenge of two younger men, Rendall (Wasps), who has toured twice with England, and Stuart Redfern (Leicester), whose time will surely come.

Simpson, aged 25, has enjoyed considerable success since arriving at Bath from Gosforth, where he was leading try scorer in his last season. He has played both flanker and number eight, and scored a try for the North against the All Blacks at Gateshead. Bath have played him at number eight this season, but he seems better suited to the position of flanker, where he is chosen ahead of Gadd (Gloucester), who can thereby count himself unfortunate.

He looked to be heading for a first cap this season after playing against Canada last month, but it can hardly be said that England are weak in this position with players of the calibre of Jeavons, Gadd, Hall (Bath) and Dun (Wasps), jostling in the queue behind Simpson.

Slemen's appearance may be taken as some compensation for his sudden omission last season. He remains a fine footballer, though he may have lost some of his basic speed. Experience, however, he has in plenty, and that will be valuable against New Zealand. The same may be said for Woodward, who gets the best possible opportunity to continue his rugby rehabilitation after an unhappy domestic season

Woodward and Hare sill have points to make after a summer of under-employment with the British Lions in New Zealand. Scott, too, gets a chance to show that he can reclaim his true form at number eight. After 27 caps, the past 10 months have not been the happiest time for him, but again he has the experience so essential against a team such as New Zealand, who so seldom need to be offered a second chance.

Pearce will enjoy emerging from the shadow of Blakeway. He had developed into a thoroughly reliable scrummager, and is no slouch in the loose.

ENGLAND: W Hare (Leicester); J Carleton (Orrell), C Woodward (Leicester), P Dodge (Leicester), M Slemen (Liverpool); L Cusworth (Leicester), N Youngs (Leicester); C White (Gosforth), P Wheeler (Leicester, captain), G Pearce (Northampton), P Simpson (Bath), M Colclough (Wasps), S Bainbridge (Gosforth), P Winterbottom (Headingley), J Scott (Cardiff). Replacements: N Stringer (Wasps), H Davies (Wasps), S Smith (Sale), P Blakeway (Gloucester), A Simpson (Sale), D Cooke (Harlequins).



Running pack: Boyle, of South and South West, brought down by Robinson

Division suffer double blow as Martin and Pready are injured

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

South and South West	6
New Zealanders	18

An interception try by Bruce Smith in injury time rubbed salt into divisional wounds at the Bristol Memorial Ground yesterday as the New Zealanders, not without a huff and a puff, won the penultimate match of their tour by two goals and two penalty goals to two penalties.

It was not a match overlaid by any great inspiration. Wilson, the All Blacks captain, shook his head darkly from time to time, as he watched the eager West Country forwards make inroads in the loose. The divisional pack took more than their share of the ball but a lack of variation in their tactics behind the scrum ensured that the All Blacks defence knew exactly what to expect.

The South South West were unlucky to lose two players early in the second half, Martin, the full back, and Preedy, the loose head prop who was concussed. The game became a personal misfortune for the burly Martin, who suffered a "dead leg" during the first half. As he was about to launch himself across field to chase Wilson, the leg locked beneath him and he measured his length on the field while the All Blacks wing strode on for the first try of the match.

The score hit the divisional side hard. A score-less first half was notable for the endeavour of a fearless back row of Hall, Teague and Gadd and some abrasive forward play at lineout and scrum. Palmer and Crowley both missed three penalties for their respective sides, and Horton screwed a drop goal attempt well wide. But already the divisional team had established singular control of the lineout, largely through the effort of Orwin.

The All Blacks lineout work had improved gradually during their tour but yesterday they struggled throughout save for a few salmon-like leaps by Mexted who, for personal example and endeavour, could hardly be faulted.

The New Zealanders scored both tries from South and South-West possession. The first came after a series of rucks by the divisional side down the right before Smith, always looking for work, finally won the All Blacks the ball, which sped down the line to Wilson, who had acres of room in which to move. With Martin indisposed there was no one to stop him rounding the cover and running round behind the posts to give Crowley, who had a sound defensive game, an easy conversion.

However, Barnes took over the place kicking from Palmer and landed a penalty before moving to full-back to cover for Martin. Morley and Sheppard, the two Bristol stalwarts, came on to local acclaim from a 16,000 crowd, Morley going to centre, and they were in time to see Barnes miss one long penalty kick but then land one of similar length but from a more awkward angle to square the match.

The New Zealanders were spurred by the reverse, however. Green hustled Morley after a long throw over a lineout and Mexted set up the ruck where Teague was penalized, Crowley kicking the goal. The full-back was adrift with another attempt but scored again when the divisional side's front row were pulled up by David Burnett, who did his best to keep flowing a game which always drifted through fairly turgid waters.

In the circumstances the South and South-West had to retain possession by running the ball rather than kicking for position. As invariably happens when one side are desperate for a score, the other side get it. Barnes made a mark in front of his posts which the divisional side ran, and Boyle rolled off a maul, but his pass to Morley fell into the grasping hands of Smith, who scampered over for Crowley to convert.

SOUTH AND SOUTH WEST DIVISION: C Martin (Bath); D Tricks (Bath), J Palmer (Bath), S Barnes (Oxford University), R Mogg (Gloucester); J Horton (Bath), R Darding (Bristol), M Preedy, S Mills, P Blakeway, (capt), J Gadd, S Boyle, J Orwin (all Gloucester), J Hall (Bath), M Teague (Gloucester).
NEW ZEALANDERS: K Crowley; S Wilson (capt), S Pokere, C Green, B Smith, I Dunn, D Kirk; K Borbevich, B Wilson, M Davie, G Old, A Anderson, A Robinson, F Shelford, M Mexted.
Referee: D Burnett (Ireland).

● United Services Portsmouth, who have made their worst start to the Rugby Union season for many years with three wins in 13 games, have turned down Saracens' request to switch Saturday's game at Southgate to Sunday.

Lack of communication hinders Lord's plans

Sydney (Reuter) – David Lord, the Australian entrepeneur, blamed his London agent yesterday for a hitch in plans to stage a professional Rugby Union "circus". Mr Lord said he was very concerned that the agent, Nicholas Beck, had not followed up negotiations with Chelsea Football Club, whose ground he hopes to use for the first World Championship Rugby (WCR) matches on January 14.

Mr Lord was reacting to comments made on Monday by Chelsea's commercial manager, Gordon Dimbleby, who said that the situation regarding WCR was "more dead than alive". Mr Dimbleby said Chelsea officials had had discussions with Mr Lord and had agreed to resume them in mid-October. He added: "He did not contact us. Nothing has happened for the last month and it is my opinion that nothing will."

Mr Lord said it was Mr Beck's responsibility to "lock up" arrangements for Chelsea's Stamford Bridge ground. "This latest development is of real concern to me because it is shocking treatment of two very cooperative gentlemen – Mr Dimbleby and the chairman of Chelsea, Ken Bates," Mr Lord said. "My representative in the UK, Nicholas Beck, was involved in those meetings and the responsibility was his, in the light of my returning to Australia, to lock it all up."

"I don't know what has happened but I'll find out – pronto. Not following up is not good enough," Mr Lord said. This is the second time in recent weeks that Mr Beck has upset Mr Lord. "Beck first of all released the itinerary when told not to and appeared on French television when told not to, how this," Mr Lord said.

Call for new hooker

La Rochelle, (Reuter) – Australia have asked for a replacement for their hooker, Mark McBain, who was severely concussed against France on Sunday, as cover for the second international match in Paris on Saturday.

The Australian coach, Bob Dwyer, last night checked on the fitness of three hookers. "They've already disposed of one hooker and we would be in all sorts of trouble if they got rid of our other one", Dwyer said.

McBain was concussed when he was kicked seven minutes from the end of the drawn first international in Clermont-Ferrand.

AUSTRALIANS: R Gould; D Campese, A Slack, G Ella, R Hanley; T Lane, A Parker; D Hall, J Miller, C Roche, N Holt, S Cutler, M Harding, T Lawton, O Hall.

Ward steps in for Campbell

By Derek Wyatt

The Major Stanley XV to meet Oxford University in the traditional pre-University match warm-up this afternoon includes 14 internationals from five different countries. Interest will focus on the half back pairing of John Robbie and Tony Ward.

Ward is a late replacement for Campbell, whose virus infection will keep him out of rugby for at least another four weeks.

Robbie, who has settled in Johannesburg, could soon find himself playing for the Springboks. He has already played at provincial level.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY: H MacNeill (Trinity College, Dublin and St Edmund Hall); A Findlay (Oundle and St Edmund Hall), T O'Brien (Bradford GS and University), C Millerchip (King Henry VIII Coventry and Lincoln), M Hardy (Glenalmond and Exeter); S Barnes (Bassaleg and St Edmund Hall), S Pearson (Uppingham and Trinity); D Mills (University Capetown and St Catherine's), J Webster (Bradford GS and Queen's), N Herrod (King Henry VIII Coventry and St John's), J Thomson (Collyer's and Keble), J Rosier (Haileybury and Keble), G Henney (Stevenscoch and St Edmund Hall), R de R Morgan (Christ's College, Brecon and Worcester), M Gargan (St Peter's York and St Edmund Hall).
MAJOR STANLEY: M Rose (England); M Finn (Ireland), W Osborne (New Zealand), B Robertson (New Zealand), R Baird (Scotland); W Ward (Ireland), J Robbie (Ireland); A Sheppard (England), A Phillips (Wales), P Enevoldson (England Under-23), A N Other, D Lenihan (Ireland), M Brown (Wales), F Slattery (Ireland), E Butler (Wales).

Malvern break through in the second half

By George Chesterton

Malvern	2
Bradfield	0

Malvern secured a convincing win over Bradfield with two second-half goals. Bradfield, with major secccsses behind them, notably against Eton, whom they defeated 2-0 on Saturday, never quite did themselves justice. Straker looked dangerous in attack, as might be expected of a player with 15 goals to his credit already this season, and the tall strong Goodsir threatened, particularly at corners.

Malvern, however, gained control in midfield, a grip which they never lost. Lindsay and Harris showed neat skills, and pushed passes quickly and smoothly forward. The best attacks came from the right, Young using his speed and keeping control by displaying the fundamental virtue of never taking his eye from the ball, to cross time and again.

Foster, the full back, was the man behind the early openings, but Spark kept his head in the Bradfield defence, as did Roest in goal, so depriving Malvern of a clear-cut chance in the first half.

Early in the second half a Malvern corner was headed back for Collings to head the ball home. Within minutes, Roest had saved a hard shot from Gilbert, the Malvern captain, and another from Collings, who has the knack of running into the right space at the right moment.

Once or twice this season, Bradfield have snatched a break-away goal, and they threatened to do so again, but with only minutes to go, Gilbert placed a strong left-foot shot past Roest, giving him no chance, and justice was done.

MALVERN: S Hemsworth; C Foster, M Steele, C Collins, N Maclaurin, L Lindsay, S Harris, E Gilbert, G King, T Young, C Collins.
BRADFIELD: C Roest; S Adams, H Norman, O Spark, A Gent, J King, D Reed, A Goodsir, E Walker, N Manthrop, A Straker.
Referee: T Liesemen.



Home rule waived

Dartford have waived their right to a replay at home if they draw their FA Cup first-round tie at Millwall on Saturday.

Any replay will go ahead at the Den after Dartford police told the Southern League club's officials it would be impossible to segregate the rival supporters.

Robertson blow

John Robertson, Derby County's Scottish international winger, was admitted to hospital yesterday for a knee operation which will keep him out of action for at least three weeks. Robertson limped out of Saturday's 1-0 win over Middlesbrough and later saw a specialist.

Milk Cup date

West Ham United have switched their Milk Cup fourth round tie at Upton Park against Everton from Tuesday, November 29 to the following night.

Scotland keep record

E Germany Under-21	1
Scotland Under-21	1

Scotland maintained their unbeaten record in the UEFA Under-21 championship in Jena last night. Their draw means that they have won Group One decisively, but they had to endure 90 minutes of farce on a pitch covered by four inches of snow.

The Celtic defender Roy Aitken, who had volunteered for Under-21 duty to assist the injury-hit team, celebrated being given the captaincy by scoring Scotland's only goal in the eighteenth minute. A cross from Simpson was headed goalwards by Aitken and the Eas. German goalkeeper, Deleroi, somehow contrived to knock the ball over his own line.

Four minutes later, Simpson shot from 20 yards and again Deleroi fumbled the ball. This time, McClair was first to the rebound, but he knocked the ball wide of goal.

The East Germans fought back to equalise through their winger, Gutschow, after 59 minutes before Scotland made two changes. The Dundee fullback McKinley, replaced Clarke after 61 minutes and then the Partick Thistle forward, Johnston took over from the industrious McClair.

EAST GERMANY: Deleroi; Schossler, Schmuck, Alms, Sanger, Bredow, Peschke, Liebers, Neuhauser, Halata, Gutschow.

SCOTLAND: B Gunn (Aberdeen), S Clarke (St Mirren, sub T McKinley (Dundee)), M Malpas (Dundee United), Simpson (Aberdeen), R Aitken (Celtic), Cooper (Aberdeen), R Milne (Dundee United), McClair (Celtic sub, M Johnstone (Partick Thistle)), Ferguson (Dundee), S Nicol (Liverpool), and O Walsh (Nottingham Forest).
Referee: G Geurds (Netherlands).

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Scotland	6	4	2	0	11	6	10
East Germany	6	3	1	2	13	14	7
Belgium	6	2	2	2	8	6	6
Switzerland	6	0	1	5	10	16	1

Late goal for Wales

Bloagoevgrad, Bulgaria, (AFP) – Wales and Bulgaria drew 1-1 in a European Under-21 Championship Group Four match here yesterday. Tanev put Bulgaria ahead after 85 minutes, but Pascow equalised in the last minute.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Yugoslavia	4	3	1	0	12	4	7
Bulgaria	5	3	1	1	6	3	7
Norway	5	0	2	3	4	12	2
Wales	4	0	2	2	1	4	2

Unlikely lads of Hants

By Paul Newman

It took Manchester United seven matches to win the FA Cup last season. Waterlooville will be playing their ninth in this season's competition when they line up at Northampton Town in the first round on Saturday.

Waterlooville, who have played in all four qualifying rounds and needed replays in three of them, are perhaps the most unlikely of the 32 non-League clubs in the first round proper. Relegated last season from the Souther League premier division, the Hampshire sid now lie below halfway in the southern division and have won only three league matches this season.

The most Waterlooville have ever paid to sign a player was £50 – paid to Andover some 10 years ago for one Barry Cooke, a left winger – and the present side did not cost a penny. Two have had Football League experience: Manny Andruszewski, the former Southampton and Aldershot defender, and Lee Harwood, who played for Wimbledon and Port Vale. Paul Wiltshire (Crystal Palace and Chelsea) and Calvin Hore (Portsmouth) were both on the books of League clubs but never made the first team.



The rest can offer only Southern or Isthmian League experience, although Arthur McGoff, a midfield player, saw planty of action last year; both he and Gary Holland, a forward, work for the Royal Navy and McGoff served in the Falkland Islands.

If the team lack experience, it is made up for by the manager. John Milkins, aged 39, made nearly 400 appearances in goal for Portsmouth and Oxford United before joining Waterlooville as a player five years ago. A knee injury ended his playing career shortly after he became manager before the start of last season.

Milkins, who works full-time for the club, running their recently built sports complex, has watched Northampton twice in recent weeks and believes his side have "a fair chance, especially if there's any complacency in the Northampton side." That, as Milkins knows, is a weakness that can easily affect League clubs in the cup. Seven years ago he was in the Oxford team who drew 1-1 in the first round at Kettering Town and then lost to a goal by Derek Dougan on their own ground in the replay. "We became just that little bit too confident," Milkins said.

About 200 supporters will travel from Hampshire to watch Waterlooville's first cup match against League opponents in the club's 73-year history. Home attendances amounted to little more than that at the start of the season but recent gates have been around 700. "That's what a cup run can do," Milkins said.

'Behave yourselves' call

Neil Macfarlane, Minister for Sport, has made a late appeal to England supporters attending the Eurpean championsip match at Luxembourg today: "Behave yourselves". He said "my message to the travelling fans would be don't get sucked into violence. Go and support Bobby and Bryan Robson and remember the great name of English football".

The minister was speaking after a meeting in London to discuss crowd control with repesentatives of English clubs still in European competition – Tottenham, Watford, Liverpool and Manchester United.

The minister added: "I simply wanted to meet representatives of our European survivors to discuss arrangements for control in future matches, such as ticket distribution and the segregation of fans.

"I am very concerned at what happened when Tottenham played in Rotterdam recently and wanted to offer every assistance to our clubs left in Europe with the aim of avoiding a repetition of that crowd trouble".

Tottenham's chairman, Douglas Alexiou, was at the meeting and said "We discussed arrangements for the future and would always be ready to learn. The minister gave us suggestions and we explained what we had done before the match in Rotterdam."

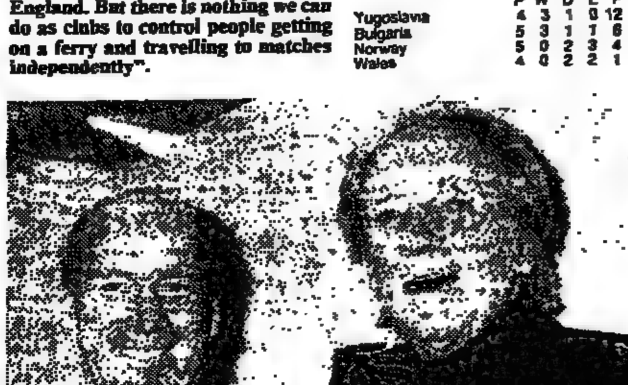
Alexiou insisted that foreign clubs have a lot to learn about the British method of organizing big matches. He said "what is needed is adequate policing and ticket allocations around the world as well as in England. But there is nothing we can do as clubs to control people getting on a ferry and travelling to matches independently".

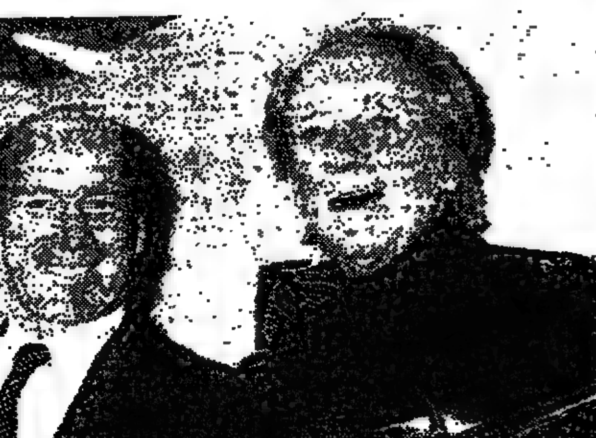
United move a challenge for Crooks

Garth Crooks, who has been loaned to Manchester United, said yesterday that he was delighted by a "fresh challenge". Crooks, who has been unable to gain a regular place in the Spurs team this season, trained with the United players yesterday morning.

He said: "United are the only club I would have gone to on loan. When I was a young lad I had ambitions to be a Manchester United player. This is a fresh challenge for me and I want to make a success of it."

Crooks makes his debut for United in the reserve match with West Bromwich Albion tonight. If all goes well Crooks may play against Watford at Old Trafford





Geoffrey Green, (above right) a former football correspondent of *The Times*, last night received the International Football Sword of Honour for 1983. The presentation was made in London by Bobby Charlton, on behalf of *Souvenir Press* and the award is for Green's outstanding contribution to world football. Green, who was football correspondent from 1946 to 1976, became the 15th man to be so honoured. Kevin Keegan was the last recipient in 1979.

Yesterday's results

UEFA Under-21 championship

E GERMANY	(0) 1	SCOTLAND	(1) 1	
Gutscow		Aitken		1,000
BULGARIA	(0) 1	WALES	(0) 1	
Tanev		Pascoe		

OTHER MATCH: Greece 1, Denmark 0.
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Chelsea 4, Swindon 1

RUGBY UNION

TOUR MATCH: South and South West 6, New Zealanders 18.

BADMINTON

Local boy races to the rescue

By Richard Eaton

It was a minor miracle that the two teams in the £12,000 Carlton Challenge series at Woking were able to get together for the third match at all. Nick Yates, the England joint No 1, and Steve Butler, the England joint No 4, both went down with stomach upsets and there was the sudden possibility that Billy Gilliland's team, already without England's other joint No 1, Steve Baddeley, with an ankle injury, and Serian, the Indonesian who went home after the death of his mother, might not be any longer a team at all.

There were many minutes of head scratching before it was decided to call upon the services of Mark Elliott, England's under 23 international, who lives locally but works 30 miles away in Putney. Elliott's sports shop was closed with unusual rapidity.

Elliott nearly pulled off a remarkable victory, too. Butler eventually determined himself to play anyway. Elliott was slotted into Morten Frost's team and then found himself a game ahead against a wilting but battling opponent. Butler grittily recovered to win 11-15, 15-8, 15-4.

Later, Elliott, a runner-up in the men's doubles in last year's national championship, had a good deal of reward for his various skills, both at badminton and motoring, by having a win by 15-4, 15-11 with Mike Tredgett, the England international, against Butler and Dan Travers.

However, Elliott's team, the Morten Frost team, were eventually beaten 3-2 to put Billy Gilliland's team 2-1 up in the six match series.

RUGBY LEAGUE

Consortium in Bramley rescue bid

By Keith Macklin

The son of a former Bramley chairman is leading an attempt to save the West Yorkshire second division club from extinction. Phil Alton, son of Doug Alton, who recently gave way as chairman when a new board took over, has joined forces with a consortium of businessmen in the Leeds and West Yorkshire area.

He has approached a Bramley solicitor, Stephen Gale, with an offer from the consortium to buy the shares of the club. The proviso is that the present board of directors, led by Ken Watson, should resign en bloc

The Bramley shareholders have another 28 days before the club's affairs are put in the hands of the financial receiver.

● France, whose under-24 side lost to Great Britain at Villeneuve last week, have protested to the international board about the substitution of the Great Britain forward, Wayne Proctor, in the second half.

Proctor left the field with an injury, and was then allowed to return by the English referee, Fred Lindop, and a touch judge. This form of substitution, allowing a player to return to the field after treatment, is allowed in Britain but is not standardized at international level. Once a player has been substituted he cannot return in international games.

A hand injury will keep Michael O'Neill, the Great Britain and Widnes front row forward, out of the game for two months.

● Kent Invicta's attempt to postpone their Rugby League second division match away to York on Sunday because of injuries has proved unsuccessful.

IN BRIEF

Champion retires at 21

Mandy Jones, the former wonen's world road race champion and Britain's best hope of winning a cycling medal in the Los Angeles Olympic Games, has decided to stop racing at the age of 21, John Wilcockson writes.

"I'm having a year off, at least," she said from her Rochdale home yesterday. "I've just had enough. I've been racing since I was 12; that's nine years. Even if someone came along with a good offer to turn professional, I wouldn't do it."

BASKETBALL: The English Association are to decide today which of seven candidates is to coach the Great Britain team attempting to qualify for next year's Olympics, Nicholas Harling writes. The seven, all Americans with coaching or playing experience in Europe, are: Schneeman (MJM Edinburgh), Kadie (Falkirk), Guymon (Kingston), Haefner (Sunderland), Sheridan (Brighton), Kelly (Solent) and Palmer (Crystal Palace).

GOLF: Although there are plans to replace the Silk Cut Masters, European Tour officials are hoping that the Benson and Hedges International will go on as usual at Fulford next year.

This follows the revelation by Gallaher, the sponsoring company, that they are reviewing their golf commitments, which cost them £700,000 this year.

CRICKET: Seven members of the second West Indian "rebel" team to tour South Africa arrived in Johannesburg yesterday, to be met by the South African Cricket Union president, Joe Pamensky.

FOR THE RECORD

AMERICAN FOOTBALL

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Los Angeles Rams 38, Atlanta Falcons 13.

CYCLING

MADRID: Six-day race: standing after fifth day: 1, R Pijnen (Neth) and E Martinez Heredia (Sp), 119 pts; 2, D Gisiger (Switz) and N de Jonckheere (Belg), 42; 3, J Zoetemelk (Neth) and G Schumacher (WG), 26; 4, P Moerlen (Switz) and W Debosscher (Belg), 23, one lap behind; 5, K Svendsen (Den) and A Lacuona (Sp), 118, 2 laps behind; 6, I Bartin and G Boucherie (Fr), 170, 3 laps behind.

TENNIS

BRISBANE: Women's tournament, first round: E Sayers (Aus) bt J Salmon (GB) 6-3, 6-3; N Herreman (Fr) bt S Gomer (GB), 6-4, 3-6, 7-6; C O'Neil (Aus) bt A Croft (GB), 6-2, 5-7, 6-2; A Brown (GB) bt S Leo (Aus), 6-3, 7-6; Second round: J Durie (GB) bt M Calleja (Fr), 7-6, 6-3; H Mandlikova (Cz) bt P Paradis (Fr), 6-1, 6-3; T Holladay (US) bt A Kiyomura (US), 6-3, 6-4; C Suire (Fr) bt M Yanagi (Jap), 7-6, 7-5; A Moulton (US) bt M Schropp (WG), 6-1, 7-5; B Potter (US) bt B Randall (Aus) 6-2, 6-1; P Shriver (US) bt M [illegible] (Neth), 6-2, 6-0; E Pfaff (WG) bt R White (US), 6-3, 7-6; H Sukova (Cz) bt S Graf (WG), 6-2, 6-2.
FERRARA: First round: J Granat (Cz) bt A Pierola (Chile), 6-3, 4-6, 6-2; J Brown (US) bt G Govan (Fr), 6-2, 6-3; B Walts (US) bt S Colombo (Italy), 6-1, 6-3; J Hlasek (Switz) bt G Rinaldini (Italy), 6-2, 5-7, 6-1; S Birner (Cz) bt M Martinez (Bol), 5-7, 6-2, 7-6.
GRAND PRIX: 1, Lendl (Cz), 2,614 pts; 2, M Wilander (Swen), 2,501; 3, J Connors (US), 2,305; 4, J McEnroe (US), 2,250; 5, Y Noah (Fr), 1,652; 6, J Arias (US), 1,680; 7, J Higueras (Sp), 1,333; 8, A Gomez (Ecuador), 1,279; 9, J L Clerc (Arg), 1,125; 10, E Teltscher (US), 993; 11, T Smid (Cz), 954; 12, G Vilas (Arg), 936.

ANTWERP: Monday: First round: (US unless stated): A Mayer bt H van Böckel (Neth), 6-3, 6-4; P Arraya (Peru) bt B Boileau (Belg), 6-3, 6-2; T Smid (Cz) bt S Glickstein (Israel), 6-4, 6-4; M Purcell bt H Sundström (Swe), 6-0, 6-1. Yesterday: K de Muynck (Belg) bt M Doyle (Ire), 6-4, 4-6, 6-6; M Westphal (WG) bt N Saviano, 6-4, 6-2.

HOCKEY

MONTROUGE: Tour match: France 3, United States 1.

RUGBY UNION

SCHOOLS RESULTS: Ampleforth 61, Giggleswick 3; Hurstpierpoint 3, Cranbrook 11; Pocklington 7, Leeds GS 4; Sutton Valence 6, Brighton 24.

VOLLEYBALL

TOKYO: Olympic qualifying tournament, final phase: Japan bt Taiwan, 15-1, 15-2, 15-2; China bt S Korea, 15-5, 15-4, 15-3.

RACKETS

SCHOOLS MATCH: Winchester v Marlborough (Winchester names first): C Hall and S Harford bt J Heald and N Bryant, 15-8, 15-8, 18-14, 15-10, 15-7; J Dean and A Paterson-Moutray bt R Graham and J Vacher, 17-18, 15-7, 15-7, 15-0, 15-5. Colts: A Paterson and B Thornycroft lost to H Reeves and S Moorhead 9-15, 10-15, 12-15, 18-13, 15-9, 6-15.

SNOOKER

WARRINGTON: Lada Classic: Monday. Qualifying round: E Hughes (Ire) bt J [illegible]; K Stevens (Can) bt E McLaughlin, 5-4; J White bt J Campbell (Aus), 5-1; J Parrott bt D Mountjoy, 5-4; M McLeod bt T Jones, 5-2; J Spencer bt J Johnson, 5-4; McLeod bt David Taylor, 5-4; M Hallett bt Dennis Taylor, 5-4; A Knowles bt Hughes, 5-1; M Wildman bt J Virgo, 5-2; C Roscoe bt W [illegible] (Can), 5-4; A Higgins bt P Fagan, 5-3.

PERSONAL COLUMNS

Honour the Lord to the best of your ability, and he will still be high above all praise.
Ecclesiasticus 43: 30 (N.E.B.).

BIRTHS

BEAUMONT – On November 12th, to Kate and Hubert, a daughter

COATS. – On November 12th to Emma and Peter – a daughter (Susanna Neah)

COOPER – On Oct. 26th at Sligo Hospital to Edward and Diana Cooper a son

GILBEY – On November 11th to Medina and Christopher, a daughter Sophie Medina, (Poppy), a sister for Jasper

GUNN – On November 8th to Lucy and Robert, a daughter.

HUGHES. – On 13th November, to Jill (nee Neville) and David, a son Anthony James Alleyne.

JONES – On November 2nd at Basingstoke Hospital, to Anne (nee Redman) and Michael, a son (Timothy Michael).

McLEAN. – On Friday November 11th at Mount Alvernia Guildford, to Janet (nee Tilley) and John – a daughter Sarah Louisa Serpent

RAMOS On November 8th at Ninewells hospital Siobhan (nee McLean) and Tod, a son, Thaddaeus, Alexander, Henry

WHITE GRIOTTERAY. – On November 13th 1983, to Meriel (nee Howarth) and Patrick, a daughter Marina Charlotte, in Florida, USA.

BIRTHDAYS

SANDERSON, Mark David 21st congratulations Wishing you health, wealth and happiness. Love Mum, Dad, Linda and Nannas.

DEATHS

AGAR. – On November 11th, 1983, peacefully, at Kent House, Clarendon Place, Leamington Spa, Dorothy, widow of Doctor Willoughby Agar, late of Henley-in-Arden, beloved mother of Toby Harrison and John Agar, a devoted grandmother and greatgrandmother. Funeral service at Holy Trinity Church, Leamington Spa, on Thursday, November 17th at 2.45 p.m. followed by cremation. Family flowers only.

ARMSTRONG. – On 13th November, 1983, peacefully, at home, Binfield Grove, Berkshire, R M (Bob) Armstrong, loved by all the family. Funeral service at All Saints Church, Binfield on Thursday, 17th November at 11.45 a.m. No flowers, by request, but donations in lieu to Cancer Research

BALLARD – On the 14th November at St Christopher's Hospice, Sydenham, London, Sister Vernon of the Deaconess Community of St Andrew. Funeral service at All Saints' Church, Clydesdale Road, W11, at 11.30 on Monday 21st November.

BALL. – On November 8th 1983, Mary (nee Heyworth) peacefully, loved and missed. Cremation Service 2pm on Thursday November 17th at Vinters Park Crematorium, Maidstone. Enquiries to A. W. Court, Headcorn Road, Ulcombe, Kent.

BORTON. – On November 12th, 1983, peacefully, Winifred, nee Colleridge, aged 92, widow of William Neville, a dearly loved mother, granny and great-granny. Funeral service at Poundsbridge Church near Penshurst, Kent, on Thursday, November 17th at 1.40pm. Flowers to E. R. Hickmott and Son, Tunbridge Wells, (0892 234621).

BUXTON. – On November 15th, Maria, Lady Buxton, of Stiffkey, Norfolk, after a short illness. Requiem Mass and funeral private. No flowers, but donations to King George's Fund for Sailors, Riding for the Disabled or the Imperial Cancer Research Fund. Thanksgiving service at St. Nicholas Church, Blakeney, Norfolk, at 12 noon on Monday 28th November.

CARVER – On 9th November at Downe House Petersfield, Veronica (nee Moor), Widow of Colonel William Carver of North Cave, Yorkshire. Funeral at Chichester crematorium on Friday 25th November at noon.

COONEY. – On November 13th, peacefully at his home following a serious illness courageously borne, Arthur Leo of Meadal House, North Lopham, Diss, Norfolk. Darling husband of Nanon, aged 67 years. Funeral service at the City Crematorium (Earlham) Norwich, on Thursday 17th, November at 12.00 noon. Family flowers only please but donations for Imperial Cancer Research may be sent c/o Rackhams Funeral Service, Stanley Road, Diss, Norfolk

DARBYSHIRE – On November 12th, suddenly and peacefully in her 93rd year at her home, 12 Branscombe Gardens, Winchmore Hill, London N21, Gladys Darbyshire, wife of the late Bernard W. Darbyshire, and mother of Francis and Bernard N. Darbyshire and Mary W Fulford, mother-in-law of Gwyneth and Mercedes Darbyshire and Luis E Fulford. Cremation at Enfield on Friday, November 18th at 3pm.

DAWSON. – George Duncan on November 13th at home. Funeral at Bandon Hill Cemetery, Wallington, Friday November 18th at 2.00pm.

DUCKWORTH – On 13th November, 1983, peacefully, Sylvia, widow of the late Doctor H L D O Duckworth of Ross-on-Wye. Service at Hendon Crematorium, 11.30am, Friday November 18th. Family flowers only. Donations if desired to Lee Abbey, Lynton, Devon

FROST – On 13th Nov 1983, Daphne Joan, mother of Tristram and wife of the late John Frost, peacefully at the Royal Free Hospital. Service at Golders Green Crematorium at 2.20pm on Friday 18th November. Flowers may be sent to Leverton & Sons, 181 Haverstock Hill, Hampstead, NW3, or if preferred donations to Cancer Research or World Wildlife Fund.

HALLETT. – On November 13, peacefully, Anna Frances (Nancy), aged 84 years, beloved mother of David and John, and much loved grandmother. Service of thanksgiving on Thursday, November 17 at Hambridge Church at 2.00 pm, followed by private cremation. Family flowers only, but if desired, donations to Musgrove Park Hospital Cardiac Unit, c/o Hatchers of Taunton. Tel: Taunton 72277.

HART. – On November 11th 1983, Miriam Hart aged 87, formerly of Southport, widow of Henry Hart M.C. and much loved mother of the late Pamela and Derek. Cremation private. No flowers or letters please.

HOLBROOK. – On November 14th, in hospital, Neville Worsley of Buriton Court, Buriton, Hants, aged 84. Beloved husband of Agnes and dear brother of Aileen and Alec. Funeral 2.30pm, Friday November 18th at St Mary's, Buriton. Flowers if desired to Funeral Services (Petersfield) Ltd 19 The Square, Petersfield

JACKSON – On November 11th 1983 after a short illness, courageously and tenaciously fought, Sidney Joseph of Pulpry, St Just-in-Roseland, Truro, Cornwall, adored husband of Mary and much loved by Laura Mae, Michael and Ronnie. A thanksgiving service will be held at 3pm on Friday November 18th at St Just in Roseland Church. No flowers please. Donations if desired for the Cornwall Body Scanner Appeal may be sent to Treliske Hospital, Truro

JEFFERSON – On November 12th, Alexander Nicholas, nearly 12 years old suddenly in his sleep. Adored son of Hugh and Jane and much loved and devoted brother of Louise and Candida. Private cremation Friday November 18th. Flowers may be sent to Thomas Bragg & Sons, 562 Stratford Road, Shirley, Solihull, West Midlands or donations to the League of Friends of Birmingham Childrens Hospital, Arden Group c/o Mrs S. T. Lee, 1 Umberslade Hall, Hockley Heath, Solihull, West Midlands. A service of thanksgiving will be held at the church of St. Mary Magdalene, Tamworth-in-Arden, Solihull on Tuesday November 29th at 12.00 noon

KNIGHT. – on November 14th John Trevarthen (Jack) at Wincanton Memorial Hospital. Beloved husband of Molly, father of Kitty Waring-Flood and Jilly and grandaughter and great grandfather. Cremation private

KORNER Renata – on November 12th at the Marie Curie nursing home in London. funeral private at Eltis. Please no letters.

LAVIS. – On November 13th, at High Wycombe General Hospital after a long illness borne with great courage, Peter, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.F.C.M., much loved husband of Dorothy and father of Guy. Funeral service at 12.30 p.m. on Thursday, November 17th at The Chilterns Crematorium, Whielden Lane, Amersham. Flowers to David Silvey and Son, Funeral Directors, Westbourne Street, High Wycombe, or if preferred, donations to The Imperial Cancer Research Fund, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2

MATHIAS. – On Tuesday November 15th, at his home, 26 Acland Road, Bridgend, Glyn Watkin beloved husband of Kathleen and loving father of John and Lucy. Funeral Friday November 18th. Service at St Mary's Church, Nolton, at 12.40pm where friends kindly meet, followed by cremation at the Mid Glamorgan Crematorium, Coychurch at 1.30. Family flowers only, donations in lieu to Oxfam, c/o Mrs D Owen, Oxfam Shop, 40 John Street, Porthcawl

MAYER. – On November 14th 1983, peacefully at Reigate, Elena Maria Countess Mayer d'Erleuil, late of 249 Goldhurst Terrace NW6, Widow of Major Rudolph M. Mayer. Funeral on Monday November 21st at 2.30pm at the Surrey and Sussex Crematorium, Balcombe Rd, Worth. No flowers, donations, if desired to the Imperial Cancer Research Fund. Enquiries to Stoneman Funeral Services, Doran Court, Redhill. Tel: Redhill 63456.

McFARLANE Mrs Irene (Iris) on November 8th, 1983, of 287 Russell Court, London WC1. Funeral at Streatham Vale Crematorium, London SW16, 4pm on November 18th. Flowers to Francis Chappell & Sons, 104 Church Road, London SE19.

MOON. – On November 13, in Stratford-on-Avon Hospital, after brief illness, Victor Frederick, aged 55 years. Funeral service Oakley Wood Crematorium, near Warwick, on Thursday, November 17, at 3.00pm.

MOSELEY. – On November 12th, peacefully at his home, Frank of Castleton Bungalow, Winforton, Herefordshire. Formerly of Kings Norton, Birmingham, aged 82 years, beloved husband of Elsie (nee Hunn). The funeral service will be held at Winforton Parish Church on Friday November 18th at 1.00pm, followed by cremation at Hereford. Flowers or if desired donations to Cancer Research, may be sent to Dawe Brothers, 118 Westfaling St, Hereford.

OLIVIER. – On 11th November, suddenly, Renee Suzanne, daughter of the late Raymond and Assia Olivier, deeply mourned by her uncle, Norbert Olivier, and her family. Funeral service will be held at the Church of Our Lady of Immaculate Conception, Farm Street, London W1 at 10.30 a.m. on Thursday, 17th November

PILCHER. – On 14th November at St George's Nursing Home, SW1, aged 96, Hilda Bertha, formerly of Knightsbridge Court, SW1. Mother of the late Alan. Funeral service at St Saviours Church, St Georges Square, SW1, on Monday, 21st November at 11.30am. Followed by private cremation. Flowers to church.

READ – On 12th November, Sylvia (nee Gothard) widow of John Read, LI.b. and beloved mother of Sylvia and grandmother of Christabel and Jonathan, courageously and peacefully aged 96 years. Private cremation. Thanksgiving service St John's Hampstead, 19th December, 11.30 am.

[redacted]. – On November 13th at St John of God Hospital, Silverdale, peacefully [redacted] a long and often painful [redacted] with characteristic fortitude [redacted] lack of complaint, Jack (Jake) Riggs, formerly of ICI. Much loved brother and brother-in-law of Arthur and Dorothy and uncle of Janet and Stella. Funeral at Lancaster and Morecambe Crematorium, at 3.00pm on Friday November 18th. No flowers please. Donations if desired to North Lancashire and Lakeland Continuing Care Trust (Hospice Fund) to T. R. Taylor & Son, Elmflack, Silverdale, Lancashire.

RYAN. – On Monday, 14th November, the Rev Maurice, late P.P. of St Mary, Moorfields, at The Lodge, Pope John House, Hale Street, E14, aged 74 years. Requiem Mass and funeral at 11 o'clock on Monday 21st November from Westminster Cathedral

SALTER. – On 15th November 1983 in Nairobi, Clive Wilfrid Q.C., aged 81, peacefully after a short illness. Much loved father, grandfather and friend. Cremation Nairobi. Memorial service London, details later. Donations appreciated Cancer Research, 2 Carlton House Terrace, SW1, in memory of his many relations and friends who suffered from it.

SAWTELL. – Charlotte Helen, wife of the late Ronald Sawtell, of Northallerton on November 14th in her 81st year, peacefully in Shropshire. Funeral St George's Church, Pontesbury, nr Shrewsbury, 2.30pm November 21st, followed by private cremation. Donations to St George's Church.

TREMAYNE. – On November 11th, Cyril Bertram, peacefully at Wendover, devoted and dearly loved father of Rowena and grandfather of Marcus and Victoria. Requiem Mass Friday 18th November, at St John the Baptist, Holland Road, London, W14. Flowers to J. H. Kenyon, 132 Freston Rd, W10

TYSZKIEWICZ. – On 12th November, Anna Janina (Anka) nee Radziwill. Funeral Well Vale, nr Alford, Saturday 19th November, 2.00pm. Flowers or donations Medical Aid for Poland, c/o J. W. Cawthorpe & Sons, Ulceby, nr Alford, Lincs. Requiem Mass Little Oratory, Brompton Rd, Tuesday 22nd November, 12 noon.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

WICKENDEN, Keith. A memorial service for the life of Keith David Wickenden will be held at St Margaret's Church, Westminster, London, SW1 at noon on Tuesday, 13th December, 1983. Those wishing to attend are asked to apply for tickets to: Ref: M.S.M.N., 79 Grosvenor Street, London W1 by not later than Monday, 28th November 1983. Tickets will be posted the 1st week in December.

THOMSON, – Dr. William A.R. The memorial service on Thursday December 1st, at All Souls, Langham Place, will now be held at 2.15.

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DANIEL In lasting memory of Katie, beloved wife and mother, who died on 16th November 1978 "Faith is the assured expectation of things hoped for."

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MOLE-GALVIN otherwise GALVIN, THOMAS JAMES MOLE-GALVIN otherwise THOMAS JAMES GALVIN otherwise THOMAS GALVIN late of 127 Hassett Road, Hackney, London E9 died at Hackney on 6th January, 1982 (Estate about £5,000).
LOCKE nee BLACKWELL, DORIS CONSTANCE LOCK nee BLACKWELL, widow late of 77 Howard Road, Dartford, Kent died at Dartford on 16th August 1976 (Estate about £15,000).
SCOTT, NEVILLE ETHELBERT SCOTT otherwise **NEVILLE ETHELBERT SCOTT** late of 9 [illegible] Terrace, Queens Grove, London NW8 died in Westminster on 16th November 1982 (Estate about £19,000).
The kin of the above-named are requested to apply to the Treasury Solicitor, (B.V.), Queen Anne's Chambers, 28 Broadway, London, SW1H 9JS, failing which the Treasury Solicitor may take steps to administer the estate.

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RENTALS

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SW7. Single room with en-suite shower room in luxury flat. £42 pw inclusive. Tel 584 1699.

W.1. Off Marylebone High St. Large couple in luxury flat. Own bathroom. £80 p.w. 580 8405.

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W.3. Prof. M/F 25+ to share beautiful flat. O/R, non-smoker. £30 pw excl. Tel 749 2394 After 3.30.

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N6. HIGHGATE. Prof. F/M to share C.H. new mod. flat. O/R. £150 p.m. + bills. 954 6188 day 328 1634 eve.

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COMPANY SEARCHES. Same day tel/24 hour service. Full search from £3. 01 806 0077

ANIMALS AND BIRDS

IRISH WOLFHOUND dog puppies, top class pedigrees, superb temperaments. Nicholson, Stow-on-the-Wold, 30417

CHRISTMAS CARDS

CHSA
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Help us to help even more by supporting our CHRISTMAS APPEAL
Christmas Cards from 8p each
Gifts all under £5.00
Write or telephone for Illustrated Brochure or buy direct
Monday-Friday (10.00-3.30 pm) from
THE CHEST, HEART AND STROKE ASSOCIATION (T)
Tavistock House North, Tavistock Square, London WC1H 9JE. Tel: 01-387 3012 (Ext. 98)

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF ONTARIO
NOTICE
TO: Margaret Joan Carver
TAKE NOTICE that a petition for a decree of divorce has been presented to this Court by the Petitioner, John Francis Carver, in which the Petitioner's claim is for a decree that he be divorced from the Respondent, Margaret Joan Carver.
AND THAT it has been ordered that service of the notice of petition and petition on you be effected by this advertisement. If you wish to oppose the said petition or if you wish other relief, you must cause your Answer and Counterpetition to be served on the Petitioner and file with proof of service in the Office of the Registrar at the Courthouse, 2 Daly Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, on or before the 15th day of January, 1984. If you wish to appear but do not necessarily oppose the petition, you must enter an appearance at the Office of the aforementioned Registrar within the time limit mentioned.
BLANEY, PASTERNAK, SMELA & WATSON
701-255 Albert Street, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, K1P 6A9
Solicitors for the Petitioner
Dated at OTTAWA, this 27th day of October, 1983.

IN THE MATTER OF QUEDASTA Limited and IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT 1948
Notice is Hereby Given that the creditors of the above-named Company, which is being voluntarily wound up, are required, on or before the 20th day of December, 1983, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their solicitors (if any), to the undersigned Keith David Goodman FCA of 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA the Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.
Dated this 8th day of November 1983.
Keith D. Goodman
Liquidator

The Companies Acts 1948-1981. JESSEL SECURITIES Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the Creditors of the above named Company are required on or before the eleventh day of December 1983, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors if any, to Paul Frederick Marten Shewell FCA of Coopers & Lybrand, Abacus House, Gutter Lane, Cheapside, London EC2V 8AH the Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator are by their Solicitors, or personally, to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.
Dated this eleventh day of November 1983
P F M SHEWELL
Liquidator

COMPANY NOTICES

HARRISONS MALAYSIAN PLANTATIONS BERHAD (Incorporated in Malaysia) Final Dividend for the year ended March 31, 1983
NOTICE is hereby given that at the seventh Annual General Meeting of the Company held on September 7, 1983, a final dividend of 8 sen per share, less 40% Malaysian income tax was approved, in respect of the financial year ended March 31, 1983, payable on January 4, 1984 to shareholders of HMPB shares registered as at December 7, 1983. HMPB 'A' shares will not be eligible for the final dividend.
NOTICE is hereby given that the last date for lodging transfers will be at the close of business on December 7, 1983, at 5.00p.m.
By order of the Board
ZAINAL ABIDIN JAMAL
Secretary
8th-9th Floor Kompleks Kewangan
Jalan Raja Chulan
Kuala Lumpur
November 16, 1983.

PUBLIC NOTICES

CHARITY COMMISSION
Stat Estates)
2. Henry Smith (Kensington Estate)
Ref: 230102-74
The Charity Commissioners propose to make an Order appointing The Honourable Henry Nicolas Gage, of Firle Place, Lewes, Sussex, Esquire, to be a Trustee for the administration of the above-mentioned Charities. Objections or suggestions may be sent to the Charity Commission, 14 Ryder Street, London, SW1, within one month from today quoting reference above.

PASTORAL MEASURE 1968
The Church Commissioners have prepared a DRAFT PASTORAL SCHEME providing for declaring redundant the parish church of the parish of Thruscross (Ripon diocese). Copies of the draft scheme may be obtained from the Church Commissioners, 1 Millbank, London, SW1P 3JZ, to whom any representations should be sent within 28 days of the publication of this notice.

ENTERTAINMENTS

CC Most credit cards accepted for telephone bookings or at the box office.
When telephoning use prefix 01 only when outside London Metropolitan Area.

OPERA & BALLET

COLISEUM S 836 3161 cc 240 5258
ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA
Ton't, Sat 7.30: THE RAPE OF LUCRETIA. Tomor 7.00: THE TALES OF HOFFMANN. Fri 6.30 (Note early start, perf ends approx 11.10): THE VALKYRIE (not suppers avail). Some seats avail at the door each day.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE, COVENT GARDEN 240 1066/1911, 10am-8pm (Mon-Sat). Access/Visa. 'S'. 65 amphi-seats avail for all perfs (Mon-Sat) from 10am on the day.
THE ROYAL BALLET
Tomor & Mon at 7.30pm, Apollo/Varii Capricci/Raymonda Act III
THE ROYAL OPERA
Fri & Tues at 7.00pm, Otello
Sat at 6.30pm, Boris Godunov (New Production).

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE EC1. 01-278 8916 (5 lines) WHIRLIGIG CHILDREN'S THEATRE for details see entry under Theatres.

CONCERTS

BARBICAN HALL, Barbican Centre EC2. 01-638 8891/01-628 8795. Tonʼt 6.30 LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. JAMES JUDD cond. Tchaikovsky: 'Pathetique'. Tom't 7.15 ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA, Tallis Chamber Choir. HANDEL: MESSIAH. Nicholas Kraemer Cond. Felicity Lott sop. Margaret Cable alto, Robert Tear tenor, Malcolm King bass.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL (01 928 3191) cc 928 6544. Tonight 7.30 THE HAGUE PHILHARMONIC ORCH. Hans Vonk, Dmitri Alexeev. Beethoven: Piano Concerto No 3; Bruckner: Symphony No 7

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL (928 3191, cc 928 6544) Tonight at 8.45 SOUTH BANK ORGAN MUSIC Stephen Cleobury. Bach, Hindemith, Elgar. Tickets £1.80.

WIGMORE HALL (01 935 2141) cc 930 9232. Tonight 7.30 DOLEZAL STRING QUARTET OF PRAGUE. Quartets by Janáček, Dvořák and Smetana.

THEATRES

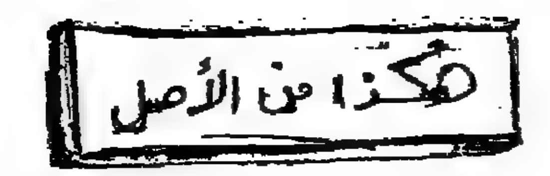
ALDWYCH s 01-836 6404, 379 6233 Credit Cards only 01-836 0641. Evgs 8.0, Wed 2.30, Sat 5.30, 8.30 STEPHEN MOORE, LIZA GODDARD, PETER BLYTHE, GLYN OWEN in THE HARD SHOULDER "AN EXCELLENT NEW COMEDY BY STEPHEN FAGAN" D.Telegraph.

APOLLO (Shafts Ave) S 437 2663 434 3598 CC 930 9232 Mon-Fri 8, Sat 5.30, 8.30, Thur 3, Grp sales 930 6123 HANNAH GORDON "A masterful portrayal" D. Mail MARTIN SHAW "An electric performance" Gdn JOHN STRIDE "Marvellous" Times THE COUNTRY GIRL "This great and powerful play" Punch "Gloriously brought to life" D. Mail "Magnificent" N.o.W.

ADELPHI 836 7611/2. Cdt cards 930 9232/836 7358. Grp sales 930 6123. REDUCED PRICE PREVIEWS. Eves 7.30, Thur & Sat Mats 3.00 Opens Tuesday 22 Nov at 7.00 ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY'S MUSICAL OF THE YEAR POPPY by Peter Nichols & Monty Norman "BRILLIANT SPECTACLE" Tms

ALBERY S 01-836 3878 cc 379 6565/930 9232. Grp bkgs 01-836 3962, 930 6123. Eves 7.30, Thurs Mat 2.30, Sat 5.00 & 8.30 PAUL EDDINGTON, COLIN BLAKELY, GEORGINA HALE, JANE CARR in LOVERS DANCING a new comedy by CHARLES DYER. "ALL STAR CAST" "AN EXTRAORDINARY PIECE" Tms. "COMIC CORKSCREW LINES . . . ODD, QUIRKY . . . BIZARRE" Gdn. "WONDERFUL PLAYERS WORTH THE PRICE OF ANY SEAT IN THE HOUSE" Daily Mail "EXTRAORDINARILY SKILFUL QUARTET" S Telegraph

ALDWYCH 836 6404 379 6233 & CC 836 0641. Back on stage the legendary 'Fagin' RON MOODY "In Lionel Bart's miraculous Musical." F.T. 'OLIVER!' "Consider yourself lucky to see it again!" D. Mirror. Back in the West End For 6 weeks only OPENS DEC 14th Evgs 7.30, Mats Weds & Sat 3.00pm Extra Xmas matinees Thurs 29th Dec & 5th Jan at 3.00pm BOOK NOW!



La crème de la crème

Judy Farquharson Limited

17 Stratton Street, London, W1X 5FD 01-493 8824

SECRETARIES WHO WANT RESPONSIBILITY

SECRETARY/ ADMIN MANAGER Circa £10,000
PA to Media Director in Advertising. A hard-working, efficient, people manager to co-ordinate and progress chase. Age 25-28. Covent Garden.

COMMODITIES
Team urgently needs responsible Secretary with good skills (100/50) and WP. Lovely working conditions and fun people. Second jobbers +. £7,000 - £8,000.

JUNIOR SECRETARIES
For Sports Charity, Music Company and College. £5,000 - £6,000.

Ring 01-493 8824

JFL RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

GLAXO PHARMACEUTICALS LTD
SENIOR MEDICAL SECRETARY
c.£7,500 West London

Glaxo Group is one of the world's leading and most successful pharmaceutical companies. Within our Medical Division we need a Senior Medical Secretary to provide a comprehensive secretarial service to a Senior Medical Adviser engaged in clinical research.

We are looking for a mature, self-assured person who sets high standard for themselves. You should have the ability to work under pressure and deal confidently with people, together with the flexibility to work for members of a team. Accurate shorthand, audio typing skills and a good telephone manner are essential. Previous experience of medical secretarial work and the ability to use a word processor would be an advantage.

Attractive conditions of employment include Company bonus scheme, non-contributory pension scheme, subsidised cafeteria, four weeks' and two days' holiday and excellent sports and social facilities.

Please write for an application form to: Miss G. A. Dennison, Assistant Personnel Officer, Glaxo Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Greenford Road, Greenford, Middx. or call 01-422 3434 ext 2837 quoting ref: A/704.

EASY TO RECOGNISE, HARD TO FIND

A statement which applies as much to your exceptional skills as it does to the outstanding career opportunities we have been asked to advise on. Below is a brief selection:

ADMIN – West End to £8,000+
A ideal post for the intelligent Secretary able to assist with full Admin re-organisation & the development of W/P based systems, within a renowned educational establishment. Willingness to train on a micro-computer essential.

OPERATIONAL – W. London c.£7,500
A senior Secretarial post where sound education & top-level experience should combine with initiative & the ability to ensure smooth running of the office in the Executive's absence. Excellent conditions.

DEALING! City to £7,500
Hectic but really happy environment for a confident personality who can keep their cool under stress. Lots of Admin & 'phone liaison & the provision of key Secretarial support to a group of great, but busy Dealers.

ARTS – West End to £7,300
Tough brief for the resilient, well-educated Secretary with good organisational skills & a strong background in the Arts, to assist with Theatre administration.

SUPERVISORY – West End Neg. £6,500
No Shorthand but plenty of zest & initiative needed for a fascinating, albeit pressurised, role as an Office Supervisor. Expert background ideal for this fast-expanding company seeking someone with the ability to grow with it!

If you are interested in any of the above positions, please contact any of our branches throughout Central London or call in or phone one of the branches below.
19-23 Oxford St, W1. Tel: 01-437 9030
30 Bush Lane, EC4. Tel: 01-626 8315

Challoners Recruitment Consultants

QUALIFIED NURSE (SRN) REQUIRED AS
COMPANION/PA
CALIFORNIA - UNITED KINGDOM - HAWAII

A superb opportunity for an educated, personable SRN, aged 35 - 45 yrs, to act as a Personal Assistant and live-in Companion to active 70 yr old British President of international company who is in good health and resident for part of the year near San Francisco, part London and part Hawaii.

The successful candidate will be a friendly, even-tempered, cheerful and non-assertive person, with a caring approach, able to plan and implement a healthy happy life style (inc diet, exercise and relaxation). *Must* be non-smoker and car driver.

Salary up to £7,000 pa + free accommodation and all living expenses + use of car + good holidays and free travel. Interviews in London.

Please send cv and photo (essential) to Box 2108H The Times

ADMINISTRATOR £11,000 neg
Small, expanding American investment bank. Knowledge of accounts, own typing. Age 25-45.

CHAIRMAN'S PA £10,000 neg
Public company require high calibre PA/Sec. 100/60. Age 25-35.

SEC/ADMINISTRATOR £9,500
Major international company. Admin of department, conferences, seminars. 100/60. Age 25-32.

PA £9,000
PA/Sec for City Accountants. Interesting job content. 100/60. Age 25-45.

DIRECTOR'S PA £9,000
Extrovert public school type for Insurance Broker. Good opportunities. 100/60. Age 23-30.

ADVERTISING £8,500
PA/Sec for Chairman. Good organising ability. 90/50. Age 25-35.

BANKING £8,500
2nd jobber. PA orientated, some admin and research. 90/50. Age 21-25.

PROPERTY, W1 £8,500
Well groomed PA for delightful boss. Client contact, admin and secretarial support. 90/50. Age 25-35.

LEISURE, W1 £8,500
PA/Sec for Director of fast-moving organisation. Client contact. 90/50. Age 28+.

BILINGUAL ASSISTANT c£7,500
Good French working for traders. Varied duties good prospects. 90/50. Age 23-35.

COLLEGE LEAVERS £6,500
Busy environment, good skills 90/50. Also another, audio only £6,000 plus excellent package.

499 9175
MacBlain NASH Recruitment Consultants
16 Hanover Square, London, W1.

FIRST CLASS PA
City £10,000

This post offers an intriguing opportunity for someone interested in financial world to work for a professional advisory organisation.
You will act as PA for their Director, giving secretarial support, as well as organising meetings and liaising with members countrywide. You will be running the office during his absence, so a willingness to get involved is essential.
Your secretarial experience will have been gained at a high level in a professional environment. Ideally you are educated to A Level standard, with a mature and poised personality, aged 25-40. Speeds 100/60.

Angela Mortimer Ltd Recruitment Consultants
166 Piccadilly 629 9686

SECRETARY'S/PA
FRAGRANCES/HAMMERSMITH

I.F.F. Great Britain Ltd, leading Creators & Manufacturers of Fragrance products for the cosmetics & toiletries industries is shortly moving its sales & marketing office to Trafalgar House, Hammersmith.

At this office, there will be a small sales/technical team & 2 of our Account Managers will require secretaries. Previous secretarial experience with good typing & shorthand speeds is necessary. We place great emphasis on maintaining close contacts with our customers, so a good telephone manner is essential. Successful applicants will be required to act on their own initiative, since the Account Managers frequently work outside the office.

Opportunities for career advancement within the perfume industry could be available for suitable candidates.

The salary will be very competitive & we offer generous annual bonus together with a non-contributory pension & free life assurance.

Please apply in writing with brief details of current salary & career to date to Mr B K Johnson, Personnel Director, I.F.F Great Britain Ltd, Crown Road, Southbury Road, Enfield, Middlesex.

Sunshine, Mediterranean Beaches
and a tax protected Salary of £10,800

Occidental of Libya Inc., is engaged in a major programme of oil and gas development in the Socialists Peoples Libyan Arab JAMAHIRIGA.
Opportunities have arisen for competent Secretaries in Tripoli, applicants must be minimum age 27 years and have good Secretarial skills - 100 wpm, Shorthand/60 wpm Typewriting + a Valid Driving Licence.
Furnished accommodation is Company paid. Air Ticket home is given annually + interim leave, ticket to Rome - vacation is 33 days + of course public holidays. Medical cover is by B.U.P.A.
Please telephone for application form or write with full details to:
OxyLibya Dept., (Ref SEC/bc),
Occidental International Oil Inc.,
16 Palace Street, Victoria, London, SW1E 5BQ.
Tel: 01-828 5600 Ext 2235.

OXY

SECRETARY
Executive Search Consultancy W1 - up to £8,000

A mature secretary with good shorthand/typing and other office skills is required to run a small office and provide administrative support to two highly successful consultants.

Initiative, presence and the confidence to associate with people at the highest levels will be necessary.

Please telephone for a confidential discussion on 01-439 4374.

Personal Secretary
Bilingual French

English entrepreneur, involved in international business with additional property interests in Portugal, requires bilingual (French mother tongue preferred) Secretary aged 28+ to be based in Paris.

Shorthand typing to high grammatical standard essential. Good administrative ability, intelligence and competence also required.

An above average salary plus expenses will be paid to the right person.

Please write, giving full personal and career details, to: **Anthea Mallett, 37 Fleet Lane, London, EC4.**

Office Administrator
(LONDON BASED)
£9,000 pa. neg. + Benefits Package

Quantitative Analysis Service, a New York based Investment Research Group using 'momentum' techniques is shortly opening an office in the city.

We are seeking a cheerful, competent & self motivated office administrator, works will involve some typing (shorthand useful but not essential), telex work & bookkeeping as well as a large content of administrative work. This demanding role will require a broad knowledge of the needs of a small office & the candidate will be expected to initiate appropriate systems.

Candidates will ideally be aged 28-38. If you have the demonstrated capacity to fill this challenging position please submit a full cv in complete confidence; to:-
Quantitative Analysis Service Inc.,
33 Chiswell St, London EC1Y 4SE

SYNERGY RECRUITMENT
YOUNG PAs

MARKETING £7,000
Become involved in a fast-moving international marketing function involving the organisation of seminars and exhibitions. This dynamic company is looking for a young PA with lots of energy who will be able to enjoy the pace and excitement of a sales environment. The ability to organise support systems would be an advantage. Skills 90/50wpm req.

TELEVISION £6,500
Make a career in television with this large production and broadcasting company. Assisting in marketing the best of British television overseas, you will become extensively involved in international liaison and will organise and develop office systems as well as providing a full one-to-one PA function. Spanish and/or Arabic and asset. Skills 80/55wpm req.

TRAINING £6,800
As a part of this large retail organisation's Training Department, you will become involved in organising and administering staff training courses. Undertaking a varied function, you will work on a word processor, a computer, handle lots of telephone liaison and generally get involved. Skills 90/50wpm req.

SYNERGY the recruitment consultancy
01-637 9533

SECRETARY
SHORTHAND AND WORD PROCESSOR
LONDON, EC2

Competent Secretary with word processing experience required by American Lawyers. The ethos is busy and friendly and the work at times quite demanding, so we are looking for a person with A-level or equivalent standard of education with a cheerful and conscientious work attitude.

Previous legal experience is not necessary but the right applicant must be a non-smoker.

Competitive salary and paid overtime.

Please write to: **Miss P Revell, 58 Coleman Street, London, EC2R 5BE.**

SECRETARY/PA 2 SENIOR APPOINTMENTS
c.£7,000 c.£9,500

Rapidly expanding consultancy group requires 2 top class secretary/PA's. The group specialize in Mail Order catalogue marketing and is the leader in its field.
Both the Principal and the Senior consultant are extremely busy and both require a Sec/PA with good administrative ability in addition to first class typing and shorthand/audio skills.
Successful applicants will need to be numerate, intelligent and of smart appearance and will be expected to act on their own initiative working as part of a small dynamic team. Previous experience of marketing, buying or Sales would be an advantage. Ages 25-45.
Please write in confidence stating current salary and enclosing full CV to:
Nigel Swabey & Partners
65 Newman St, London, W1 3PG. Tel: 580 1783

WORD PROCESSOR OPERATOR
WEST END c.£9,000

Our client is a highly successful and expanding Mining Company based in prestige offices close to Oxford Circus.
This newly created key appointment reports board level and calls for an experienced WP operator, ideally with a knowledge of Perfect software. A general appreciation of micro computers and an audio secretarial background.
Probably aged 28-40 you should also be capable of handling highly confidential work under pressure and able to demonstrate a stable work record and high level of commitment to apply please telephone or write quoting reference 7000 to:
M. J. R. Chapman,
Lloyds Chapman Associates,
123 New Bond St, London, W1Y 0HR
01-499 7761

BRITISH TROUT ASSOCIATION

London based. Salary by negotiation

The Council of the BTA require an executive person to run their new marketing/PR campaign and administrate the Association. The applicant should have a successful record in the communications or closely related industry, ideally with some executive experience. Lively personality and flair for organisation coupled with ability to work independently required. Typing an asset.

Work involves communicating with both farmers and their customers. This post would appeal to a self-motivated person who can identify with the objective of promoting British Trout.

Please apply in writing enclosing c.v. to the Chairman, BTA, Agriculture House, Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7NJ.

£9,500
Bilingual (French) shorthand Secretary PA required to help run new small Swiss Bank. Fabulous brand new City offices. Lots of potential. 25-35. Call 588 5081

ADVTG SEC–NO S/H £7,500
Head of research needs an intelligent (A's min) Secretary to run dept at one of London's leading agencies. Lots of admin. no overtime! Must be outgoing and present A1 work. 60wpm typing. Call 408 1631.

GRADUATE SEC
Encouragement would be given to gain IPM qualifications to the person who provides a 1st class secretarial and administrative backup within the Personnel Dept of this international firm. 100/50wpm. Call 588 5081

MIDDLETON JEFFERS RECRUITMENT LTD

SECRETARY/P.A. SPANISH

International law firm in the West End require a Personal Assistant.

Job will involve a great deal of international liasion for which fluent oral and written Spanish will be necessary.

Attractive position for person willing to assume responsibility as well as normal secretarial duties.

Age 24-30
Tel: 493 5139
(No Agencies)

Administrative Secretary
CENTRAL LONDON MODERN OFFICES
up to £7,500 pa. NEG. + PERKS

Resourceful competent Admin/Sec required to assist Managing Director of highly successful company in computer field in busy friendly sales office.

Intelligent committed applicant with good educational qualifications and secretarial skills with ability to be flexible and work at all levels, required for this responsible and challenging position.

Please call Ms Terrie Mills
01-638 8411 for further details

EXCITING OPPORTUNITY

We wish to recruit a highly motivated person to help in the letting and day-to-day management of an exciting new property project in the West End. Some experience in property would be useful but the main requirements are:

- Age - 24+.
- Highly personable, outward-going character, capable of working on own initiative with limited supervision.
- With the ability to deal competently with existing and potential tenants.
- Good typing skills for very occasional secretarial work and own correspondence.

In return we are able to offer an excellent salary and a luxurious working environment.

Contact: Peter Allport, Lambert Smith & Partners. Tel: 01-493 8424.

GRADUATE SEC
Commodities

This is a superb chance for a graduate with 1/2 years' sec experience to work as an assistant to an MD and Financial Director in this well-known City firm. You should be flexible and outgoing, have a good head for figures, and be keen to progress. Speeds 100/60 wpm. Salary c £7,000 plus benefits.

RING 588 3535

Crone Corkill Recruitment Consultants

BELGRAVIA

Managing Director of British Shipowners requires an experienced Secretary with organisational ability to join a small, friendly team in Jan/Feb. Responsibilities include co-ordination of ship management and company secretarial duties. Numeracy is desirable but integrity and accuracy are essential.

Shipping background not required.

Generous salary and conditions are in line with this prestigious position.

Applications and brief CV to: Box 2076H The Times

PA TO CHAIRMAN

This is an exciting opportunity for someone with top level relevant experience to help set up a new shipping company. This will form part of an existing major City trading group and you will be required to introduce the necessary systems and provide full sec and admin back-up to the Chairman. The ideal candidate will have a sound educational background and speeds 100/60 wpm, combined with poise, initiative and a good sense of humour. Age 25 – 35.

Salary £9,000 + benefits
RING 588 3535

Crone Corkill Recruitment Consultants

PUBLISHING
PA/SECRETARY
£8,000+

required by Chairman of young printing and publishing group. Must be an excellent organiser, smart, good looking and able to get the best out of people. Varied and absorbing work. Excellent secretarial skills necessary. Age 25–35.

Tel: 01-379 7399 from 9.00am onwards

ADAPTABLE SECRETARY

Fast-growing professional firm about to move to new smart offices in St James's requires an intelligent and well educated Secretary. Must be prepared to work hard, with some overtime, in a demanding but rewarding environment. Shorthand unnecessary but typing should be of a high standard.

Salary will be highly competitive.

Please telephone: Marianne Watson-Smyth, LEK Partnership 87 Jermyn St, London, SW1. 930 6538.

BANKING DEPUTY MD

Sec/PA to this Senior Executive well-known City Investment Group. High percentage of administrative work, client contact etc. skills 100/60. French a great asset. £8,500 + mortgage sub etc.

£9,500
Executive Secretary for Director new Corporate Finance division City Merchant Bank. Outgoing, smart candidate. Great deal of client involvement and administrative responsibility. Benefits: mortgage, profit share, etc. Age 24-30.

DULCIE SIMPSON
242 2245/405 5209
Appointments 84 Ltd

ARCHITECT PARTNER NEEDS SECRETARY

Who is able to type for his project team in design studios near the Barbican Architectural experience and use of word processor would be an advantage.

Please write with brief career information to Frederick Gibberd Coomber Ptnrs, 82-84, St John Street, London, EC1M 4BP.

PUTNEY £8,000
The Managing Director of a small but thriving Computer Company needs someone (30+) who is bright and enthusiastic to play an administrative as well as Secretarial role.

STAINES £8,000
The Finance/Administration Director of a successful Company needs a well educated P.A. who is not afraid of a few figures and a word processor.

If you have short hand Typing speeds of 90/60 please ring:
01-493 5907 - 01-486 0032

Senior Secretaries Recruitment Consultants

Residential Property Management

Immediate opportunity for a self motivated super organised administrator to join a small friendly expanding specialist team. Some management/book keeping experience essential. He/She will supervise a portfolio of furnished quality residential property located in London and surrounding areas. Age 25-40. Competitive salary and terms by arrangement.

Phone Sheila 580 9277

STEER YOUR OWN SHIP

Take care of your own correspondence as PA/Secretary to the Manager of Office Administration with a Shipping Company. Personnel involvement and an extremely varied range of duties. Slow shorthand. Salary £8,000 plus in the City.

377 8600 CITY
439 7001 WEST END

Secretaries Plus The Secretarial Consultants

Medical PR
to £8,600

A unique opportunity to use your initiative and organising ability to the full when you assist the Senior Doctor in this leading organisation based in W1. Your day will most certainly be varied as you will become totally involved in all aspects of the work. A medical background would certainly be advantageous, however an interest together with a professional, [illegible] approach are as important. If you are between 25-40, have accurate audio skills (50 wpm), contact [illegible] on 01-637 1985.

Price Jamieson

ADMIN SEC
c.£9,500

A self-motivated person with sec and admin skills plus exp of computers/WPs is needed for a small Putney software consultancy. Commercial awareness and ability to negotiate with suppliers also required 30+.

01-730 5148

ZAYGAR (Rec. Cons.)

STOCKTON ASSOCIATES PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS
PERSONNEL SECRETARIAL VACANCIES

Sec/Pa to Group Personnel Adviser, who is also a board member. Friendly, prestige HO in West End. 50% admin, 50% sh/typing. Salary to £8,200.

Shorthand Secretary to VP in charge of personnel at merchant bank in City. £7,500 - £8,000 plus mortgage subsidy.

Junior Secretary with rusty shorthand. 18+. City merchant bank. £5,000 - £5,500 plus mortgage subsidy.

Please call Roy Stockton on 01-734 8466.

SECRETARY/PA

For Partners in a fast growing Marketing Consultancy
Location: Kensington High St

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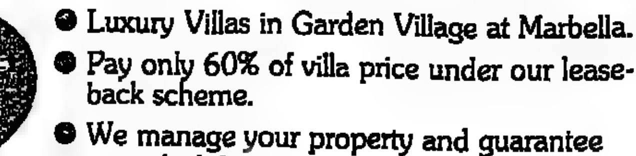
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Overseas Property



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Property Buyers' Guide

Residential property/Christopher Warman

Ending the conveyancing monopoly

When it comes to buying and selling a home, estate agents and solicitors run each other close as villains of the piece in the view of the increasingly frantic householder as delays and financial problems drive him almost to distraction.

Every so often, there is a move to reduce their power and position – sometimes without considering the full consequences. The average 2 per cent charged by estate agents seems bad enough, for example, until his fee is compared with that of his opposite number in the United States, the real estate broker, who charges 6 per cent or so.

But it is the solicitor, and his conveyancing monopoly, who is at present under scrutiny. A private member's Bill, which aims to end that monopoly, is due to have its second reading in the House of Commons next month, and solicitors are increasingly concerned at the prospect.

Mr Christopher Hewetson, president of the Law Society, told its national conference last month that proposals to give building societies power to offer a conveyancing service posed a serious threat to the continuing viability of private practice. On average, more than half of solicitors' income comes from conveyancing, and they have 99 per cent of the business, so it is not surprising that they are worried.

They have been getting used to warnings, but some advice they received earlier this year from Lord Benson, adviser to the Bank of England and chairman of the Royal Commission on Legal Services, was most timely. He recalled that the commission, which sat from 1976-79, had recommended that the monopoly should be retained and strengthened, but concluded that the process of conveyancing and land registration needed simplification and cost reduction. He added that public clamour for change could be repelled only if solicitors were able to demonstrate superior professional skill, independent advice and reasonable charges.

The forthcoming House Buyers Bill, sponsored by Mr Austin Mitchell MP, is intended to allow qualified conveyancers to do the work in the hope that it will reduce the cost of house purchase. Its supporters include the Consumers Association, whose legal officer, Mr David Tench, believes solicitors should concede the principle of competition and then try to show that they are the best at conveyancing.

The proposals which would end the solicitors' monopoly include a plan by the Building Societies' Association that the societies' powers should be extended to allow them to undertake conveyancing work for existing and prospective borrowers. Mr Mitchell's Bill – the details of which are not yet known – is likely to suggest either a system whereby people wishing to undertake conveyancing would, on certain conditions, be registered by a licensing authority; or would enable anyone to undertake conveyancing provided he or she complies with conditions relating to clients' account and fidelity bonding.

The Law Society has now responded to the proposals, and it first concludes that the ending of the monopoly will not remedy the basic criticisms and problems of domestic conveyancing. These it identifies as delays and slowness, expense and lack of competition, and the quality of service.

It dismisses the criticism of delay, other than accepting the rare case of "the dilatory solicitor", by stating that delays are otherwise caused by the wishes of the clients. The buyer has to sell his house, and then he has to obtain his mortgage, for example. Local authorities, too, may take time to reply to local searches.

On expense, the Law Society says that not only did the Royal Commission on Legal Services find that charges were not excessive, but that a recent study by the Consumers' Association showed the cost of conveyancing in this country compared well with many other western countries.

In a detailed answer to the criticisms, the Law Society accepts that quality of service varies and that some solicitors give rise to complaints. It is a difficult area, and the Society takes solace from a Consumers' Association survey which showed that 80 per cent of those questioned were satisfied with the solicitors who carried out their conveyancing. For good measure it gives examples of non-solicitor conveyancers who failed to gain qualifications or who owe money on their work.

Looking at the new proposals, the Law Society believes that any effective licensed conveyancer system would merely substitute a new structure for the existing one, with very little if any reduction in charges and little difference in any form of "monopoly".

The alternative, that anyone could undertake conveyancing subject to conditions, would result in a "free for all" with no essential protection for the consumer, the Society argues. As for allowing building societies to provide conveyancing services, expecially if done at cost, it claims that would destroy the ability of anyone to compete at all. "The result would be the establishment of a monopoly, in the true sense of the word, in place of the 'monopoly' of solicitors which is alleged at present to exist. It will at best reduce drastically the public's choice of conveyancer; at worst it will involve problems of conflict of interest."

Finally, the Law Society points to a further consequence if solicitors lose conveyancing – that many solicitors' firms can only maintain their full range of legal services, at little or no profit, because half their income is derived from conveyancing.

It is a veiled warning, but the conclusion is there: "In some of the smaller communities, the solicitor would not merely be forced to reduce his services but would probably go out of business altogether."

Instead, the society recommends its plans to improve the conveyancing service, allowing solicitors to give estimates in competition, seeking ways of improving procedures and intensifying existing studies into the application of information technology to the conveyancing process.

The next few weeks could determine whether these arguments carry the day.

● The Prime Minister, Mrs Thatcher, gave her seal of approval – as MP for Finchley – to the largest private development of its type being built in London at present when she opened Spencer Court in Regent's Park Road, Finchley, on Saturday.

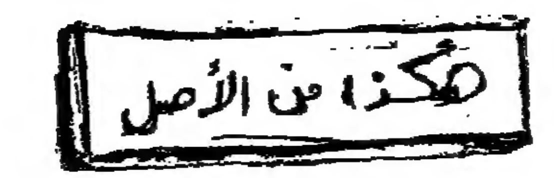
The development, by Bovis Homes, is made up of 109 two and three-bedroomed luxury apartments, all with balconies, and six penthouses. The prices range from £80,000 to £175,000.

The Manor House, Dowlish Wake, Ilminster, Somerset, which dates back to the sixteenth century, is for sale through the Yeovil office of Jackson-Stops and Staff, which is asking for offers over £200,000. It is believed the site and possibly some of the buildings are of monastic origins, and the first historical reference to Dowlish Wake Manor was in the Domesday Book. In 1954, it was completely renovated, and the grade 2 listed building has a fine carved and moulded cross-beamed ceiling in the master bedroom among its three reception rooms, kitchen five bedrooms, three bathrooms, a swimming pool, and gardens and grounds of nearly six acres.

PERSONAL COLUMNS

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

هكذا من الأصل



Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM.

6.30 **Breakfast Time** with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News from Fern Britton at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15 and 8.15; tonight's television previewed between 6.45 and 7.00; review of the morning papers at 7.18 and 8.18; pop music news from Mike Smith between 7.30 and 8.00; That's Life with Esther Rantzen between 7.30 and 8.00 and again between 8.30 and 9.00; horoscopes between 8.30 and 8.45.

9.00 **Mastermind** with Magnus Magnusson (r) 9.30 Closedown 10.30 Play School, presented by Elizabeth Watts (r) 10.55 Gharbar Magazine programme of interest to Asian women. Actress and cookery writer Madhur Jaffrey talks about her career 11.20 Closedown.

12.30 **News After Noon** with Richard Whitmore and Frances Coverdale. The weather prospects come from Michael Fish. 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles).

1.00 **Pebble Mill at One.** Among the guests are Kay Starr, the singing star of the 1950s, and Lisa Kinsman who continues with her Chinese cooking course 1.45 Hokey Cokey. A See-Saw programme for the very young, presented by Carol Chell and Don Spencer 2.00 Our Wine is Fine. A film about the wine growing districts of England.

2.25 **Film: Step Lively*** (1944) starring Frank Sinatra and Gloria De Haven. A musical version of the Broadway farce, Room Service. Directed by Tim Whelan 3.53 Regional news (not London).

3.55 **Play School,** presented by Fraser Wilson 4.20 Cartoon: Laurel and Hardy characters in Bond Bombed 4.25 Jackanory Bill Oddie with part three of The BFG 4.40 Screen Test. Inter-school tests of cinematic recall 5.00 John Craven's Newsround. 5.10 The Winner. The story of a schoolgirl athlete with a mind of her own.

5.40 **Sixty Minutes** includes national news from Moira Stuart at 5.40 and regional news magazines at 5.53.

6.40 **Ask the Family.** The contest of the champions pits last year's winners, the Jacobs family of Lewes, against this year's successful team, the Aldwinckles of Blackburn.

7.05 **Harty.** Singer Toyah is one of the guests and ice skater supreme, Robin Cousins, another.

7.35 **Last of the Summer Wine.** Foggy teaches his reluctant companions the art of army-style concealment (r).

8.05 **Spyship.** Episode two of the drama about the mysterious disappearance of a British trawler in the Barents Sea.

9.00 **News** with John Humphrys.

9.25 **Q.E.D. Big Brother's Little Test.** The first of a new series begins with an examination of the polygraph or lie-detector (see Choice).

9.55 **Sportsnight** introduced by Harry Carpenter. Coverage of the Barry McGuigan (Ireland) v Valerio Nati (Italy) boxing match in Belfast for the European Featherweight Championship...

11.00 **One Night in Lincoln.** Songs and stories from the diminutive comedian, Mike Harding (r).

11.28 **News headlines.**

11.30 **What a Picture!** Morgan Cross flips through the family photograph album of Phil Drabble.

12.00 **Weather.**

TV-am

6.25 **Good Morning Britain** presented by Nick Owen and John Stapleton. A review of the morning papers at 6.25; news from Gavin Scott at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.35 and 7.40; exercises at 6.45 and 9.18; Wincey and friends at 6.50 and 9.02; a guest in the Spotlight at 7.05; Julia McKenzie interview from 7.33; Fenton Bresler's Casebook at 7.45; pop video at 7.55; Gloria Hunniford's magic moments at 8.00; Eve Pollard's gossip column at 8.35; closing news headlines at 9.23.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines. 9.30 For Schools: The life of a sand pilot. 9.47 Festival of India. 10.04 Natural History: migration. 10.21 An interview with author Sam Barstow. 10.48 Geography: The weather balance in contrasting river catchments. 11.10 Running a market stall. 11.22 Maths: Time. 11.39 How we used to live: Ration books and clothing coupons.

12.00 **Button Moon.** Puppet adventures of the Spoon family. 12.10 Rainbow. Learning with puppets (r). 12.30 Look Who's Talking. The first of a new series features Barbara Woodhouse talking to Derek Batey about her life and career.

1.00 **News.** 1.20 Thames news. 1.30 A Plus. Len Deighton, whose latest novel, Berlin Games, has just been published, talks to Trevor Hyett.

2.00 **Take The High Road.** 2.30 A Country Practice. 3.30 Sons and Daughters. Episode two of the unhappy tale of two families. This afternoon John is accused of murder.

4.00 **Button Moon.** A repeat of the programme shown at noon. 4.15 Dangermouse (r). 4.20 Behind the Bike Sheds. 4.45 The Squad.

5.15 **International Football.** Live coverage of the last 30 minutes of the game in Athens between Greece and Denmark.

5.45 **News.** 6.00 Thames news.

6.25 **Help!** Viv Taylor Gee with news of the new regulations, due to come into force on November 21, affecting women's rights to claim benefits equivalent to those received by men.

6.35 **Crossroads.** Glenda Banks embarrasses both herself and her mother.

7.00 **International Football:** Luxemburg versus England. Highlights of the first half and live coverage of the second half.

8.00 **Coronation Street.** Ken Barlow is in trouble about the article he wrote about the Graffiti Club while patrons of the Rovers' are intrigued with the sight of barmaid Bet and her old flame, Des Foster.

8.30 **This is Your Life.** Eamonn Andrews surprises another worthy.

9.00 **Reilly – Ace of Spies.** The inventive secret agent is missing in Russia. His wife Pepita tries to find out the truth about his disappearance, unaware that Stalin has ordered Reilly's execution.

10.00 **News.**

10.30 **Film: Lipstick** (1976) starring Margaux Hemingway and Anne Bancroft. A girl is raped but the perpetrator of the dastardly deed is released. The girl's sister then lures the man into an attempt to rape her. Directed by Lamont Johnson.

12.15 **Night Thoughts** from Father Michael Hollings.

Tom Wilkinson as Martin Taylor: Spyship (BBC 1 8.05pm)

CHOICE

● One of the first feature films made by Alan Parker following his change of direction after a highly successful career as a commercial film-maker is shown tonight on Channel 4. FOOTSTEPS (11.35pm) stars the excellent Gemma Jones as Mollie Blake, a woman living on her own in a bed-sitter, recovering from a mugging that has left her with hypersensitive hearing. The distress that this condition brings is skilfully conveyed by Parker and very convincingly interpreted by Miss Jones as normal sounds like the rustling of a newspaper, the cry of a baby, the cracking of knuckles, drive her into a noisy hell. But it is Parker's skill at creating sinister suspense that makes this worthwhile late-night viewing. Mollie hears footsteps that she does not recognize climbing the stairs to her elderly landlady's bedroom. Next day the old woman is found dead but the police do not believe Mollie's story, nor do they believe her when she tells them she is being followed by the same person she heard that night. . . . Wonderfully crafted as one would expect from a man later responsible for such excellent and diverse films as Midnight Express and Bugsy Malone.

● Q.E.D. begins another series with a disturbing account of the increasing use of the polygraph or lie-detector for commercial and police work in the United States – disturbing because the likelihood is that it will be adopted for the same uses in this country without ever having its infallibility proved. BIG BROTHER'S LITTLE TEST (BBC 1 9.25pm) observes the polygraph in action and an awesome sight it is. The victim is sat in a chair, two corrugated tubes are wrapped round the chest, blood pressure measuring equipment is put on the right arm and two metal contacts are taped to the fingers of the left hand. When all this is in place, the questioning begins. Apologists for the new polygraph claim an accuracy figure of 95 per cent but with such intimidating paraphernalia it is almost certain that even the innocent will experience changes in breathing, perspiration and heartbeat – changes that the polygraph records and which are supposed to prove when a person is lying. Q.E.D. is to be congratulated on highlighting a security device that could easily be misused or misinterpreted.

BBC 2

9.10 **Daytime on Two:** Manufacturing with plastics. 9.38 Science: stability. 10.00 You and Me. 10.15 Rail timetables. 10.38 Maths: statistics. 11.00 Words and pictures. 11.17 Early music. 11.39 Economics: the money supply. 12.05 Lesson eight of the Italian conversation course.

12.30 Programme three of the five-part series about self-help and mutual aid in Britain. 12.55 For moderately mentally handicapped young adults (ends at 1.10). 1.20 Spanish conversation. 1.38 Railways in Scotland. 2.01 Watch! 2.18 The fascination of the future. 2.40 Zig-Zag. 3.00 Closedown.

5.35 News summary with subtitles.

5.40 **Kick Start.** Heat one of the motorcycle trials competition for the Lombard Tricity Trophy. The commentators are Peter Purves and Mick Andrews (r).

6.10 **Cartoon Two:** The Awful Fate of Melpomenus Jones, based on a short story by Stephen Leacock.

6.15 **Grange Hill.** Episode ten of the comprehensive school drama in which, this week, a probationary history teacher is made to suffer at the hands of form N2 (r).

6.40 **Film: On Moonlight Bay** (1951) starring Doris Day and Gordon MacRae. Musical about a girl and the boy next door in an Indiana town of 1917. Directed by Roy del Ruth.

8.10 **The 20th Century Remembered.** In the third of his four mini-programmes American photo-journalist Arthur Rothstein talks about the time when he was accused of faking pictures by the anti-Roosevelt press.

8.25 **Nature.** The world of wildlife examined by Tony Soper.

9.00 **Entertainment USA** introduced by Jonathan King. Mr King has reached Hawaii where he talks to singer George Benson and to 'Magnum' actor, Tom Selleck. On a more touristy trip Mr King flies over the impressive volcano of the island.

9.30 **Karen Kay.** In this third programme of her six-part series impressionist/singer has as her guests comedienne June Whitfield, singer/dancer Judy Gridley and singer Tony Christie.

10.00 **Arena: Three Steps to Heaven.** A profile of the American rock and roll singer Eddie Cochran, who died in a car crash in Britain 23 years ago, aged 22 years. The programme includes interviews with Cochran's mother and his fiancée, Sharon Sheeley (r).

10.50 **Newsnight.** The latest world and domestic news plus an extended look at one of the main stories of the day. Ends at 11.40.

CHANNEL 4

5.00 **Countdown.** Another two contestants pit their wits in the fast-moving anagrams and numbers competition.

5.30 **The Body Show** presented by Yvonne Ocampo. The fourth in the series of seven repeat programmes designed to prove that people of all shapes and sizes can benefit from exercises. This afternoon Miss Ocampo is joined by fellow teacher Shirley Brody who is pregnant and together they demonstrate how pregnant women as well as people under stress can exercise to relax their muscles (r).

6.00 **The Abbott and Costello Show***. Bud and Lou with one of their comedy routines, this week as Pest Exterminators .

6.30 **The Spice of Life.** Another programme on pepper in which are seen Leo Steiner, the owner of a New York delicatessen, making real Pastrami; a British breakfast with country sausages made by a master; a lobster soufle as prepared in Quebec's Chateau Frontenac; chicken baked in salt and pepper at Paris's La Ciboulette; the delights of Newton Circus, Singapore; and an Italian harvest lunch.

7.00 **Channel Four News.**

7.50 **Comment.** The political spot this week is filled by the Conservative MP for Slough, John Watts.

8.00 **Brookside.** The gnomes from Harry's garden have mysteriously appeared in Heather's.

8.30 **Twenty Twenty Vision; Education Talk-in – Lessons Still to Learn.** Highlights of a discussion on the controversies of education featuring Gordon Green, headmaster of Primrose Hill Comprehensive, Birmingham; Laurence Norcross, headmaster of Highbury Grove Comprehensive, London; Joan Sallis, National chairman for the Campaign for State Education; and John Marks, founder member of the National Council for Educational Standards.

9.00 **Glenn Gould Plays Bach.** The second of three programmes in which the late Canadian pianist explains his approach to Bach and plays examples of his work. Tonight he plays Fugue No 15.

10.05 **Celebration.** A variety programme celebrating the opening of Limehouse Studios, Britain's largest independent TV production centre. Gary Wilmot introduces acts that are completely new to television and others who are some way up the ladder to success.

11.40 **Film: Footsteps** (1974) A creepy short about a woman with enhanced hearing. Written and directed by Alan Parker (see Choice).

12.15 **Closedown.**

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today. 6.25 Shipping Forecast.
6.30 Today, including 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News Summary. 6.45 Prayer for the Day. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 Today's News. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.45 Thought for the Day. 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament. 8.57 Weather; Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Midweek: Henry Kelly. With Libby Purves and guests.
10.00 News; Gardener's Question Time visits Essex. Questions from Colchester Rose and Horticultural Society.
10.30 Morning Story: The Time of Testing by John G. Miller. The reader: Sean Barrett.
10.45 Daily Service.
11.00 News; Travel; Baker's Dozen with Richard Baker.
11.48 Zoo Talk. Wally the Walrus and Others. With David Taylor, the international zoo vet.
12.00 News; You and Yours.
12.27 A Story – with pictures by Colin Shaw (5). Starring Freddie Jones. 12.55 Weather; Programme News.
1.00 The World at One: News.
1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping Forecast.
2.00 News; Woman's Hour. The guest of the week is Ann Welch. During the war, she was a ferry pilot. Now she has made an international name for herself in sporting aviation. Carole Hayman reads the final instalment of Audrey Erskine Lindop's I Start Counting.
3.00 Afternoon Theatre: The Investigators. Colin Haydn Evans's play Novice. Detection story with a difference. What is being investigated is whether a brilliant young lecturer and former leper colony worker really has a vocation to become a monk. The abbot, and the lecturer's former girlfriend, have differing views on how the question should be investigated. With Gabriel Woolf, Hugh Burden and Meg Davies. Also starring Timothy Bateson.†
3.47 Time for Verse. Extracts from Longfellow's The Song of Hiawatha. Read by Johnny Morris (1).
4.00 News; Just After Four. With Ursula Vaughan Williams of the English Folk Dance and Song Society.
4.10 File on 4. Major issues from home and abroad.
4.40 Story Time: How Green Was My Valley by Richard Llewellyn (3). Read by Gerald James.
5.00 PM: News Magazine. 5.50 Shipping Forecast. 5.55 Weather; Programme News.
6.00 The Six O'Clock News; Financial Report.
6.30 Top of the Form. Boston High School v South Colchester County High School for Girls.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Checkpoint. A weekly investigation into listeners' problems. With Roger Cook.
7.45 The Reith Lectures 1983. Second of six talks by Sir Douglas Wass, G.C.B. Government and the Governed – 2: Cabinet – Directorate or Directory? He examines the arguments for a small "war" Cabinet which would exclude departmental 'sponsoring' ministers and, alternatively, the development of a central staff who would brief and advise the whole Cabinet on individual policy proposals, and on strategy in the round. He also reflects on the role of the Prime Minister.
8.15 In Business.
8.45 Return to Lotus Land. Written and presented by Hallam Tennyson, who gives an account of his return, after 35 years, to the villages of India where he and his wife worked. There is a contribution from Professor Biplob Das Gupta, and from the people of Pipha and Raghabpur.
9.30 Kaleidoscope. Arts Magazine. Includes a review of the new Drury Lane musical called Dancin'. 9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight: News.
10.30 Lord Peter Wimsey. Busman's Honeymoon by Dorothy L. Sayers (5).
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: Sour Sweet by Timothy Mo (3). Read by David Suchet.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News.
12.10 Weather.
12.15 Shipping Forecast.

ENGLAND VHF as above except: 6.25-6.30am Weather; Travel. 10.45-12.00 For Schools: 10.45 Radio History. 11.05 Singing Together 8. 11.25 Movement and Drama 2. 11.45 Contact. 1.55pm Listening Corner. 2.00-3.00 For Schools: 2.00 The Music Box. 2.15 Introducing Geography. 2.35 Pictures in Your Mind (Music). 2.45 Nature. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00-11.30 Study on 4: L'Italia dal Vivo (7). 12.30-1.10am Schools Night-time Broadcasting: Hor Doch Mal Zu! (5 & 6).

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News.
7.05 Your Midweek Choice. Part one. Rossini's overture Il Signor Bruschino, Grofé's Mississippi Suite, and Dvorak's String Sextet in A, Op 48 (Members of Vienna Octet).†
8.00 News.
8.05 Your Midweek Choice. Part two. Bridge's Rhapsody Enter Spring, and Mozart's Piano Trio in G, K596 played by Beaux Arts Trio.†
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer: Borodin. Symphony No 2; Three songs with cello obligato, and other songs (Alexander Vedernikov, bass; Igor Guselnikov, piano; and Viktor Simon, cello). Also the finale from Mlada.†
10.00 Julian Dawson-Lyell: the pianist plays Mozart's Sonata in B flat, K333; Busoni's Sonatina seconda; J K Gruber's Six Episodes from a Discontinued Chronicle; and Weber's Rondo brillante, Op 62.†
10.55 BBC Philharmonic Orchestra: with Janis Vakarelis, piano. Peter Sculthorpe's Mangrove; Liszt's Piano Concerto No 2; and Glazunov's Symphony No 5.†
12.15 Concert Hall: The London Baroque play John Jenkins's Pavan and Air in F, William Lawes's Royal Consort No 2 in D minor, and Corelli's Concerto in F, Op 6, No 2.†
1.00 News.
1.05 Jazz in Perspective: Steve Race presents the seventh of his series of eight programmes in which he brings his own experience of jazz playing to bear on his selection of records.†
1.50 Matinee Musicale: the BBC Concert Orchestra, with Philip O'Reilly (baritone) and John Alley (piano) in performances of Chabrier's Joyeuse marche; Duparc's Phidylé; Saint-Saens's Le rouet d'Omphale; Falla's Jota: Asturiana: Polo (from Seven Spanish Popular Songs); Stanford Robinson's Suite of Modern Dances; Rachmaninov's O sing no more: Spring Waters; and Tchaikovsky's Minuet: Introduction (Act 3); Russian Dance; Cossack Dance (Suite; Oxana's Caprices).†
2.50 Vale of Glamorgan Festival 1983: The Lontano Ensemble (with Sian Phillips as the speaker) in performances of Poulenc's Sextet for Piano and wind instruments, Weber's String Trio, the first broadcast of John Metcalf's Flute Quartet; and Satie arr Muldowney Sports et divertissements.†
4.00 Choral Evensong: from Gloucester Cathedral. A live transmission.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure: Duets and trios, presented by Donald Macleod. Including (at 6.09) a performance of Priaulx Rainier's Concertante for two winds.†
6.30 Emanuel Feuermann: Bernard Keeffe presents some records of performances by the celebrated cellist who died 41 years ago.
7.00 Brahms: Stephen Roberts (baritone) accompanied by John Constable, sings the Nine Songs, Op 32.†
7.30 USSR Symphony Orchestra: with Eliso Virsaladze (piano). Concert: part one, Prokofiev's Symphony No 1 (Classical) and Tchaikovsky's Piano Concerto No 1. From the Ulster Hall, Belfast.†
8.25 Six Continents: Foreign radio broadcasts, monitored by the BBC.
8.45 USSR Symphony Orchestra. Concert: part two, Shostakovich's Symphony No 10.†
9.50 Vienna Festival 1983: The Alban Berg Quartet, joined by pianist Elisabeth Leonskaja, play Webern's String Quartet Op 28; Six Bagatelles for string quartet, Op 9; and Five movements for string quartet, Op 5. Interval reading at 10.20. Then, at 10.30, Brahms's Piano Quintet in F minor, Op 34.†
11.15 News. Until 11.18.

Radio 2

News on the hour (except 8.00pm and 9.00) Major Bulletins 7.00am, 8.00, 1.00pm, 5.00 and 12.00 midnight. Headlines 5.30, 6.30, 7.30am (MF/MW). 5.00am Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00pm Music While You Work.† 12.30 Gloria Hunniford.† 2.02 Sports Desk 2.30 Ed Stewart.† 3.02 Sports Desk. 4.00 David Hamilton.† 4.02, 5.30 Sports Desk. 6.00 International Soccer Special. Commentary on Luxembourg v England and Greece v Denmark. 8.00 Frank Chacksfield.† 8.15 Listen to the Band.† 9.00 The Organist Entertains.† 9.30 Hubert Gregg says Thanks for the Memory.† 9.57 Sports Desk 10.00 The Impressionists 10.20 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight direct from the 21st Belfast Arts Festival (stereo from midnight) 1.00am Folk on 2.† 2.00-5.00 Patrick Lunt You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

News on the half-hour 6.30am–8.30pm, then at 10.00 and 12.00 midnight (MF/MW). 6.00am Adrian John 7.00 Mike Read 9.00 Richard Skinner 11.30 Mike Smith, including 12.30 Newsbeat 2.00pm Steve Wright 4.30 Peter Powell, including 5.30 Newsbeat 6.05 Top 30 album chart 7.00 David Jensen 10.00-12.00 John Peel.† VHF Radios 1 and 2. 5.00am With Radio 2 6.00pm John Dunn.† 7.30 Frank Chacksfield.† 8.00 approx With Radio 2 10.00-12.00 With Radio 1 12.00-5.00am With Radio 2

WORLD SERVICE

6.00am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 Kings of Jazz. 7.45 Report on Religion. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Peebles' Choice. 8.30 Kenneth Williams' Cabaret. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Caught in the Act. 10.15 Breakthrough. 10.30 A Memorable Scene. 10.50 Recording of the Week. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 Coast to Coast. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Nature Notebook. 12.25 The Farming World. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 1.30 At Home With. . . 1.45 Two Hundred Years of Piano Playing. 2.15 Report on Religion. 2.30 Kenneth Williams' Cabaret. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Rock Salad. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Monitor. 5.25 New Ideas. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 8.15 International Soccer Special. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Coast to Coast. 11.30 Top Twenty. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Monitor. 12.45 Kenneth Williams' Cabaret. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 In Patagonia. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 Assignment. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 From the Promenade Concerts. 4.00 Newsdesk. 4.30 International Soccer Special. 5.45 The World Today.

(All times in GMT)

BBC 1 Wales. 12.57-1.00 News of Wales headlines. 3.53-3.55 News of Wales headlines. 5.53 Wales today. 12.00-12.50am Omnibus. 12.50 News and weather. Scotland. 12.55-1.00pm The Scottish news. 5.53 Scotland: Sixty minutes. 9.25-9.55 Richard Clayderman in concert. 11.30-12.20am Omnibus. 12.20 News and weather. Northern Ireland. 12.57-1.00pm Northern Ireland news. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland news. 5.53 Scene around Six. 9.55-10.25 Maureen Hegarty in concert. 10.25-10.30 Sports news. 10.30-11.00 Louis Stewart at Springhill. 11.00-11.05 Sports news. 11.05-11.30 Festival notebook. 11.30 News and weather. England. 5.53pm Regional news magazines. 12.05am close.

S4C Starts 2.00pm Dasaryddiaeth. 2.20 Ffalabalam. 2.35 Hyn o Fyd. 2.55 Years ahead. 3.35 Dick van Dyke Show. 4.00 Plas y Dyn Plastig. 4.25 Pili-Droed. 6.15 Brookside. 6.40 Countdown. 7.10 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Barddoniaeth a Chân. 8.00 Dial Dial Doctor Tir Newydd. 8.30 Y Byd Ar Bedwar. 9.00 Film: Moulin Rouge (Constance Bennett). 11.05 Twenty twenty vision. 11.35 People to People. 12.30am Closedown.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

YORKSHIRE As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 6.00-6.35 Calendar. 12.15am Closedown.

TSW As London except: 1.20-1.30pm News. 6.10-6.35 Today South West. 12.15am Postscript, Closedown.

CHANNEL As London except 1.20pm-1.30 News. 6.00-6.35 Channel Report. 12.15am Closedown.

GRAMPIAN As London except 9.25am-9.30 First Thing. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.30 Love Story. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Fabulous Funnies. 6.00-6.35 North Tonight. 7.00 Name that Tune. 7.30 Coronation Street. 8.00 This is Your Life. 8.30-9.00 Benny Hill. 10.30 Scotsport. 11.40 Streets of San Francisco. 12.35am News, Closedown.

ULSTER As London except 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Amazing Years of Cinema. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.25-6.35 Festival Spot. 12.15am News, Closedown.

CENTRAL As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.30-3.30 Something in Disguise. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25-7.30 News. 12.15am Closedown.

HTV As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.30-3.30 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace. 6.00-6.35 News. 12.15am Closedown.

HTV WALES As HTV except: 6.00-6.15 Wales at Six. 10.30 Football: Bulgaria v Wales. 11.30 Film: Lipstick. 1.10 Closedown.

TVS As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 1.30 Afternoon Club. 1.35 Home Rule. 2.10 Strange But True. 2.40 Whose Baby? 3.10 Newsbreak. 3.20 Sons and Daughters. 3.50-4.00 Blunt Encounters. 6.00-6.35 Coast to Coast. 12.15am Company, Closedown.

BORDER As London except 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 6.00-6.35 Lookaround. 11.45 All Kinds of Country. 12.10am News, Closedown.

TYNE TEES As London except: 1.20 pm News. 1.20-1.30 Where the Jobs Are. 6.00-6.35 Northern Life. 12.15 am Games People Play, Closedown.

ANGLIA As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 6.00-6.35 About Anglia. 12.15 am Closedown.

GRANADA As London except: 1.20 pm Granada Reports. 1.30-2.00 Exchange Flags. 2.30 Flame Trees of Thika. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 6.00 This Is Your Right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30-7.00 Granada Reports. 12.15 am Closedown.

SCOTTISH As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Survival. 2.30 Love Boat. 3.30-4.00 Electric Theatre Show. 5.10 Action Line 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30 Report. 7.00 Scots Sport International. 12.15 Late Call. 12.20 Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN.
† Stereo. ★Black and white. (r) Repeat.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m: VHF -90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz 1500m: VHF -92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m: VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

Anti-Benn group ready for fight over Varley seat

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

An anti-Benn backlash was building up in the Chesterfield Labour Party yesterday as the local general management committee members brace themselves for the task of choosing a successor to Mr Eric Varley the retiring MP.

One executive source said last night that there were some people who wanted to bounce the party into backing Mr Wedgwood Benn as the by-election candidate. But he added that the local people and party were very independent and such moves could well be counter productive.

A cross-section of the party executive agreed that there was a clear management committee majority for "mainstream" Labour policies and it was no coincidence that they had supported the Kinnock-Hattersley ticket in last month's leadership elections.

Other sources said they must take account of the middle-of-the-road views of the electorate and there was a strong feeling, even among those who felt they might support Mr Benn, that they would have to fight harder to win the seat with such a controversial candidate.

At Westminster, leading party figures are firmer in their judgment. At least two former cabinet ministers believe that the party could well lose Chesterfield with Mr Benn as candidate. Mr Kinnock has made no secret of his antipathy to Mr Benn.

That feeling is certainly reflected in the Chesterfield Labour Party.

The 150-strong management committee, which makes the final choice, breaks equally between union and constituency party delegates and although local union leaders have expressed support for Mr Benn, many ward delegates appear to favour a local challenger.

The Benn camp has already mobilized and one supporter said that the local party would have to give due attention to the mineworkers' endorsement of Mr Benn. More moderate sources discounted the power of the mineworkers.

Mr Varley, who won the seat with a 7,763 majority, 15.6 per cent of votes cast, in June, intends to resign his seat at the end of the year. The by-election is expected in March.



Paying tribute: Mrs John Gilpin and Prince Rainier of Monaco at a Service of Thanksgiving for John Gilpin, the dancer, yesterday. (Photographs: John Manning).





Sir John Gielgud took part in the service at St Martin-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar Square, which was also attended by Princess Caroline of Monaco Memorial service, page 14

Security services get lie detectors

By Peter Hennessy

The Government is to introduce lie detectors in the security and intelligence services as a additional barrier to penetration by the KGB in spite of opposition from the Civil Service unions.

The application of polygraphs, as the machines are known, was recommended earlier this year by the Security Commission. It arose from the commission's investigation of the case of Geoffrey Prime, the former linguist at the government Communications Headquarters (GCHQ), the signals and electronic intelligence station in Cheltenham. Prime was jailed last year for spying for the Russians.

A new job will be created at Cheltenham from December 1 to supervise the pilot polygraph programme before its general application to officials with access to top secret material in GCHQ, the Security Service, MI5, and the Secret Intelligence Service, MI6.

After the Prime affair it was made clear to Mrs Thatcher by the Reagan administration that the special intelligence relationship, which has existed between the two countries since the signing of a secret treaty in 1946, could be jeopardized if lie detectors were not used by the clandestine agencies in Britain.

They have been a standard feature of security procedures used by the Central Intelligence Agency and the National Security Agency, the American equivalent of GCHQ.

Doubt will be cast on the efficacy of polygraphs in a television programme tonight. Speaking on the BBC2 *QED* programme, Professor David Lykken, of Minnesota University, says: "It does not work that well. It is wrong at least a third of the time. It is biased against the truthful person. It is a menace and I think it has to be suppressed."

The director of the United States Congress Office of Technology Assessment, Mr John Gibbons, has described the machine as "more of a fear detector than a lie detector."

● The British Embassy in Washington last night confirmed that an order for "a small number" of polygraphs had been placed by Mr Martin Flint, a First Secretary at the embassy.

The order was placed with a firm in Chicago called Stoelting. The polygraphs are understood to have already been sent to London.

Frank Johnson in the Commons

Painful duty for Sick Man of Westminster

The unilateral declaration of independence by the Turkish community in Cyprus yesterday provoked communal tension in the House a few hours later.

As always on developments connected with Cyprus, and the Near-Eastern Question in general, the British House of Commons divided on racial grounds. Labour backbenchers are on the side of the Greeks. Conservative backbenchers, on the whole, are on the side of the Turks. These divisions reach back deep into the bitter history of the island (Britain). Admittedly, Churchill invaded Turkey at Gallipoli, but he was a Liberal at the time. For decades before 1914, Tory policy was always to prop up the Sick Man of Europe. The fact that after 1914 the Sick Man sided with the Germans against us will convince many people of the ineffectiveness of Tory health policy.

Yesterday an emergency question on the developments in Cyprus was answered by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, recently the Sick Man of Westminster. It was asked by Mr Denis Healey, the chief Opposition spokesman on foreign affairs, the man whose assaults made Sir Geoffrey that way.

Sir Geoffrey seemed at pains, after recent precedents, to emphasize that the Foreign Office had not been taken by surprise. "There have for some time been roprts that a move of this sort was being contemplated by the Turkish Cypriot authorities", he said.

We had arrived at the moment in all statements to the House of this kind when the Foreign Secretary must sound both ineffectual and pompous. Sir Geoffrey didnot shirk from that duty. Britain had made it clear that it "would strongly disapprove such a move. It must be a matter for deep regret that these representations have apparently been disregarded".

There was no disgrace here for Sir Geoffrey. Had he been Foreign Secretary yesterday Mr Healey would have sounded the same, whatever his more masterly tome when in opposition.

Sir Geoffrey invoked "British responsibilities under the 1960 treaty of guarantee". But, braving bathos, he went on to say that those were to propose "urgent consultations to both Turkish and Greek governments".

No one can put a reasonable government case more reasonably then Sir Geoffrey. Alas, he was set upon by figures on both sides of the House demanding, for opposing reasons, a grander role for Britain. Those did not, for once, include Mr Healey, who associated the Opposition front bench with the Government's position, though being Mr Healey he went harmlessly on for a while.

"Does the Government have any evidence that the action of the Turkish Cypriots was instigated or approved by either the Turkish army or the Prime Minister-elect of Turkey?" Mr Healey asked. (Sir Geoffrey had not.)

Mr Healey told Sir Geoffrey to warn the Turkish Government that any support it might give to the Turkish-Cypriots' action "would be contrary to the interests of the alliance and of the European Community".

That was poor stuff compared with Gladstone's warnings to the Turks in his pamphlet of 1876 on the Bulgarian Atrocities perpetrated by that power: "Let the Turks carry their abuses in the only possible manner, namely by carrying off themselves. Their Zaptiehs and their Mudirs, their Bimbashis and their Yuzbashis, their Kaimakams and their Pashae, one and all, bag and baggage shall I hope clear out from the province they have desolated and profened." (I quote from memory.)

All those Zaptiebs, Mudirs and so on were presumably references to north London kebab houses of the time. Nowadays, there seemed to be more Greek-Cypriots than Turkish-Cypriots in that part of the capital. Only that could explain the series of Labour members from the area who spring to the Greek-Cypriot cause on these occasions.

So it was yesterday, despite the party's anti-elitist opposition to Greek, as a university entrance subject. Tories such as Sir Frederic Bennett were more understanding to Johnny Turk.

That leads us to Julian Turk, Mr Julian Amery, who reminded us that he helped to negotiate the 1960 treaty (ironic Labour cheers) and, as is his lovable wont on occasions such as this, talked broadly of a possible need for Britain to "intervene to maintain the constitutional position". Sir Ian Gilmour was loftily impartial. But he has always opposed the Bulgarian Atrocities perpetrated by Thatcherism.

Dr Jones still being questioned

By Thomson Prentice

Police investigating the murder of Mrs Diane Jones confirmed yesterday that her husband, Dr Robert Jones, is being questioned in custody about her death.

Dr Jones was arrested early on Monday at his farmhouse at Coggeshall, Essex, and has been detained since then at Ipswich.

Mr Susan Smith, Dr Jones's former wife and his present surgery receptionist, and Mr Paul Barnes, a friend of Mrs Jones and her husband, were arrested at the same time but were released late on Monday night.

It was pointed out that Dr Jones has not been charged with any offence.

Mrs Jones disappeared on July 23 after last being seen having a row with her husband at a public house in Coggeshall.

Mrs Jones's body was found in undergrowth near Ipswich three weeks ago.

English fans rampage in Belgium

Brussels (Reuter) – England football supporters travelling to a European championship match in Luxembourg went on the rampage through Belgium yesterday, leaving behind a trail of casualties.

The trouble began in the early hours when about 50 drunken fans fought a pitched battle in the streets of Ostend after arriving by ferry. Four people were treated in hospital.

Police had to call reinforcements to quell the trouble and several Britons were held for identity checks.

A group of English supporters later beat up a Belgian railway worker in Arlow, near the Luxembourg border. They were taken off the train by police but were later allowed to depart.

Skirmishes involving drunken fans were also reported in Luxembourg.

Match preview, page 21

Attack on Arafat's last refuge

Continued from page 1

Mr Arafat's men are certainly fighting back. When I stopped at a Syrian military checkpoint just south of Tripoli, a shell detonated with a tremendous explosion scarcely 50 yards away in the Mediterranean, sending water into the air while the soldiers – who are still cheerfully waving journalists through their front line into the city – ducked away.

All roads into Tripoli are now under shellfire and the journey into the city has to be made at around 100 miles an hour. The wreckage of those who did not make it lies at intervals along the highways.

By last night Mr Arafat's men were claiming to have destroyed 13 Syrian and Palestinian tanks north of Baddawi although at least one of Mr Arafat's official spokesmen was not as forthcoming as usual. He was no longer inviting journalists to tour Baddawi but could be observed in the early evening, hovering in the doorway of a tiny schoolroom near Mr Arafat's headquarters. Mr Arafat himself was nowhere to be seen.

There is talk in Tripoli of further initiatives to end the fighting. King Fahd of Saudi Arabia telephoned Mr Arafat three nights ago and Mr Yuri Andropov is said to have invited him to Moscow, a face-saving formula that might allow him to leave the city and resume "normal duties" as a Palestinian leader.

Syria, however, still seems intent of finishing him off. Besides, ceasefires in Lebanon have a truly doomed quality about them.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Princess of Wales visits the Mount Edgcumb Hospice, St Austell, Cornwall, 10.25.

Princess Margaret attends a reception given by the Mayor of the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea at the Town Hall, Kensington, 9.30.

The Duke of Gloucester, President, British Consultants Bureau, visits Laurence Gould plc, 11.28; and IBM United Kingdom Ltd, Midlands Marketing Centre in Birmingham Road, Warwick, 2.15.

The Duke of Kent visits the Production Engineering Research Association of Great Britain at Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire, 10.35.

Princess Alexandra switches on the Christmas Lights in Regent Street, London, 6; and later attends a Charity dinner dance given by the Ladies' committee of the Anglo-Peruvian Society, at Porchester Hall, W2, 8.30.

Music

Concert by Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra, Colston Hall, Colston Street, Bristol, 7.30.

Concert by University Chamber Choir, Adrian Moore (organ), Wills Memorial Building, University of Bristol, Queen's Road, Bristol, 1.15.

Concert by Salomon String Quartet, Royal Northern College of Music, Manchester, 7.30.

Concert by the Hilliard Ensemble, Barber Institute of Fine Arts, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, 8.

Concert by New Glasgow Music Society, Art Gallery and Museum, Kelvingrove, Glasgow, 7.45.

Concert by Francois Glorieux and his Orchestra, St. David's Hall, Cardiff, 7.30.

Recital by Guillermo Fierens (guitar), Leeds Institute Gallery, Civic Theatre, Cookridge Street, Leeds, 7.30.

Talks, Lectures.

Physics and power transmission, by B J Maddock, large lecture theatre, Poynting Building, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, 11.

No Nails: Fred Baier's furniture by Fred Baier, Laing Art Gallery, Higham Place, Newcastle upon Tyne, 12.30.

Night Thoughts, by Patrick Boyde, Lady Mitchell Hall, Sidgwick Avenue, Cambridge, 5.

Exhibitions in progress

Soviet State Design, 1917-1982, City Art Centre, 2 Market Street, Edinburgh: Mon to Sat 10 to 5, closed Sun (ends Dec 10.)

Elysian Gardens – the history and conservation of formal gardens, Falmouth Art Gallery, Municipal Buildings, The Moor, Falmouth Cornwall: Mon to Fri 10 to 1 and 2 to 4 30, closed Sat and Sun (ends Nov 25).

Diwali – an exhibition to demonstrate and interpret the traditional delights of a Asian festival: National Exhibition of Children's Art, both at the Leicestershire Museum and Art Gallery, New Walk, Leicester: Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30, Sun 2 to 5.30, closed Fri (Diwali ends Nov 20, Children's Art Nov 24).

A Winter Miscellany, the Looking Glass, Gallery of Modern Arts, 53 Halifax Road, Todmorden: Tues to Sat 10 to 5.30, closed Sun and Mon (ends Dec 24).

Works by Richard Tratt, Tom McArthur, Jill Hutchings, Margaret Hems, Pamela Derry and Richard Constable, Blake Gallery, Georges Lane, Crewkerne, Dorset: Mon to Sat 10 to 4, closed Sun (ends Dec 20).

Works by the Eastbourne Group, Burstow Gallery, Brighton College, Eastern Road, Brighton: Mon to Sat 11.30 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (ends Dec 3).

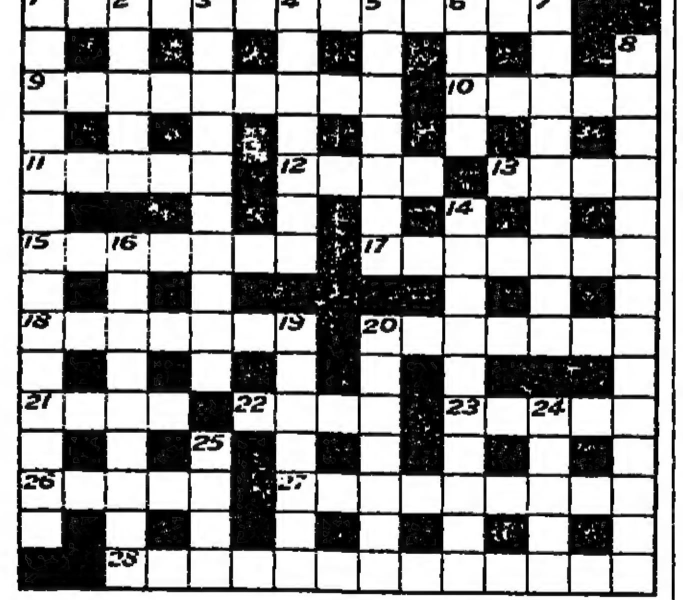
Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Debate on Opposition motion on home improvement grants. Motion on milk regulations.

Lords (2.15): Debates on Cyprus; unemployment; and on taxation of artists.

COMPUTER COMPETITION
WEEK TEN DAY 2

The Times Crossword Puzzle No. 16,288



ACROSS

1 China's Iron Cat could be showing a fault in time (13).
9 Will it's a catkin' (9).
10 About an old vessel and what it could have held (5).
11 Lacking lustre and point, son marries (5).
12 The flower of Fred Karno's army (4).
13 Soothing influence of the silent castle (4).
15 Reason the King of Spain's daughter came to visit me (3-4).
17 The first story backs high spirits (7).
18 Imaginative lie – in this kind of language (7).
20 Tears back to embrace a French idol (7).
21 This may lead to strikes (4).
22 Direction after wallop is – halt (4).
23 Type with a girl (5).
26 Kid, treated and controlled, say (5).
27 KO'd about trifle – overmatched (9).
28 Crocus colour Thoreau's work located in Essex (7,6).

DOWN

1 Republican misanthrope held by terrorist (14).
2 Like group possession (5).
3 Obstinate nut – and tough (10).
4 Cow girl, in awful woe (7).
5 Eager to get in time indicator (7).
6 Many in uplifting gear for the moment (4).
7 Pink, perhaps, in a motor race (9).
8 Ordinary choice for the outdoor type (6,2,6).
14 Posed with vase and other things in an orgy (10).
16 Siren disturbs MPs' street (9).
19 Frog's in love with delight (7).
20 Poet, nearly all bones (7).
24 Two boys beamed (5).
25 Put money on a sprite – how sordid! (4).

Solution of Puzzle No. 16,287

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 8

New books – hardback

The Literary Editor's selection of interesting books published this week:

- **Ancient France, 6000-2000 BC**, edited by Christopher Scarre, preface by Glyn Daniel (Edinburgh University, £9)
- **Dancing in the Streets**, by Clifford Hanley (Mainstream, £7.95)
- **Dear Lord Rothschild, Birds, Butterflies & History**, by Miriam Rothschild (Hutchinson, £14.95)
- **Hegel, the Arguments of the Philosophers**, by M. J. Inwood (Routledge & Kegan Paul, £24)
- **The Oxford Companion to American Literature**, fifth edition, by James D. Hart (Oxford, £27.50)
- **The World of the Ancient Slavs**, by Zdenek Vana (Orbis, £17.50)
- **Suleiman the Magnificent, Scourge of Heaven**, by Antony Bridge (Granada, £10.95)
- **Vietnam, a history: Vietnam at War**, by Stanley Karnow (Century, 12.95)
- **Wilfred Owen, Complete Poems**, 2 vols (Chatto & Windus, £55)
- **William de Morgan Tiles**, by Jon Catleugh (Trefoil, £14.95)

PH

The papers

The Daily Mirror has its own suggestions on the Ten Commandments after the Soviet newspaper, Pravda, said that President Reagan should remember them, "a suggestion" the Mirror says, "as cheeky as the Devil calling for longer Christmas holidays." The commandments are: "Thou shalt have no other gods except Karl Marx, unless it be Lenin; thou shalt not bow down to them until told to do so; thou shalt not take the name of the Politbureau in vain; six days shalt thou labour, as well as the seventh; honour thy father, thy mother and thy commissar but especially thy commissar; thou shalt do no murder without authorization; neither shalt thou commit disloyalty; neither shalt thou steal, though confiscation in the name of the state will be legal; neither shalt thou bear false witness against thy neighbour unless he refuses to sign a voluntary confession when told to do so; neither shalt thou covet thy neighbour's wife, his work permit, his sugar ration, his petrol authorization, his bicycle or anything that is thy neighbour's, unless he is a Czech, a Pole, a Bulgarian, a Romanian, a Hungarian, an Afgan *or a Jewish dissident. And do all this* in remembrance of me." (signed) Josef Stalin".

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.67	1.594
Austria Sch	29.10	27.50
Belgium Fr	83.75	79.75
Canada $	1.89	1.82
Denmark Kr	14.83	14.13
Finland Mkk	8.84	8.44
France Fr	12.40	11.90
Germany DM	4.10	3.91
Greece Dr	157.00	149.00
Hongkong $	11.85	11.25
Ireland Pt	1.31	1.26
Italy Lira	2485.00	2375.00
Japan Yen	363.00	346.00
Netherlands Gld	4.61	4.38
Norway Kr	11.50	10.90
Portugal Esc	204.00	190.00
South Africa Rd	1.73	1.62
Spain Pta	236.00	227.00
Sweden Kr	12.13	11.56
Switzerland Fr	3.34	3.17
USA $	1.53	1.48
Yugoslavia Dnr	220.00	205.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 340.7.
London: The *FT* index closed 0.1 down at 727.3.

Roads

London and South-east: A20: Reduced road width in Lee High Road at junction with Wenham Road. M25: Centre and outside lanes closed on southbound sides between junction 29 (A127) Cobham Hall interchange and Ockendon railway bridge.

Midlands: A47: Traffic signals at eastern end of East Dereham by-pass, Norfolk. M6: Lane closures at junction 5-6 Birmingham (north-east), south bound entry from A38 (M) and A38/A5127 closed overnight. A1: Contraflow for ¾ a mile north of Normans Corss, Cambridgeshire (junction with A15).

Wales and West: A420: Temporary lights between Chippenham, Wooton Bassett and Lyncham Banks, Wiltshire. A35: Single-lane traffic and temporary lights on Axminster-Honiton road between Kilmington and Loughwood. A385: Single-lane traffic controlled by temporary signals at Rattery Mill, on Totnes-South Brent road, S Devon.

North: M1: Contraflow between junctions 33 and 34, South Yorkshire: delays. A637: Bailey bridge in use on Barnsley Road between Darton and Barugh; traffic lights and delays. M18: Nearside lane closures on north and south bound carriageways between junctions 2 and 5.

Scotland: A75: Single-lane traffic with lights 24 hours at Threave Bridge, west of Castle Douglas, Kirkcudbright. A75: One lane each way at Buccleuch Street Bridge, Dumfries, turning restrictions to and from Whitesands. A78: Carriage closures and contraflow on Irvine by-pass at River Irvine, south of junction with A71.

Information supplied by AA.

Dove of peace

The dove of peace is the motif on all five of this year's special Christmas stamp issues which go on sale in post offices today. The designer is Tony Meeuwissen, of Stoud, Gloucestershire. The first-class stamp shows a dove and a cat at peace with the three kings shown as chimney pots, while the second-class design depicts a flurry of birds with a dove posting Christmas greetings.

Anniversaries

Births: **John Bright**, advocate of parliamentary reform, Rochdale, Lancashire, 1811; **Paul Hindemith**, composer, Hanau, Germany, 1895. **Henry III**, reigned 1216-72, died in London, 1272.

Weather forecast

An anticyclone S of Iceland will maintain a northerly airstream across the British Isles.

6am to midnight

London, SE, central S, NW, central N England, E, W Midlands, N Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man: Any fog patches soon clearing. Dry, sunny periods; wind NW moderate; max temp 8-9C (46-48F).

East Anglia, E, NE England: Sunny intervals, perhaps a few showers near coasts; wind NW fresh or strong; max temp 8-9C (46-48F).

Channel Islands, SW England, S Wales: Dry, sunny periods; wind NE moderate; max Temp 9-11C (48-52F).

Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, SW Scotland, Glasgow, central Highlands, Argyll, Northern Ireland: Dry, sunny periods; wind NW moderate or fresh; max temp 8-9C (46-48F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Friday: Mainly dry with sunny intervals; overnight fog patches; temperatures near normal with night frosts.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover: Wind N moderate or fresh; sea slight or moderate. English Channel (E): Wind NE moderate or fresh; sea slight or moderate. St George's Channel: Wind NE moderate or fresh; sea slight or moderate. Irish Sea: Wind N moderate or fresh; sea slight or moderate.

Sun rises: 7.19am Sun sets: 4.11pm
Moon sets: 2.11am Moon rises: 3.04pm
Full Moon November 20.

Lighting-up time

London 4.41 pm to 6.51 am
Bristol 4.51 pm to 7.01 am
Edinburgh 4.35 pm to 7.22 am
Manchester 4.41 pm to 7.07 am
Penzance 5.07 pm to 7.06 am

London

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 9C (48F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 0C (32F). Humidity: 6 pm, 73 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, trace. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, /./hr. Bar. mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,017.7 millibars, steady. 1,000 millibars = 29.53 in.

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	10	50	Guernsey	s	8	46
Birmingham	c	7	45	Inverness	f	8	46
Blackpool	s	9	48	Jersey	s	6	43
Bristol	c	3	37	London	c	5	41
Cardiff	c	4	39	Manchester	s	7	45
Edinburgh	s	10	50	Newcastle	c	8	46
Glasgow	s	12	54	Ronaldsway	f	11	52

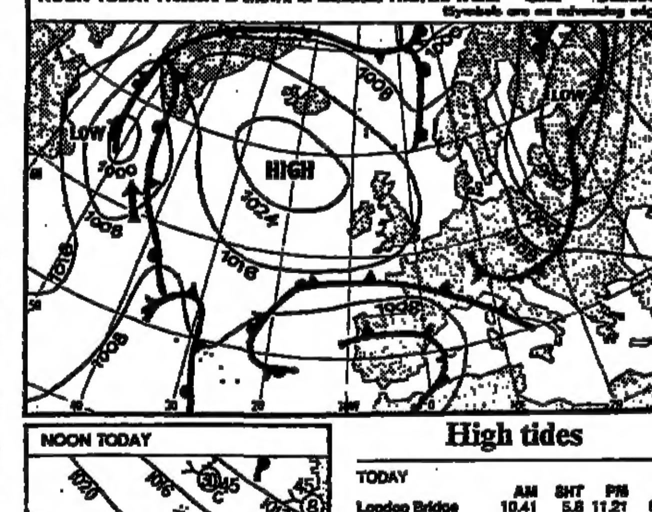
Highest and lowest

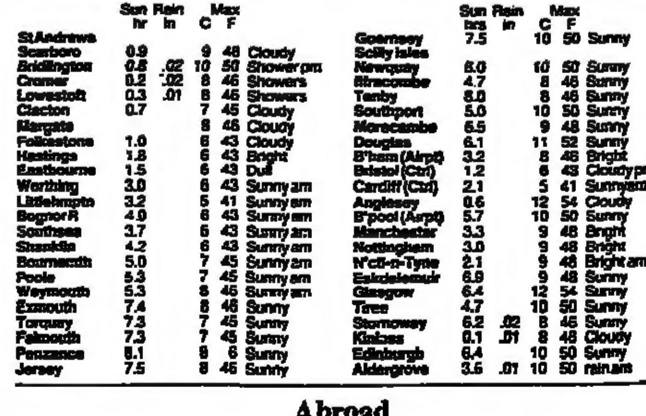
Yesterday: Highest day temp: Glasgow, 12C (54F); lowest day max: Netheravon, 4C (39F); highest rainfall: Diabaig, 0.09in; highest sunshine: Penzance, 8.1hr.

Our address

Information for inclusion in The Times Information Service should be sent to:
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b–blue sky; bc–blue sky and cloud; c–cloudy; o–overcast; f–fog; d–drizzle; h–hail; m–mist; r–rain; s–snow; th–thunderstorm; p–showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled, temperatures fahrenheit.

High tides

TODAY

	AM	SHT	PM	HT
London Bridge	10.41	5.8	11.27	6.2
Aberdeen	10.48	3.7	10.44	3.7
Avonmouth	3.49	10.0	4.17	10.7
Belfast	2.18	3.0	2.27	3.2
Cardiff	3.36	9.3	4.04	10.0
Devonport	2.26	4.5	2.39	4.8
Dover	7.58	5.7	8.32	5.5
Falmouth	1.56	4.3	2.09	4.6
Glasgow	10.03	4.3	12.20	4.4
Harwich	8.35	3.5	9.17	3.7
Holyhead	7.44	4.7	7.44	4.9
Hull	2.54	5.9	3.56	6.0
Ilfracombe	2.54	7.2	3.15	7.7
Leith	11.51	4.7	11.57	4.8
Liverpool	8.25	7.7	8.34	8.2
Lowestoft	5.51	2.2	7.19	2.3
Margate	8.43	4.1	9.34	4.2
Milford Haven	3.18	5.5	3.35	5.9
Newquay	2.15	5.6	2.31	6.0
Oban	3.09	3.2	3.20	3.6
Penzance	1.36	4.5	1.48	4.8
Portland	3.38	1.7	3.44	1.8
Portsmouth	8.34	4.1	8.52	4.0
Shoreham	8.11	5.2	8.36	5.1
Southampton	8.16	3.9	8.25	3.8
Swansea	3.11	7.5	3.32	7.9
Tees	12.19	4.5	1.12	4.6
Walton-on-Naze	8.37	3.5	9.17	3.7

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain

	Sun hr	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
St Andrews					
Scarboro	0.9		9	48	Cloudy
Bridlington	0.8	.02	10	50	Shower pm
Cromer	0.2	.02	8	46	Showers
Lowestoft	0.3	.01	8	46	Showers
Clacton	0.7		7	45	Cloudy
Margate			8	46	Cloudy
Folkestone	1.0		6	43	Cloudy
Hastings	1.8		6	43	Bright
Eastbourne	1.5		6	43	Dull
Worthing	3.0		6	43	Sunny am
Littlehmptn	3.2		5	41	Sunny am
Bognor R	4.0		6	43	Sunny am
Southsea	3.7		6	43	Sunny am
Shanklin	4.2		6	43	Sunny am
Bournemth	5.0		7	45	Sunny am
Poole	5.3		7	45	Sunny am
Weymouth	5.3		8	46	Sunny am
Exmouth	7.4		8	46	Sunny
Torquay	7.3		7	45	Sunny
Falmouth	7.3		7	45	Sunny
Penzance	8.1		8	6	Sunny
Jersey	7.5		8	46	Sunny

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Guernsey	7.5		10	50	Sunny
Scilly Isles					
Newquay	8.0		10	50	Sunny
Ilfracombe	4.7		8	46	Sunny
Tenby	8.0		8	46	Sunny
Southport	5.0		10	50	Sunny
Morecambe	6.5		9	48	Sunny
Douglas	6.1		11	52	Sunny
B'ham (Airpt)	3.2		8	46	Bright
Bristol (Ctrl)	1.2		6	43	Cloudy pm
Cardiff (Ctrl)	2.1		5	41	Sunny am
Anglesey	0.6		12	54	Cloudy
B'pool (Airpt)	5.7		10	50	Sunny
Manchester	3.3		9	48	Bright
Nottingham	3.0		9	48	Bright
N'ctl-n-Tyne	2.1		9	48	Bright am
Eskdalemuir	6.9		9	48	Sunny
Glasgow	6.4		12	54	Sunny
Tiree	4.7		10	50	Sunny
Stornoway	6.2	.02	8	46	Sunny
Kinloss	0.1	.01	8	46	Cloudy
Edinburgh	6.4		10	50	Sunny
Aldergrove	3.6	.01	10	50	rain am

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; dr, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; sl, sleet; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	c	15	59	Copenhgn			
Akrotiri	s	19	66	Corfu	r	14	57
Alexandria	f	25	77	Dallas*	s	25	77
Algiers				Dublin	c	8	45
Amsterdam	c	8	46	Dubrovnik	r	7	45
Athens	c	15	59	Faro			
Bahrain	c	26	79	Florence	s	9	48
Barbados*	f	29	84	Frankfurt	sn	-3	27
Barcelona	c	17	63	Funchal	f	21	70
Beirut	f	20	68	Geneva	c	2	36
Belgrade	c	-1	30	Gibraltar	r	18	64
Berlin	sn	1	34	Helsinki	sl	1	34
Bermuda*	s	22	72	Hongkong	c	22	72
Biarritz	f	17	63	Innsbruck	s	3	37
Boulogne	c	5	41	Istanbul	f	10	30
Bordeaux	c	11	52	Jiddah			
Brussels	dr	0	32	Jo'burg	s	23	73
Budapest	s	-1	30	Karachi	s	28	82
Buen Aires*	f	21	70	Las Palmas	c	23	73
Cairo				Lisbon	c	15	59
Cape Tn	s	23	73	Locarno	f	6	43
C'blanca	c	20	68	L Angeles*	s	18	64
Chicago*	c	2	36	Luxembg	c	0	32
Cologne	sn	-2	28	Madrid	f	13	55

		C	F			C	F
Majorca	f	21	70	Rio de Jan			
Malaga	c	16	61	Rome	s	11	52
Malta	s	23	73	Salzburg	c	-2	28
Melbourne	r	13	55	Sao Paulo*	f	29	84
Mexico C*	s	20	68	S Francisco*	f	13	55
Miami*	s	25	77	Santiago*	s	27	81
Milan	s	5	41	Seoul	r	8	46
Montreal*	s	-3	27	Singapore	f	32	90
Moscow	c	-3	27	Stockholm	f	3	37
Munich	f	-2	28	Strasbourg	s	1	34
Nairobi				Sydney	c	25	77
Naples	f	10	50	Tangier	r	17	63
New Delhi	s	26	79	Tel Aviv	f	22	72
New York*	c	8	46	Tenerife	dr	20	68
Nice	s	13	55	Tokyo	f	14	57
Oslo	f	5	41	Toronto*	c	3	37
Ottawa				Tunis	s	23	73
Paris	s	2	36	Valencia	f	19	66
Peking	s	9	48	Vancouver*	r	9	48
Perth	s	20	68	Venice	s	3	37
Prague				Vienna	f	-2	28
Reykjavik	c	5	41	Warsaw	c	-2	28
Rhodes	s	18	64	Washington	r	9	48
Riyadh				Zurich	c	0	32

* denotes Monday's figures are latest available

No 61,693

Tomorrow

Kyprianou plea to Thatcher

Severn Bridge restrictions

Geneva threat

50,000 fine

Hostages freed



Woolworth errs

Jail campaign

Henna claim

هذا من الأصل